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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1936

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



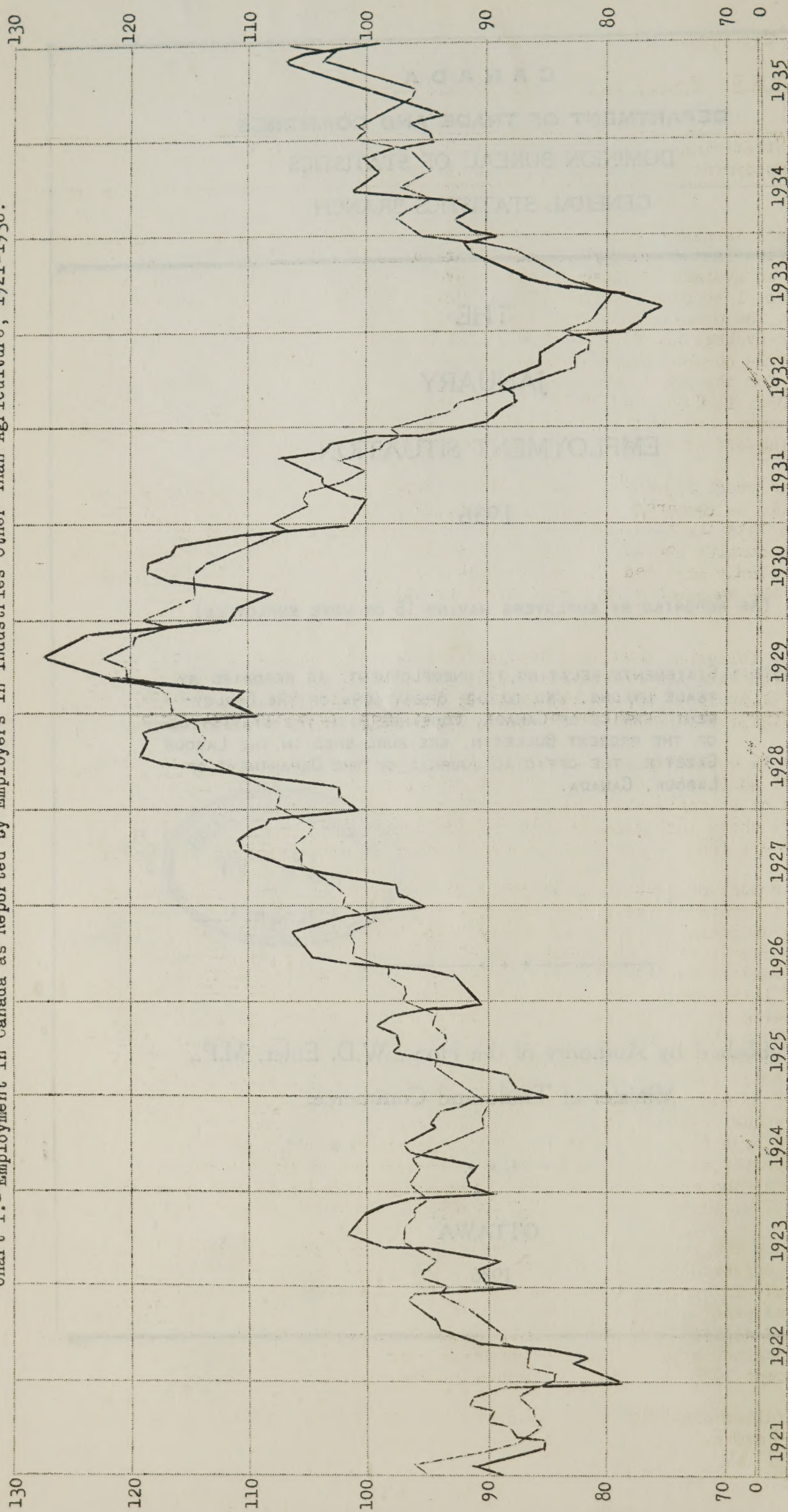
Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1936

Chart I.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Jan. 29, 1936.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that industrial activity in the last fifteen years has invariably declined at the first of January, there being an average decrease of about seven points in the crude index of employment from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1 in the years, 1921-1935. The customary contraction was indicated at the opening of the present year, but on the whole this involved a smaller-than-average number of workers. The persons released from the staffs of the 9,409 firms co-operating at Jan. 1, 1936, numbered 52,374, or about 90 p.c. of the average for the years since 1920; the reported payrolls were reduced from 985,481 at Dec. 1, 1935, to 933,107 at the date under review, or by 5.3 p.c. This decline, however, exceeded that recorded at Jan. 1 of last year, when there had been a falling-off of 4.4 p.c. from the preceding month.

The crude index for Jan. 1, 1936, (based on the 1926 average as 100) stood at 99.1, as compared with 104.6 in the preceding month, and 94.4 at the same date in 1935; in consequence of the less-than-normal reduction at the latest date, the seasonally corrected index rose to 106.1, a gain of nearly four points over the similarly adjusted figure of 102.4 for Dec. 1, 1935. This favourable movement in the seasonally corrected curve is illustrated in Chart 1 on the opposite page.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes as at Jan. 1 in the sixteen years for which data are available:- 1936, 99.1; 1935, 94.4; 1934, 88.6; 1933, 78.5; 1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1; 1928, 100.7; 1927, 95.9; 1926, 90.7; 1925, 84.9; 1924, 89.8; 1923, 87.3; 1922, 78.8 and 1921, 88.8.

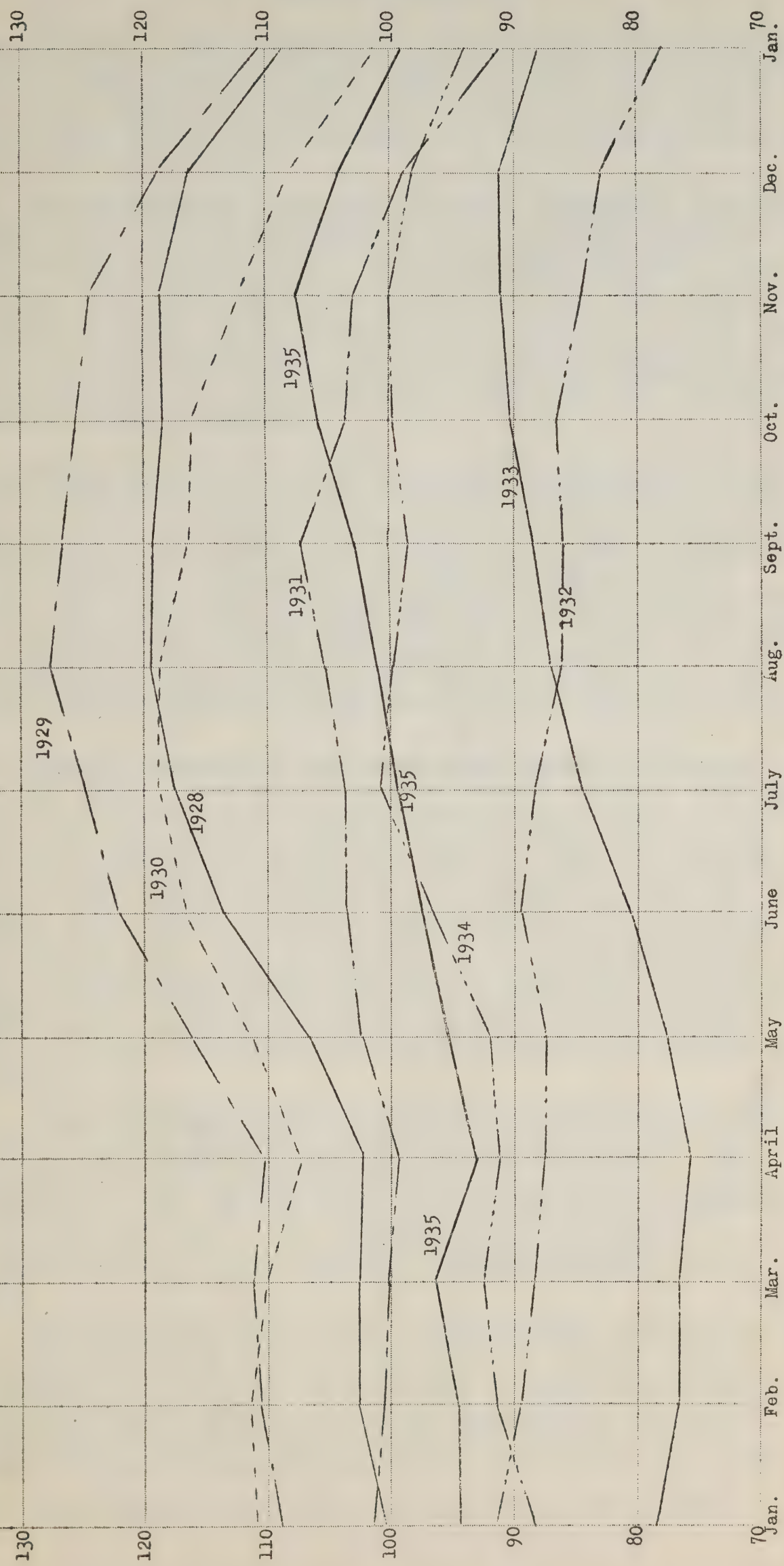
As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances resulted from shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last fifteen years shows that usually, (though not invariably) there is on Feb. 1 a partial recovery from the general losses recorded at the beginning of January.

The most pronounced curtailment at the date under review was in construction and manufacturing. The loss in the former, involving nearly 25,000 persons, was unusually large, having only twice been exceeded at Jan. 1 in the last fifteen years, viz., at the opening of 1930 and 1932. The reverse was the case in factory employment, from which some 23,300 men and women were released, or little more than two-thirds of the average reduction in personnel at the beginning of January in the years since 1920; however, this shrinkage was greater than that noted at Jan. 1, 1935, which was the smallest on record. The decline in manufacturing operations at the latest date, constituted 44.5 p.c. of the total decrease in all industries, as compared with an average proportion of 58.6 p.c. in the years since 1920. The recession in manufacturing at the beginning of January in other years of the record has always been followed by a revival during the month, although in no case has the recovery indicated at Feb. 1 equalled the shrinkage noted in the preceding report. Within the manufacturing group, the largest losses at Jan. 1 occurred in food, textile, lumber, iron and steel, leather and pulp and paper factories.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were pronounced seasonal decreases in construction, as already mentioned, while there were reductions on a smaller scale in mining, communications, wholesale trade and transportation. Logging showed practically no general change, Hotels and restaurants and retail trade reported decided improvement; the increase in retail stores was greater than at the beginning of January in any other year for which statistics are available except 1935.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears on pages 4, 5 and 6.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1928-1936.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Four of the five economic areas recorded seasonally reduced activity, only the Maritime Provinces showing improvement. As is usual at the time of year, firms in Quebec and Ontario laid off the greatest number of workers, mainly owing to the concentration of manufacturing operations within their borders. The situation in each of the five economic areas was distinctly better than at the beginning of January last year, being also more favourable in all but the Maritimes than at the same date in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- There was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Jan. 1; this occurred chiefly in transportation, and was seasonal in character. On the other hand, manufacturing, mining, construction and trade showed curtailment; within the group of factory employment, there were considerable losses in food, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants. Statements were received from 654 firms employing 77,185 persons, compared with 76,762 at the beginning of December. Large reductions had been noted at Jan. 1, 1935, when the index was over nine points lower. The advance at the date under review is contra-seasonal, employment having declined at the beginning of January in ten of the fifteen preceding years, so that the average change in the years, 1921-1935, is a decrease of nearly two points.

Quebec.- The contraction in Quebec was decidedly larger than that which took place at the same date of last year, and was also greater than the average decline at Jan. 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 95.5 at the latest date, was over four points higher than at the beginning of 1935. Manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, pulp and paper, textile, food, leather, lumber and electric light and power plants), transportation and construction reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in communications and wholesale trade. On the other hand, noteworthy improvement took place in logging, and retail trade and services were also busier. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,231 co-operating employers aggregated 263,589 workers, as against 286,477 at Dec. 1, 1935.

Ontario.- Manufacturing showed considerable curtailment in Ontario, that in food, textile, lumber and iron and steel factories being most noteworthy, although there were also important losses in leather, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone, rubber, tobacco and beverage, and some other groups. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in transportation and building and highway construction, while mining and wholesale trade also showed a falling-off. Retail trade and railway construction and maintenance, on the other hand, recorded heightened activity, the gains in the former being substantial. A combined payroll of 393,917 persons was employed by the 4,169 firms whose returns were received, and who had 410,402 employees at Dec. 1. The contraction, though larger than that noted at Jan. 1 of last year, was decidedly smaller than the average loss recorded at that date in the preceding fifteen years; the index, at 102.7, was nearly five points higher than at Jan. 1, 1935, and was also higher than at the beginning of January in the years, 1934-1931.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines on a much larger scale than at the opening of 1935, were noted in the Prairie Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 1,374 employers of 120,252 workers, or 7,837 fewer than on Dec. 1. This decline approximated the average loss experienced at the beginning of January in the years since 1920. The index at Jan. 1, 1936, stood at 95.1, as compared with 91.2 at the same date in 1935. Construction reported the most marked losses at the date under review, but manufacturing, transportation and trade also showed curtailment. On the other hand, improvement occurred in logging and mining.

British Columbia.- The recession in British Columbia involved more workers than that indicated at Jan. 1 of last year, when the index, at 88.8, was lower than that of 92.4 at the date under review. The 981 firms furnishing data reported 78,164 employees on Jan. 1, 1936, as against 83,751 in the preceding month. Lumber mills, logging, mining, transportation, construction and trade recorded curtailment, that in the lumbering industries being most pronounced. Services and communications, however, showed moderate improvement.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment. The situation in these cities was better than at the opening of last year.

Montreal.- The reduction in Montreal involved a much larger number of workers than that indicated at Jan. 1, 1935, but was less than the average decline in the years since 1920; the index, at 86.4, was slightly higher than at the beginning of January in 1935. Statements for the latest month were received from 1,293 establishments with 129,755 employees, as compared with 138,142 in the preceding month. Particularly marked curtailment was shown in shipping and stevedoring and in manufacturing, especially in food, textile, leather and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, retail trade was busier.

Quebec.- Transportation reported a considerable seasonal loss, and manufacturing and construction also afforded less employment, while services and trade showed some improvement; the 167 co-operating employers in Quebec City reduced their staffs from 13,145 persons at Dec. 1, to 12,383 at the beginning of January. This decline was much larger than that noted at January 1 of last year, but the index was then between four and five points lower.

Toronto.- Toronto firms showed a decidedly smaller seasonal contraction than at Jan. 1 in 1935, or in fact, than at the same date in any other year for which data are available. The index, at 100.6, compared favourably with that of 95.8 at the opening of last year. There were important losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food and pulp and paper groups; construction and transportation were also slacker, while retail stores reported very pronounced improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,416 employers with 122,795 workers, compared with 123,197 in their last report.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing registered moderate seasonal curtailment; trade on the other hand, was rather more active, while the remaining industries showed little general change. The result was a small decrease in general employment in the city, according to the 175 reporting establishments, whose staffs aggregated 13,338 persons, as compared with 13,405 in the preceding month. An advance had been recorded on the same date of last year, when the index was a few points lower.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 275 firms in Hamilton employing 30,701 workers, as against 32,251 at Dec. 1. Manufacturing and transportation showed reduced activity, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight. The falling-off noted at Jan. 1, 1935, involved the release of a smaller number of workers, but the index was then between twelve and thirteen points lower.

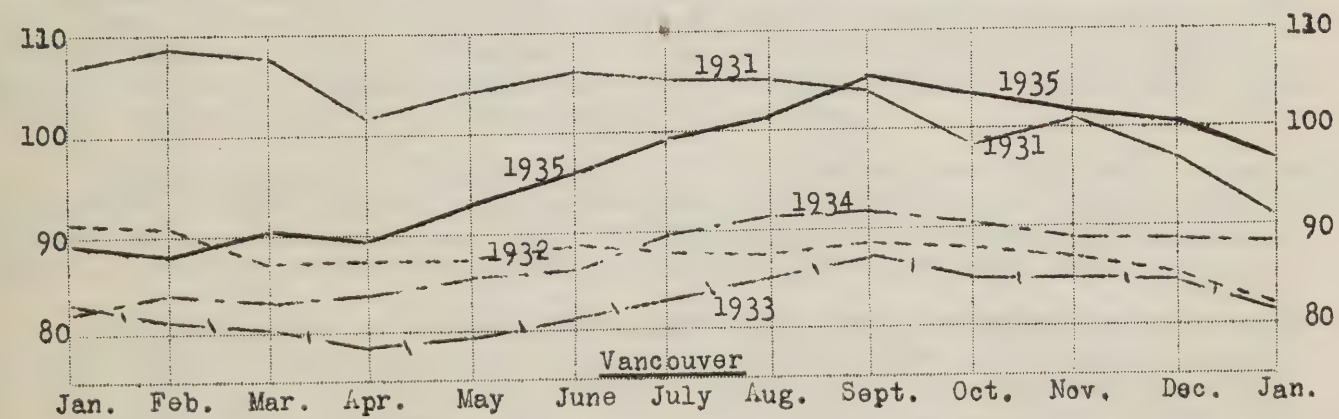
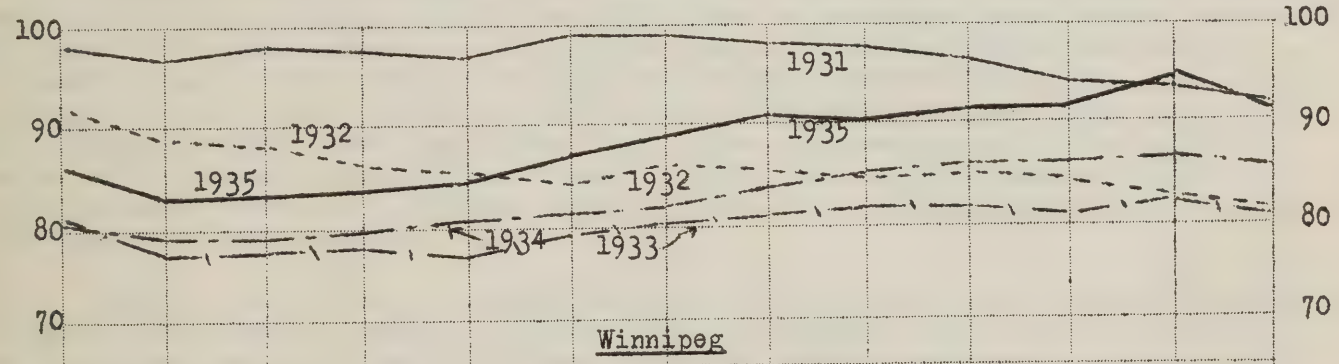
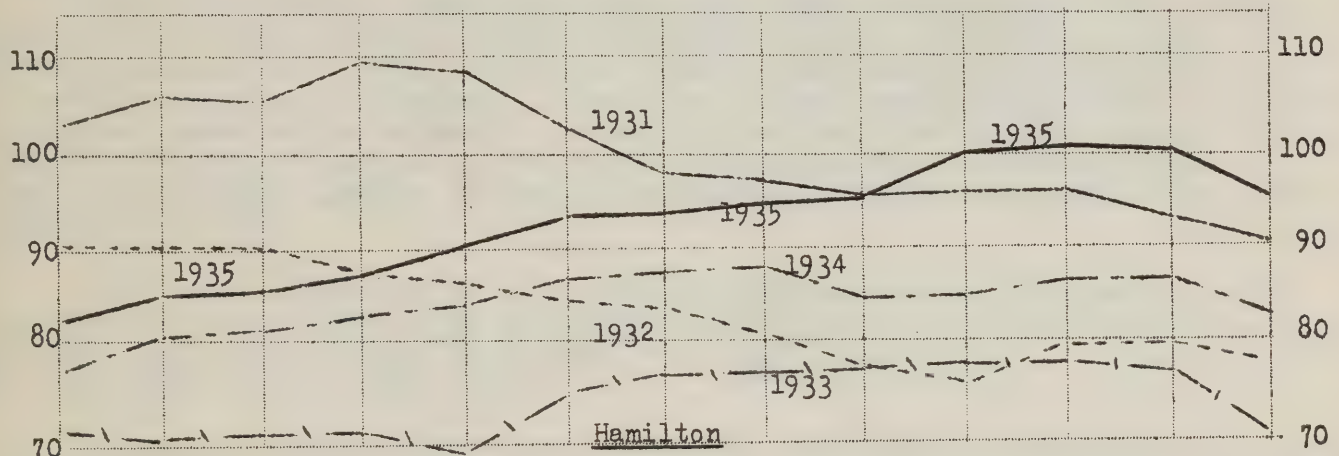
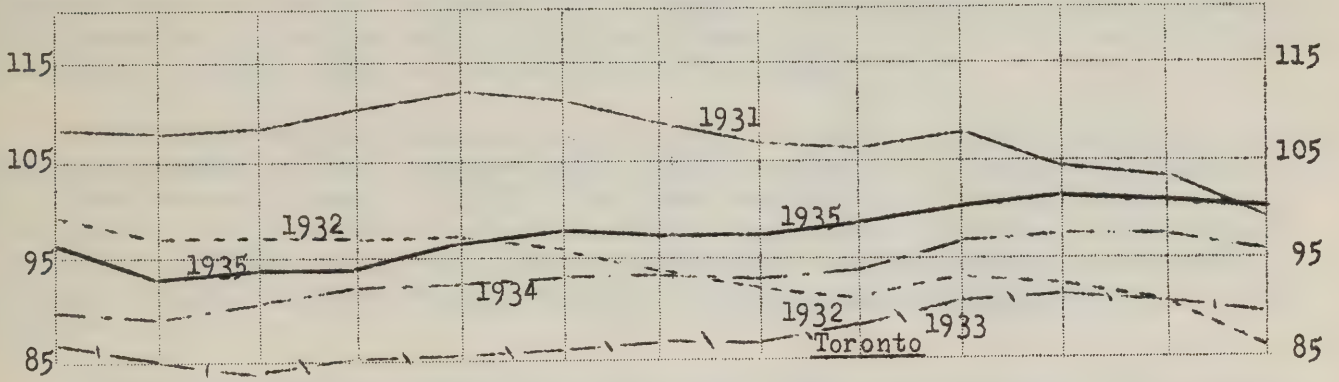
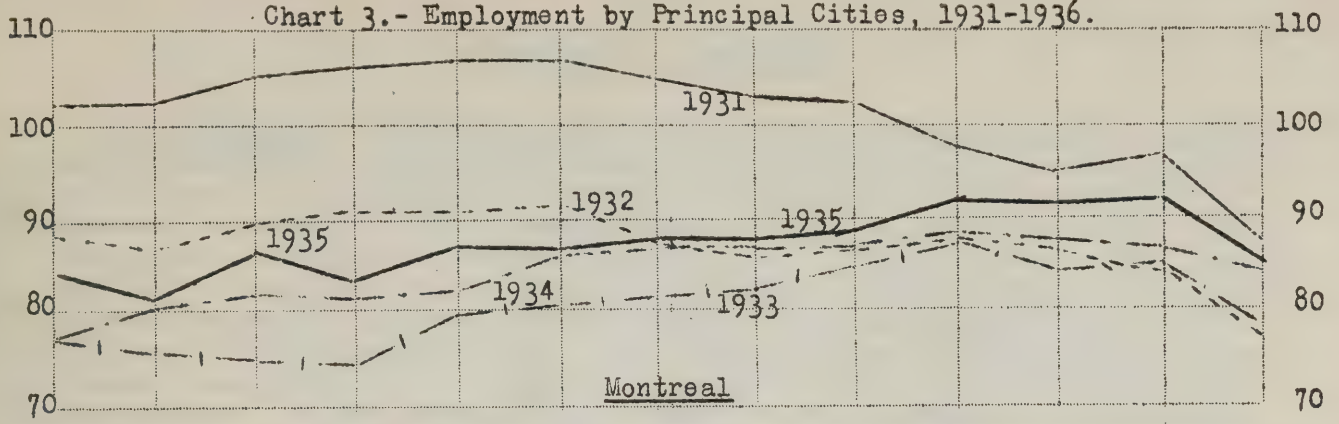
Windsor.- There was a decrease in the number employed in Windsor at Jan. 1, 1936, this taking place almost wholly in manufacturing and construction, while trade showed improvement. Returns were compiled from 172 establishments with 15,777 persons in their employ, as compared with 16,058 in the preceding month. Activity was decidedly greater than at Jan. 1, 1935, although a gain on the whole had then been reported.

Winnipeg.- Employment in manufacturing and construction declined in Winnipeg, while other groups showed only slight changes. The 454 co-operating firms reported 39,284 employees, compared with 40,212 in the preceding month. This contraction involved rather fewer workers than have been laid off on the average at Jan. 1 in the last fifteen years, though it exceeded the loss at the same date in 1935. Employment then, however, was in smaller volume than at the opening of the present year.

Vancouver.- Reduced activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to returns from 417 employers of 31,125 persons, as compared with 32,086 at Dec. 1. A small decrease had occurred at the corresponding date of last year, when the index was decidedly lower. There were losses at Jan. 1, 1936 in manufacturing, notably of vegetable food and lumber products, and trade was also slacker than in the preceding month.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1931; the curves in this chart are based on the index numbers given in Table 1.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1936.



EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- As already stated, the recession in employment in manufacturing was substantially less than the average indicated at Jan. 1 in the last fifteen years, 23,330 operatives having been released from the staffs of the co-operating establishments, as compared with an average loss of some 34,200 in the period, 1921-1935. The general reduction in manufacturing at Jan. 1, 1936, was one of the smallest on record, only those at Jan. 1 in 1935 and 1934 having involved fewer workers, while the greatest decrease yet indicated by the employers furnishing statistics was that of over 72,000 at the commencement of 1921. The contraction at the date under review, as in other years, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the fifteen years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding Jan. 1; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report (viz., Feb. 1), to between 51 and 52 p.c. of the decline noted at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for Jan. 1, 1936, numbered 5,551, and their payrolls aggregated 487,147, compared with 510,477 on Dec. 1. The index declined from 101.4 in the preceding month to 96.8 at the date under review, but as compared with 87.4 at Jan. 1, 1935, showed an improvement of 9.4 points on the year. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index at the latest date was 104.9, or 2.5 points higher than at Dec. 1; this upward tendency in the seasonally adjusted index is shown in Chart 4.

The most extensive reductions on the date under review were in food, textile, lumber, iron and steel, leather and pulp and paper, but the fur, rubber, tobacco and beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. In the iron and steel and textile divisions, the declines were smaller than usual at the time of year according to the experience of the years since 1920. Activity in the various groups of factory employment was greater than on Jan. 1, 1935.

The index numbers at Jan. 1 in the years for which statistics are available are as follows:- 1936, 96.8; 1935, 87.4; 1934, 80.0; 1933, 74.4; 1932, 83.9; 1931, 93.7; 1930, 106.5; 1929, 107.3; 1928, 97.9; 1927, 94.7; 1926, 90.0; 1925, 81.7; 1924, 86.7; 1923, 84.5; 1922, 74.4 and 1921, 84.8.

Logging.- Bush operations, on the whole, showed little change at Jan. 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season, but the general movement in the present year was not so pronounced as usual, only British Columbia reporting a large decline; this was offset by advances in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. Employment was decidedly more active than in January of any other year since 1920, with the exception of 1930; the index stood at 183.4, compared with 183.5 at Dec. 1, 1935, and 181.3 at Jan. 1, 1935. A combined working force of 51,384 was reported by the 316 co-operating firms, who had 51,398 in the preceding month.

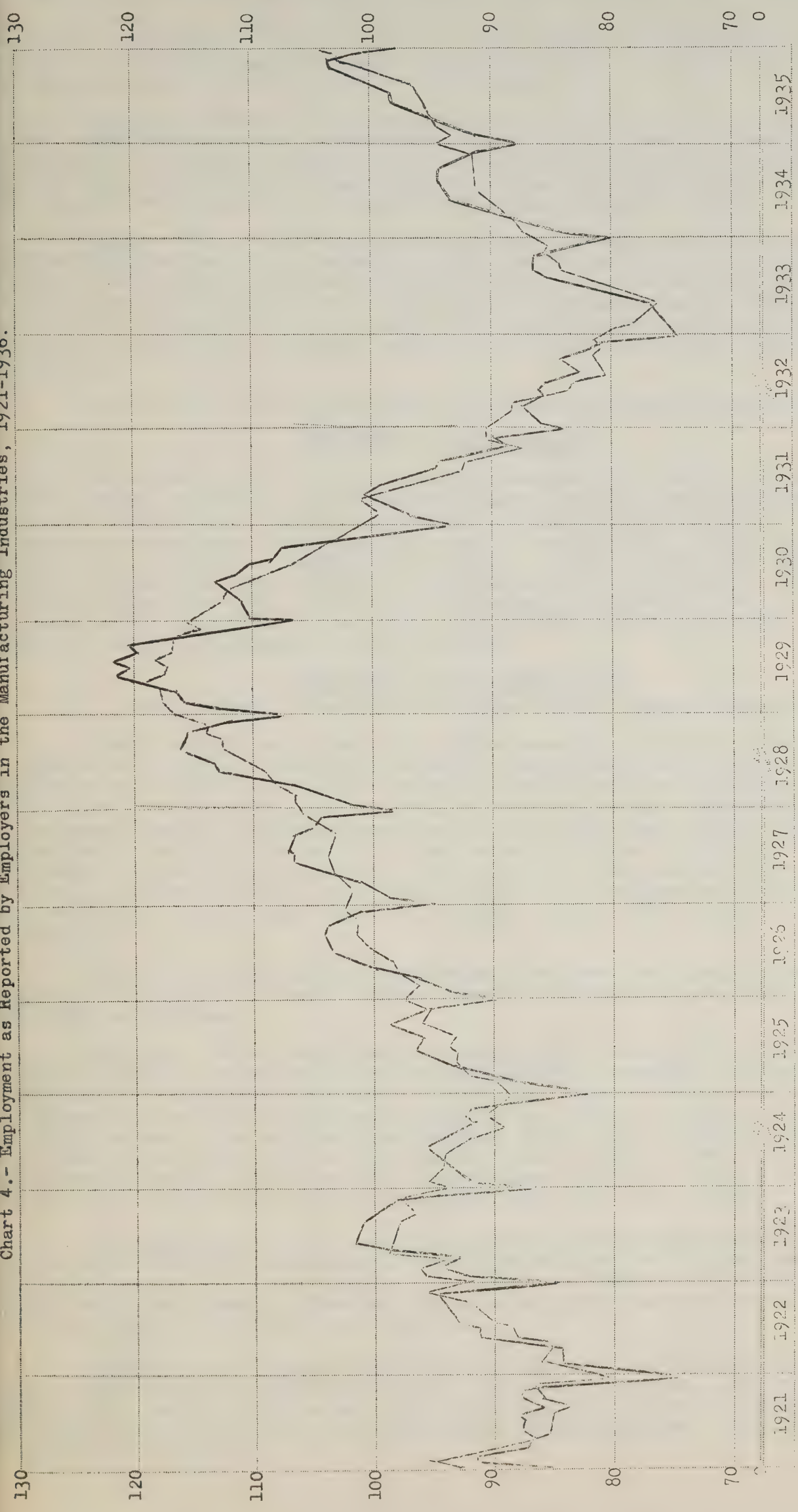
Mining.- There was a seasonal contraction in mining operations at the beginning of January, there being losses in the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, except coal, the mining of which afforded greater employment. Returns were received from 337 operators with 59,590 workers, compared with 60,058 at Dec. 1. A much larger decline had been indicated in mining as a whole at Jan. 1, 1935, and employment was then in smaller volume; in fact, the index, at 129.9 at the latest date, was higher than at Jan. 1 of any other year of the record.

Communications.- A further falling-off in personnel was reported in telephonic and telegraphic communications, in which activity was at practically the same level as at the beginning of January a year ago. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 21,445 at Dec. 1 to 20,990 at the date under review.

Transportation.- The contraction indicated in transportation was on a larger scale than that noted at Jan. 1, 1935, and also rather exceeded the average decline at that date in the fifteen years of the record. The index at 77.9, was slightly higher than at the beginning of January, 1935. There were reductions at the date under review in local, steam railway and water transportation, those in shipping and stevedoring being considerable. Information was received from 419 employers, who reported 93,421 workers, as compared with 100,789 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- As already mentioned, the losses in construction were decidedly greater than the average decrease at the opening of the years since 1920, having been only twice exceeded at Jan. 1 in these fifteen years; the decline in this industry at the latest date constituted 47.5 p.c. of the total, as

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

compared with the average proportion of 26.6 p.c. in past years. The index of employment in construction, at 74.8, was several points lower than at the beginning of January in 1935. Statements were tabulated from 1,061 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 87,799, a decrease of 24,894 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Highway construction showed particularly pronounced losses, but those in building and railway construction and maintenance were also large.

Services.— Contrary to the usual seasonal change in the service group at mid-winter, there was an increase in employment at Jan. 1, 1936, when 453 firms reported 25,440 persons, as compared with 25,070 in the preceding month. Little general change had been indicated at the beginning of January of last year; the index was then nearly three points lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 118.0.

Trade.— Trade afforded considerably more employment, the gains, on the whole, being much greater than at the beginning of any other January for which statistics are available, except 1935. There were moderate, seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but the additions to staffs in retail stores were exceptionally large. The 1,187 co-operating employers had 107,336 persons on their staffs, compared with 103,551 at Dec. 1. The index stood at 135.9, as compared with 131.1 in the preceding month, and 130.6 at Jan. 1, 1935.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers of employment in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Nov. 25, 1935, showed little change on the whole as compared with a month earlier, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette"; among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 14.6 at Nov. 25, 1935, the same percentage as at Oct. 21, 1935, as compared with 16.3 p.c. at Nov. 26, 1934. The latest press reports show that there were 1,869,000 persons registered as unemployed at Dec. 16, 1935, the lowest figure since 1930. The number of persons in employment at Dec. 16, 1935, was estimated at 10,599,000, the highest total ever recorded; the December figure showed an increase of 62,000 as compared with Nov. 25, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Factory employment in the United States decreased 0.5 p.c. in November, 1935, as compared with October, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 23,446 establishments employing 4,015,746 workers in November; these reports cover more than 55 p.c. of the total wage-earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The preliminary index of factory employment (based on the 1923-25 average as 100) stood at 84.8 on Nov. 15, as compared with the revised October index of 85.2, and with that of 76.9 in November, 1934. The iron and steel and their products division, non-ferrous metal and some other groups reported heightened activity, but there were losses in the lumber, textile, clothing, leather, food, tobacco and some other industries.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were increases in retail and wholesale trading establishments, bituminous coal mining, metalliferous mining, power and light, and brokerage.

New York.— Factory employment in New York State decreased approximately 0.5 p.c. between the middle of November and the middle of December, according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information; the decline was less than usual at that time of year. The preliminary index of factory employment (based on the 1925-1927 average as 100), stood at 76.5 in December, when employment was 7.6 p.c. greater than in December, 1934. There were losses in the stone, clay and glass, wood, textile, metal and machinery and food and tobacco industries, while the shoe, pulp and paper, printing and paper goods, clothing, and water, light and power divisions showed improvement over November.

Massachusetts.— Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,549 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 255,860 persons in December, an increase of 223, or 0.1 p.c., as compared with November. The advance was contra-seasonal. There were large gains in boot and shoe plants, while cotton and some other factories were slacker.

Wisconsin.— The index number of factory employment in Wisconsin (based on the 1925-27 average as 100), stood at 88.2 at Nov. 15, 1935, as compared with 89.1 in October, 1935, and 79.5 in November, 1934, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The leather, wood, textile and food groups showed reduced employment, while the metal trades were more active.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1936.

100.0	8.3	28.2	42.2	12.9	8.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922	74.2	-	94.0	-	-	-	87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.4	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1936.

13.9	1.3	13.2	1.4	3.3	1.7	4.2	3.3
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.3
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1936.

100.0	52.2	5.5	6.4	2.3	10.0	9.4	2.7	11.5
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1936	Dec. 1 1935	Jan. 1 1935	Jan. 1 1934	Jan. 1 1933	Jan. 1 1932	Jan. 1 1931
MANUFACTURING	52.2	96.8	101.4	87.4	80.0	74.4	83.9	93.7
Animal products - edible	2.2	110.0	115.4	105.1	94.7	92.0	95.1	95.5
Fur and products	.2	94.5	101.5	83.0	76.3	77.8	78.1	88.2
Leather and products	2.1	96.1	103.8	86.8	79.1	77.6	78.7	73.8
Boots and shoes	1.4	95.8	102.6	84.7	78.6	80.8	83.4	72.9
Lumber and products	3.6	63.3	69.8	57.1	52.9	43.2	55.6	66.8
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	51.2	57.2	45.0	40.7	30.0	41.1	50.7
Furniture	.8	79.8	85.4	69.9	69.3	64.1	85.2	98.3
Other lumber products	1.0	88.0	96.2	84.4	77.9	67.0	77.2	90.1
Musical instruments	.1	51.6	51.8	26.1	39.4	22.9	58.0	56.9
Plant products - edible	3.0	97.6	114.7	92.4	85.6	88.4	94.7	95.5
Pulp and paper products	6.3	96.7	98.7	92.3	85.6	82.2	89.9	98.7
Pulp and paper	2.8	85.3	87.4	81.0	71.6	67.1	76.1	87.0
Paper products	.9	110.5	118.1	100.7	96.2	89.4	91.7	98.0
Printing and publishing	2.6	106.9	106.9	104.4	100.7	100.5	107.7	114.6
Rubber products	1.2	92.0	98.3	89.8	85.2	75.6	82.2	106.3
Textile products	10.4	113.3	117.0	102.5	97.5	88.1	90.3	93.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.3	135.5	136.9	121.2	114.1	100.6	97.4	99.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	97.0	97.8	86.9	82.7	73.6	77.4	85.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	138.8	142.4	118.8	120.6	105.7	101.2	89.2
Silk and silk goods	1.1	540.6	538.7	493.8	432.6	364.9	278.7	274.1
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	123.3	127.6	109.9	112.3	103.0	103.3	99.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	93.9	99.4	87.0	81.4	75.3	81.4	88.3
Other textile products	1.0	89.6	94.5	82.2	73.0	65.9	74.4	82.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	2.0	139.2	143.8	127.7	125.6	120.6	119.3	116.7
Tobacco	1.2	137.0	144.1	121.4	126.7	124.8	115.5	101.6
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	140.6	141.0	137.4	122.3	113.0	123.7	139.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	127.0	140.0	126.0	133.7	108.9	99.5	108.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	131.1	135.5	118.9	112.1	101.8	110.6	113.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	67.6	75.8	60.9	53.4	50.1	77.1	95.2
Electric light and power	1.5	111.5	116.2	110.0	104.8	108.3	118.4	124.7
Electrical apparatus	1.4	120.4	124.5	105.0	95.5	96.4	126.4	143.5
Iron and steel products	12.0	84.9	86.8	71.1	60.9	56.3	70.7	88.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	108.0	115.7	81.2	64.4	47.6	59.2	93.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	93.4	93.6	83.1	66.4	63.1	86.9	105.2
Agricultural implements	.6	62.2	52.5	45.9	35.6	22.9	25.0	47.6
Land vehicles	5.4	83.9	83.7	72.7	65.0	64.2	75.6	88.2
Automobiles and parts	1.8	119.9	120.0	92.9	67.6	57.9	56.9	69.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	47.7	59.5	47.1	43.8	53.2	60.9	94.4
Heating appliances	.4	86.2	105.3	73.9	58.8	54.3	61.8	70.6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	82.9	89.5	58.3	49.3	43.4	82.4	126.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	92.1	94.8	76.0	62.3	57.0	71.8	87.7
Other iron and steel products	1.7	83.2	87.2	70.2	61.4	53.2	74.3	87.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	122.1	125.8	106.4	90.5	74.7	93.6	112.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	134.6	137.5	132.3	127.4	115.4	117.3	124.9
Miscellaneous	.5	116.8	125.0	113.4	97.8	93.5	98.4	103.2
LOGGING	5.5	183.4	183.5	181.3	168.8	74.5	68.7	107.6
MINING	6.4	129.9	131.1	119.1	106.8	96.9	105.1	114.4
Coal	2.8	94.7	93.7	93.4	92.6	91.6	99.1	106.9
Metallic ores	2.9	226.6	230.3	200.8	158.5	129.8	134.8	196.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	99.4	104.8	78.7	73.0	59.3	76.5	105.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	79.3	81.0	78.6	78.4	87.5	98.1	110.6
Telegraphs	.5	87.9	91.7	88.1	83.0	83.9	98.7	108.3
Telephones	1.8	77.0	78.1	76.2	77.3	88.4	98.0	111.1
TRANSPORTATION	10.0	77.9	84.0	76.2	76.3	78.3	85.6	95.9
Street railways and cartage	2.7	111.9	115.2	109.9	109.8	114.2	112.4	117.7
Steam railways	6.1	71.7	73.1	69.6	69.8	71.6	82.5	95.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	63.0	93.7	63.4	63.7	64.7	68.0	72.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.4	74.8	95.9	87.9	88.1	58.5	104.8	110.7
Building	2.4	56.0	67.3	45.4	33.9	29.7	64.3	96.0
Highway	4.7	119.4	171.0	165.4	179.1	97.1	197.1	172.4
Railway	2.3	52.4	55.3	59.3	59.4	53.7	63.7	75.1
SERVICES	2.7	118.0	116.3	115.2	109.8	102.2	114.4	123.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	114.6	112.0	115.3	107.8	95.2	107.7	122.2
Professional	.2	122.7	122.4	121.5	126.2	116.6	128.2	121.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	122.5	122.0	113.7	108.8	109.2	120.6	125.5
TRADE	11.5	135.9	131.1	130.6	122.3	119.6	125.7	132.9
Retail	8.8	147.9	140.0	142.5	133.2	128.4	135.4	142.3
Wholesale	2.7	107.8	110.5	102.7	97.4	98.9	103.9	112.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	99.1	104.6	94.4	88.6	78.5	91.6	101.7

* The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926-100).

Areas and Industries		Relative Weight	Jan.1 1936	Dec.1 1935	Jan.1 1935	Jan.1 1934	Jan.1 1933	Jan.1 1932	Jan.1 1931
<u>Maritime -</u>									
Manufacturing		32.3	95.0	99.4	87.7	76.9	67.5	73.9	83.7
<u>Provinces</u>									
Lumber products		3.3	61.3	61.1	60.0	55.0	29.5	47.4	50.9
Pulp and paper		5.1	151.8	150.1	141.8	124.9	121.1	120.7	140.2
Textile products		4.2	87.4	88.8	78.8	86.2	70.9	75.1	61.9
Iron and steel		11.3	107.2	109.9	85.9	74.3	61.6	68.4	93.8
Other manufactures		8.4	84.8	96.7	90.4	70.3	74.3	77.4	81.2
Logging		6.6	242.5	241.0	298.8	353.9	72.4	176.8	163.8
Mining		20.0	104.0	106.7	100.2	93.4	90.4	103.3	108.2
Communications		2.4	86.5	88.1	82.4	78.8	84.4	113.2	147.7
Transportation		14.4	95.9	64.1	91.5	98.4	92.3	105.7	116.1
Construction		15.4	130.7	147.1	83.9	92.9	68.7	220.9	228.6
Services		1.5	142.3	148.2	146.5	140.9	130.1	155.4	155.3
Trade		7.4	124.3	128.9	117.9	109.0	106.0	115.0	129.2
<u>Maritimes-</u>									
All Industries		100.0	108.1	107.5	99.0	97.0	80.1	111.1	119.3
<u>Quebec</u>									
Manufacturing		60.4	98.1	102.0	88.8	82.6	78.4	87.1	97.5
Lumber products		2.7	65.9	69.5	61.6	59.8	52.2	65.2	74.1
Pulp and paper		7.9	89.5	92.7	85.3	77.2	74.0	78.9	90.3
Textile products		18.0	121.2	124.6	107.0	101.5	90.7	93.5	98.2
Iron and steel		9.3	74.3	77.2	65.3	57.9	57.0	74.4	94.6
Other manufactures		22.5	105.6	110.8	96.6	90.7	89.4	98.0	106.6
Logging		9.3	295.1	281.5	308.0	290.1	172.0	102.2	148.2
Mining		2.7	164.7	163.6	123.7	110.7	87.2	93.6	117.1
Communications		1.8	68.6	72.8	70.0	72.8	83.6	94.6	103.2
Transportation		8.7	68.5	89.0	70.3	69.9	70.1	75.7	83.3
Construction		6.0	41.6	70.6	53.0	50.3	35.2	64.8	89.0
Services		2.4	102.9	99.1	98.4	98.8	96.4	103.3	110.2
Trade		8.7	140.2	137.5	138.1	135.0	136.1	139.0	146.7
<u>Quebec -</u>									
All Industries		100.0	95.5	103.8	91.3	86.3	77.8	86.3	99.3
<u>Ontario</u>									
Manufacturing		60.5	97.9	102.8	87.3	79.8	73.3	83.2	92.2
Lumber products		3.2	59.1	65.9	53.0	49.0	45.7	60.5	71.6
Pulp and paper		6.6	96.7	98.1	93.1	88.2	83.7	93.9	98.5
Textile products		10.9	108.3	112.4	100.0	95.5	88.1	88.4	92.4
Iron and steel		16.2	90.0	91.6	72.5	59.2	52.0	65.5	83.3
Other manufactures		23.6	110.0	118.7	100.8	95.1	88.3	98.4	103.3
Logging		4.0	172.1	172.6	145.2	133.3	31.9	49.1	109.4
Mining		4.8	194.2	197.0	168.6	138.3	115.4	125.4	129.6
Communications		2.1	75.3	76.0	73.8	75.0	84.2	93.6	102.9
Transportation		6.5	72.1	80.0	68.1	67.8	72.6	82.5	92.6
Construction		7.5	81.9	96.1	127.8	131.4	76.1	141.7	114.5
Services		2.9	144.1	143.6	142.9	131.3	118.0	133.9	143.6
Trade		11.7	151.2	138.1	144.4	132.2	126.4	134.6	138.5
<u>Ontario-</u>									
All Industries		100.0	102.7	107.0	98.0	91.2	78.8	93.8	100.1
<u>Prairie</u>									
Manufacturing		29.7	94.9	98.2	89.5	83.4	81.4	92.8	102.1
<u>Provinces</u>									
Lumber products		1.7	72.4	77.0	70.1	69.2	58.5	63.2	78.0
Pulp and paper		2.9	90.8	94.0	88.0	86.3	88.7	99.1	108.0
Textile products		1.9	107.4	113.9	107.7	87.7	78.4	93.5	89.3
Iron and steel		10.2	76.7	77.4	70.9	69.0	71.5	87.1	96.8
Other manufactures		13.0	121.4	127.1	114.4	103.2	97.2	104.7	114.4
Logging		1.5	123.8	87.1	176.6	77.3	28.7	36.8	82.9
Mining		9.0	123.9	119.2	121.0	122.1	117.7	114.7	131.7
Communications		2.9	90.4	93.0	90.9	86.5	98.1	101.5	122.4
Transportation		19.5	86.2	89.5	83.9	81.7	85.8	90.1	105.6
Construction		14.3	74.2	102.1	67.8	65.0	58.0	74.7	90.2
Services		3.2	97.0	96.3	92.4	90.9	88.8	98.3	110.1
Trade		19.9	117.1	117.8	111.6	107.3	105.9	109.8	121.5
<u>Prairies-</u>									
All Industries		100.0	95.1	101.3	91.2	86.4	84.4	92.8	106.4
<u>British</u>									
Manufacturing		37.0	85.8	93.2	78.8	68.2	60.3	71.6	85.3
<u>Columbia</u>									
Lumber products		11.2	67.0	77.6	56.6	49.6	32.8	40.6	55.4
Pulp and paper		6.0	106.8	107.8	98.1	90.4	88.0	98.1	111.5
Textile products		1.2	106.7	115.3	95.7	84.3	69.3	95.0	102.2
Iron and steel		3.2	67.1	73.0	63.5	54.4	54.8	71.0	93.6
Other manufactures		15.4	103.6	110.2	100.2	84.3	82.5	96.0	106.1
Logging		5.5	61.1	86.5	50.0	37.5	26.7	28.4	46.5
Mining		8.9	86.7	90.5	83.7	74.0	69.4	79.7	88.6
Communications		3.6	100.1	98.2	99.1	94.2	97.2	108.8	114.7
Transportation		13.2	85.1	88.9	84.4	85.7	88.1	94.0	100.6
Construction		17.1	122.2	127.9	126.0	124.5	78.6	98.3	129.4
Services		3.6	101.4	97.6	98.8	93.9	81.9	99.7	110.0
Trade		11.1	121.4	125.3	116.9	103.3	101.8	111.9	116.0
<u>B.C. -</u>									
All Industries		100.0	92.4	99.3	88.8	80.4	69.7	80.6	94.1

*Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.



TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	Relative Weight	Jan.1 1936	Dec.1 1935	Jan.1 1935	Jan.1 1934	Jan.1 1933	Jan.1 1932	Jan.1 1931
Montreal - Manufacturing	66.5	91.0	94.9	83.2	77.6	75.7	86.9	98.8
Plant products - edible	4.4	103.1	115.3	98.3	89.9	88.5	102.4	107.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.1	102.9	104.6	100.2	98.2	98.1	103.5	113.8
Textiles	14.4	92.8	98.5	84.3	79.2	73.5	79.9	86.9
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	7.1	133.8	136.2	124.7	122.3	125.5	116.1	108.7
Iron and steel	13.8	70.6	73.9	61.3	55.2	53.6	70.6	89.4
Other manufactures	21.7	92.3	94.9	85.1	78.9	76.0	91.3	105.2
Communications	2.8	60.7	62.8	63.1	66.6	76.6	84.5	93.4
Transportation	8.4	72.2	99.5	85.3	75.3	73.5	71.7	71.9
Construction	4.3	35.5	39.4	58.7	41.4	47.2	67.7	109.8
Trade	14.4	133.8	132.0	129.7	127.6	130.8	134.1	146.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.4	91.9	84.8	78.0	77.5	88.0	102.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	58.4	90.8	94.5	86.2	83.3	91.5	102.5	113.1
Leather products	17.9	88.9	99.8	84.4	83.0	94.9	103.2	95.2
Other manufactures	40.5	91.7	92.1	87.0	83.4	89.9	102.2	121.5
Transportation	12.6	86.0	108.1	84.8	93.7	95.6	92.2	101.1
Construction	10.0	111.3	135.5	87.4	80.8	71.6	77.0	252.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	93.5	99.0	88.9	86.5	92.6	100.8	127.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.3	94.1	97.9	87.8	82.3	78.0	89.6	97.0
Plant products - edible	5.2	101.5	110.3	102.1	92.6	89.8	106.6	104.1
Printing and publishing	9.0	114.2	117.8	109.1	104.8	102.4	109.1	114.7
Textiles	10.9	84.4	88.6	82.5	80.6	75.1	81.6	90.1
Iron and steel	9.5	78.2	77.4	64.4	54.6	52.2	65.6	84.8
Other manufactures	25.7	98.9	103.8	92.2	87.4	82.5	97.4	98.1
Communications	2.8	64.7	64.6	67.1	69.0	78.5	85.4	93.9
Transportation	5.7	88.6	91.5	86.4	86.5	92.6	114.1	121.8
Construction	2.3	49.1	57.4	51.9	53.3	46.9	93.3	131.9
Trade	24.4	146.1	129.1	142.5	131.3	125.0	133.5	133.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	100.6	100.8	95.8	90.0	86.5	99.6	107.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	43.5	85.3	88.7	83.4	78.6	75.8	89.0	97.2
Lumber products	3.1	35.6	45.2	38.3	39.5	36.3	49.2	59.1
Pulp and paper	16.4	90.3	85.8	89.6	79.5	73.2	88.6	102.1
Other manufactures	24.0	99.4	106.7	95.2	92.0	92.4	104.8	109.8
Construction	16.8	160.8	162.2	144.8	141.6	67.0	175.4	149.6
Trade	18.9	138.1	127.6	118.8	119.9	110.9	121.3	123.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	103.2	103.6	97.5	95.8	85.8	108.9	112.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.1	94.5	99.2	80.6	73.9	66.2	81.6	94.9
Textiles	18.0	86.5	91.7	83.0	84.2	75.7	81.1	92.4
Electrical apparatus	10.1	100.6	107.6	88.9	78.1	87.7	109.1	110.8
Iron and steel	30.0	91.6	93.3	66.7	56.2	39.3	63.9	84.9
Other manufactures	23.0	103.2	110.9	95.3	88.9	87.7	96.6	105.3
Construction	2.9	55.3	56.1	44.4	66.7	58.2	191.1	208.1
Trade	8.7	128.1	129.3	122.6	100.8	107.4	112.9	117.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	95.7	100.4	83.0	77.1	70.7	91.3	103.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	83.5	124.0	126.2	91.0	77.3	61.4	60.0	82.8
Iron and steel	66.0	124.9	125.5	85.6	64.6	52.3	48.8	75.0
Other manufactures	17.5	120.9	129.0	111.1	125.0	98.3	105.8	113.9
Construction	1.6	29.1	45.5	20.6	16.0	19.4	331.3	91.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	116.4	118.7	88.4	76.5	63.9	83.5	89.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.0	92.7	95.9	88.4	82.6	79.8	92.6	98.1
Animal products - edible	5.7	124.5	132.6	119.3	111.1	99.1	104.2	104.3
Printing and publishing	5.3	96.8	101.2	97.1	94.3	98.3	101.0	113.8
Textiles	5.0	116.5	119.9	112.2	95.7	84.7	94.2	90.5
Iron and steel	17.9	75.8	76.2	68.9	96.7	67.7	84.4	88.6
Other manufactures	13.1	102.4	108.3	101.4	73.3	86.1	96.7	95.7
Transportation	9.1	70.6	72.0	69.3	70.8	73.8	83.8	91.7
Construction	4.3	60.1	65.2	25.8	21.3	25.8	62.4	42.5
Trade	31.5	105.1	104.6	98.2	94.7	92.2	97.4	108.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	91.9	94.1	85.6	81.1	80.8	92.5	98.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.5	95.4	101.1	82.9	73.8	70.9	81.3	92.7
Lumber products	8.7	69.9	76.5	49.8	43.1	38.6	37.9	55.4
Other manufactures	28.8	107.1	112.4	98.3	88.1	86.0	102.4	111.6
Communications	7.6	99.5	97.5	98.2	92.5	97.2	104.1	113.2
Transportation	18.4	97.7	98.3	95.9	94.7	99.5	97.2	102.3
Construction	7.0	57.9	59.0	38.1	44.6	55.3	71.4	136.6
Services	6.4	101.6	99.6	97.6	92.7	81.1	95.5	106.3
Trade	23.1	124.0	129.5	120.2	105.8	103.0	113.5	117.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	97.2	100.3	88.7	82.2	82.5	91.1	107.0

* Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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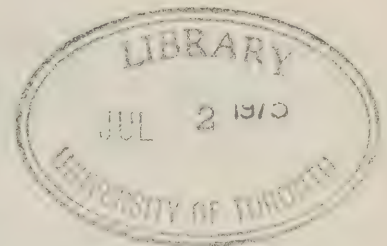
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
FEBRUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1936

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

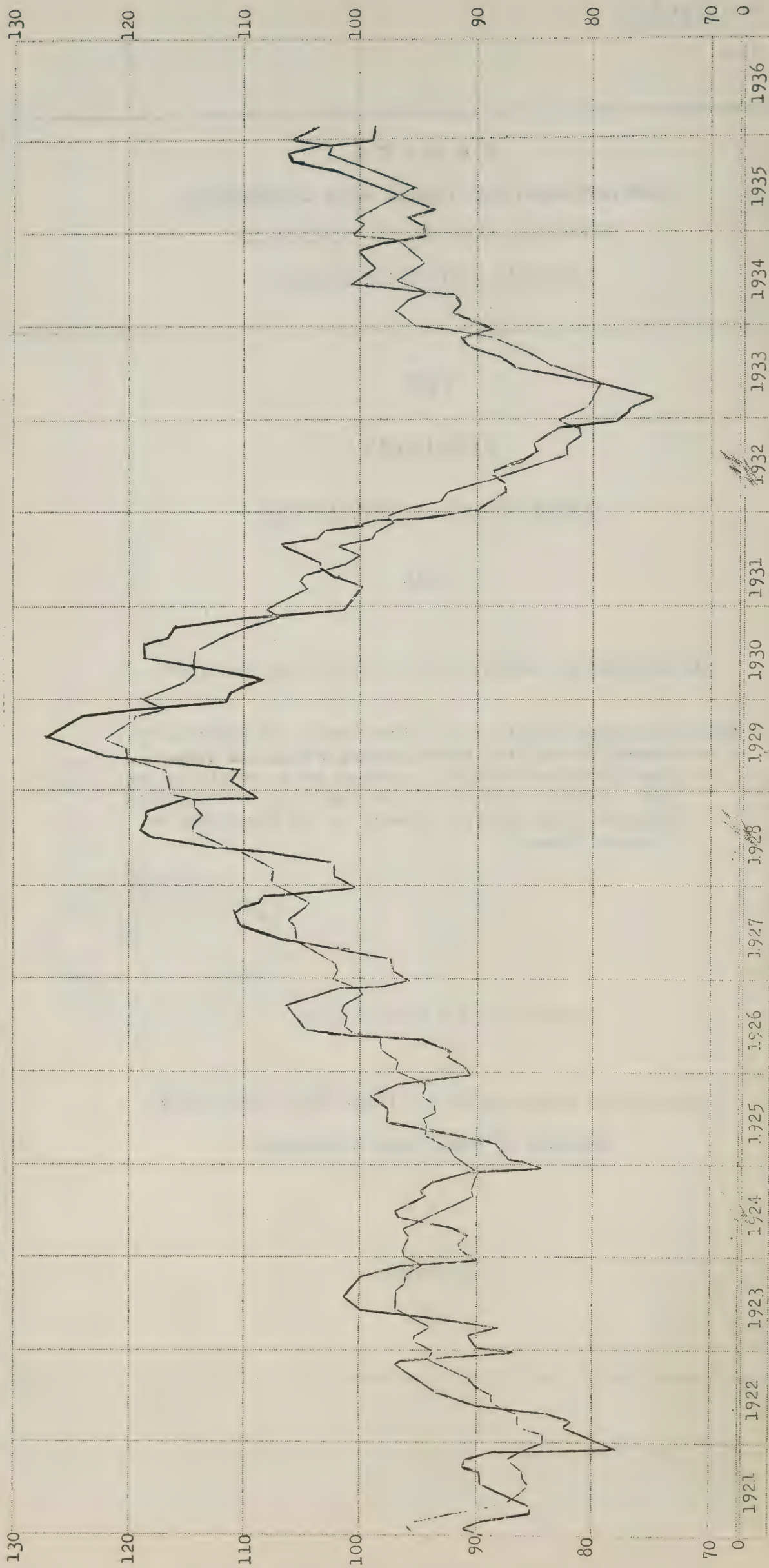


Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA
1936

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Feb. 27, 1936.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge of Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge

Employment at Feb. 1, 1936, showed a further contraction, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,394 firms whose payrolls aggregated 927,006 persons, compared with 933,294 in the preceding month. This reduction of nearly 6,300 workers since Jan. 1 compared unfavourably with the average gain indicated at Feb. 1 in preceding years of the record, which commences with 1921, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, showed a decrease of slightly over two points, from 106.1 at Jan. 1 to 103.9 at the beginning of February. However, it continues higher than in any month of 1935, and is also higher than at any earlier date since the spring of 1931.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that the most pronounced recovery at the date under review was that of a seasonal character in manufacturing, in which there was an increase of nearly 9,000 workers, or 1.8 p.c. as compared with Jan. 1, 1936; this improvement, like the year-end loss which it succeeds, was below the average indicated at the beginning of February in the fifteen preceding years for which data are available. Within the group of factory employment, the iron and steel, textile, leather and lumber industries showed the largest gains. Among the non-manufacturing industries, metallic ore mining, transportation and railway construction and maintenance also recorded heightened activity; the increased employment in the last-named was chiefly caused by snow-clearing operations. Declines were indicated, on the whole, in the remaining groups; logging, communications, building and highway construction and services reported moderate reductions in personnel, while there were very large, seasonal losses in retail trade, in reaction from the intense activity of the holiday season. The contraction in retail establishments at Feb. 1, like the gains which had been made in the preceding month, substantially exceeded the average for Feb. 1 in the years since 1920. A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 4.

A brief review of the situation as at Feb. 1, 1935, shows that the 8,992 firms from whom statistics had been received had reported an aggregate payroll of 885,556, an increase of rather better than 2,000 as compared with the preceding month. The index then, however, was 3.8 points lower than at Feb. 1, 1936, when it stood at 98.4.

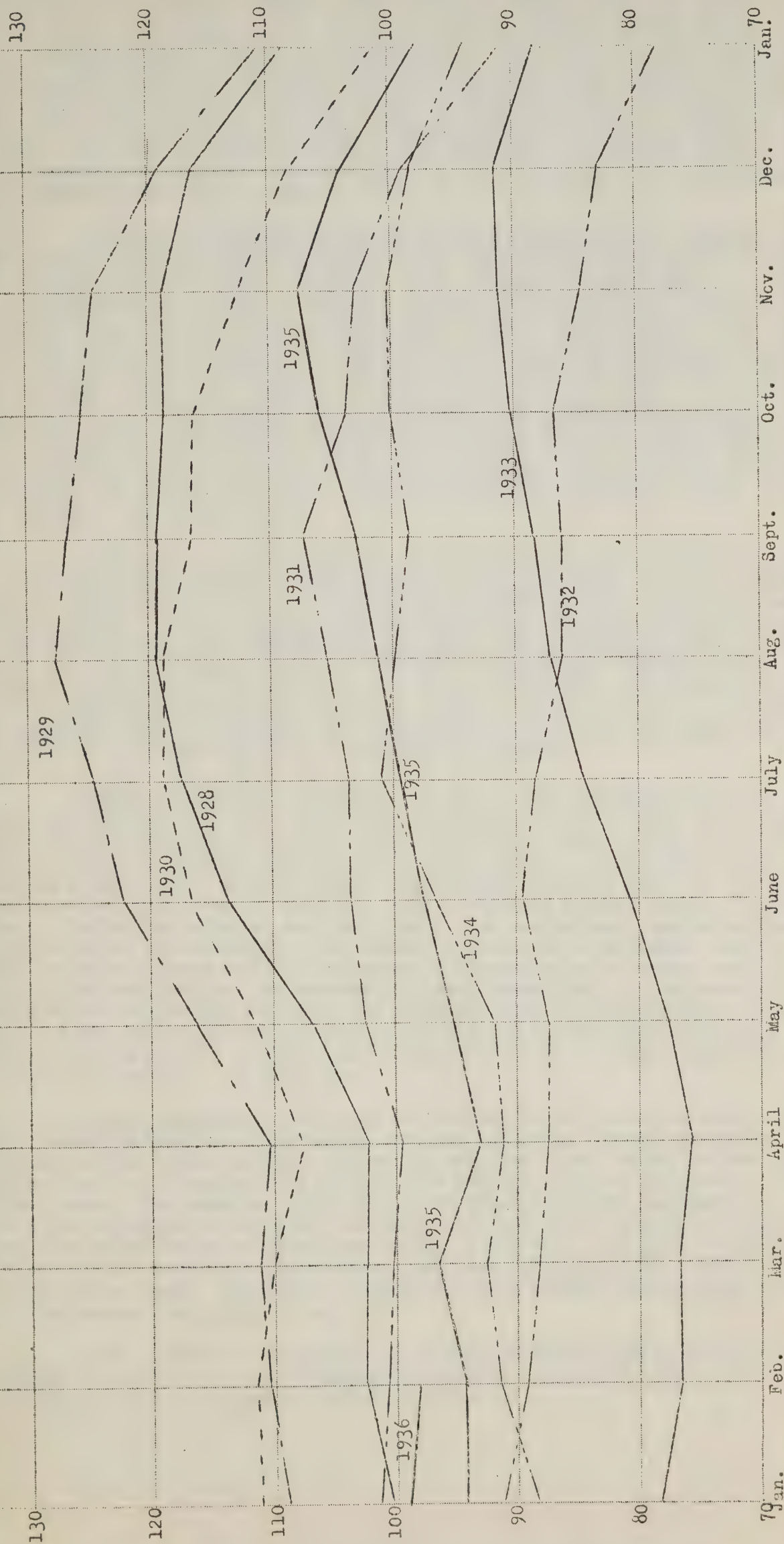
The crude index of employment (average 1926=100) declined from 99.1 at Jan. 1, 1936, to 98.4 at the beginning of February, as already stated, while at Feb. 1 in other years for which data are available, the unadjusted index was as follows:- 1935, 94.6; 1934, 91.4; 1933, 77.0; 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0; 1927, 96.6; 1926, 91.8; 1925, 87.1; 1924, 91.7; 1923, 90.6; 1922, 79.9 and 1921, 91.2.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Improvement was recorded in British Columbia, while the movement was unfavourable in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The reduction in the Maritimes was considerable. Employment was more active than at the beginning of February of last year in each of the economic areas, being also generally at a higher level than at Feb. 1, 1934, 1933 or 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has very frequently been downward at the beginning of February in the fifteen preceding years for which data are available, the average loss in employment being between one and two p.c. On Feb. 1 of the present year, however, activity showed a decline that exceeded the average, 4,135 persons having been laid off since Jan. 1 by the reporting firms, whose payrolls aggregated 73,057 workers; this was a reduction of

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other than Agriculture, 1926-1936.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

over five p.c. in the month. Logging, communications, retail trade and highway construction reported curtailment, that in the last-named being on a large scale; on the other hand, improvement took place in transportation, manufacturing and railway construction and maintenance. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper and electric current plants showed reduced activity, but iron and steel works reported largely increased staffs, and there were smaller gains in animal food and some other factories. An advance that was contrary to the usual seasonal movement had been recorded at Feb. 1 of last year, when 628 firms had reported 71,236 employees, or 758 more than at Jan. 1, 1935. The index then, however, was lower than at the date under review, standing at 100.1, as compared with 102.2 at Feb. 1, 1936.

Quebec.— Employment in Quebec showed a contra-seasonal decrease at the date under review, when the working forces of the 2,225 co-operating employers aggregated 263,046, as against 263,960 at Jan. 1, 1936. There were large gains, on the whole, in manufacturing, notably in leather, textile and iron and steel plants, while musical instrument, vegetable food, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus factories were slacker. Transportation and construction also showed improvement. On the other hand, important curtailment was indicated in services, trade and logging, reducing employment on the whole in the province. The index at Feb. 1, 1936, stood at 95.2, as compared with that of 89.5 at the same date last year, when a considerable decline had occurred; the 2,142 firms making returns for the beginning of February, 1935, had reported a staff of 245,493 persons, or 4,976 fewer than in the preceding month. In the experience of other years since 1920, employment in Quebec has usually advanced at Feb. 1, improvement having been noted in eleven of the fifteen years.

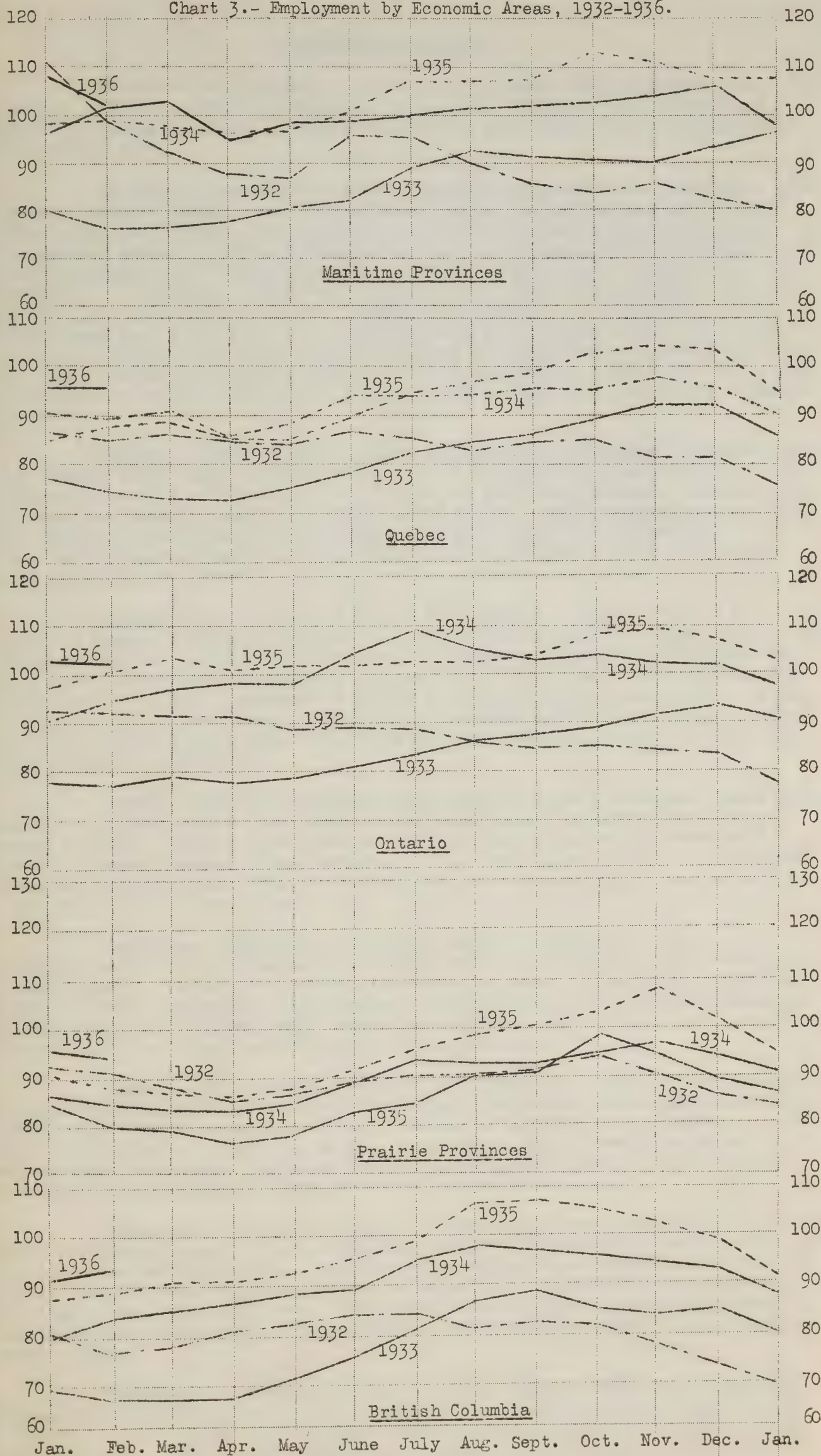
Ontario.— A moderate decline on the whole was shown in Ontario, where decided recovery in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, leather and vegetable food factories was more than offset by reductions of a seasonal character in retail trade. Data were received from 4,162 firms employing 392,758 persons at the date under review, as compared with 393,745 at the beginning of January. This decrease of 987 workers compared unfavourably with the gain that has been shown, on the average, between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the years, 1921-1935. The movement had been upward at the beginning of February last year, when the 3,970 reporting employers had shown an aggregate staff of 382,083. The index stood at 102.4 at the latest date, as compared with 100.2 at the beginning of February last winter.

Prairie Provinces.— Employment in the Prairie Provinces has, with few exceptions, declined at Feb. 1 in the fifteen preceding years for which records are available. The tendency was also unfavourable at the date under review, when the 1,374 co-operating employers reduced their staffs by 1,604 persons, to 118,550 at Feb. 1. Manufacturing showed little general change, improvement in lumber and iron and steel plants being offset by losses in vegetable food and mineral product works. Logging and railway construction afforded more employment, but coal-mining, communications, highway construction and maintenance and retail trade showed curtailment, that in the last-named being on a large scale. The general contraction in industrial activity at Feb. 1, 1936, was smaller than the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, being also considerably less than the decrease noted at the beginning of February in 1935; the 1,329 employers then furnishing returns had reduced their staffs to 112,234 from 114,988 at Jan. 1, 1935. The index stood at 93.7 at the date under review, compared with 89.2 at Feb. 1 of last year.

British Columbia.— There was an increase in employment at Feb. 1; this took place mainly in logging, construction and manufacturing, (notably in lumber mills), while transportation, trade, metallic ore mining and some other industries were slacker. The additions to staffs considerably exceeded the average increase indicated in the last fifteen years. The working forces of the 980 reporting firms aggregated 79,595, a gain of 1,352 employees as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. Less pronounced improvement had been noted between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in 1935, when the forces of the 923 co-operating establishments had been enlarged by 654 persons to 74,510 at the latter date. The index, at 89.6, was then several points lower than at Feb. 1 of the present year, when it was 94.1.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1932. The figures on which these curves are plotted are given in Table 1.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1932-1936.



EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was downward in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg, while in Montreal, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver the tendency was favourable. Employment in each of these centres was at a higher level than at Feb. 1 in 1935, 1934 or 1933.

Montreal.- Manufactures showed considerable recovery on the whole, notably in the footwear, textile and iron and steel groups, while tobacco and beverage, food, clay, glass and stone, musical instrument and electrical appliance factories reported reduced activity. Transportation and road construction and maintenance also afforded more employment, but building construction and trade were slacker, the losses being seasonal in character. Data were received from 1,298 firms employing 131,723 workers, or 1,709 more than at Jan. 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the experience of the years since 1923, when statistics for that city were first segregated, but the improvement recorded in the present report exceeds the average gain at Feb. 1 in the years, 1923-1935. The index at the latest date stood at 87.6, or six points higher than at the beginning of February in 1935.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 165 employers in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their staffs from 12,404 at Jan. 1 to 12,191 persons at Feb. 1, the index falling from 93.5 at the former to 92.0 at the date under review. Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in leather-using plants, and transportation was also busier. Trade, services and construction, on the other hand, were seasonally dull. The index was two points higher than at the corresponding date of last year, when a general gain had been noted.

Toronto.- Heavy seasonal losses took place in retail trade, while manufacturing showed improvement, mainly in vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel works. On the whole, there was a decrease of 5,075 in the number employed by the 1,415 co-operating firms, who had 117,547 employees. This decline was decidedly larger than that indicated at Feb. 1 of a year ago, but the index of employment then was lower by over three points than at the date under review, when it stood at 96.4. The 1,326 employers from whom statistics were received at Feb. 1, 1935, had an aggregate payroll of 112,589.

Ottawa.- There was seasonal curtailment in retail trade and construction, but manufacturing was more active, the iron and steel group in particular showing heightened activity. However, the movement in the city was generally downward; 175 employers in Ottawa reported 12,888 workers, or 466 fewer than at Jan. 1. Employment was in rather greater volume than at the beginning of February, 1935, when a moderate gain, on the whole, had been noted.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed an advance, mainly in the manufacturing group, in which improvement was shown by iron and steel and other plants. There were, however, losses of a seasonal character in trade. Statistics were tabulated from 274 firms employing 30,978 persons, compared with 30,690 in the preceding month. The index, at 96.8, was over twelve points higher than at Feb. 1 of a year ago, despite the fact that a more marked gain had then occurred.

Windsor.- Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories, while trade was seasonally slacker and other industries showed little general change. The 172 co-operating firms employed 16,249 workers, as against 15,789 at Jan. 1. The situation was decidedly better than at the same date in 1935, when advances on a larger scale had been made. The index at Feb. 1, 1935, had stood at 109.1, compared with 120.0 at the beginning of February in the present year.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in communications and retail trade, while iron and steel factories, transportation and construction reported improvement. Returns were compiled from 459 firms with 39,033 employees, compared with 39,315 in the preceding month. Employment was decidedly brisker than at Feb. 1 of last year, when pronounced curtailment had been indicated by 439 establishments employing 35,213 persons, as compared with 36,504 at the beginning of January, 1935.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing on the whole reported moderately increased employment, particularly in the lumber, vegetable food and non-ferrous metal groups, while animal food factories were slacker; construction and some other industries also released employees. The 424 reporting firms employed 31,320 persons, as against

31,186 at Jan. 1. The index at 97.8, was nearly ten points higher than at the same date in 1935, when 390 employers had reported 27,767 employees, a decline of 181 from their payrolls in the preceding month.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Improvement was noted in factory employment at Feb. 1, 1936, when 5,568 co-operating manufacturers reported 496,150 operatives, compared with 487,172 in the preceding month. This increase of nearly 9,000 persons raised the index from 96.8 at Jan. 1, to 98.5 at the beginning of February. The advance, however, was smaller than the average indicated in the years since 1920, so that the seasonally-adjusted curve in Chart 4, has a slightly downward trend from Jan. 1, while it is practically the same as at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1935; with these exceptions, it is higher than in any other month since Nov. 1, 1930. The seasonally-corrected index was 102.3 at Feb. 1, 1936, compared with 104.9 in the preceding month.

The 5,319 manufacturers furnishing data for Feb. 1 of last year had reported 451,195 employees, as compared with 437,446 at the opening of 1935. The recovery then indicated had thus been on a larger scale than at the latest date, but the index at Feb. 1, 1936, was 8.4 points, or 9.3 p.c., higher than at the beginning of February, 1935.

The Feb. 1, 1936, crude index of employment in manufacturing stood at 98.5, compared with 96.8 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in the last fifteen years it was as follows:-1935, 90.1; 1934, 84.2; 1933, 75.0; 1932, 85.9; 1931, 96.1; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 98.2, 1926, 93.0; 1925, 85.8; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 92.0; 1922, 79.0 and 1921, 91.8.

The most pronounced improvement at the date under review over Jan. 1, 1936, occurred in iron and steel plants, in which 6,460 additional employees were reported by the firms furnishing data; while this gain was smaller than the average increase between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the years since 1920, it succeeded year-end losses that were also decidedly less than average. Activity in this important group of industries was greater at Feb. 1 than in any month of 1935, or indeed, than at any period since the spring of 1931. There were also important gains in leather, lumber and textile factories, with smaller additions to staffs in the rubber, chemical and non-ferrous metal industries. On the other hand, food, fur, musical instrument, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and mineral product plants showed curtailment.

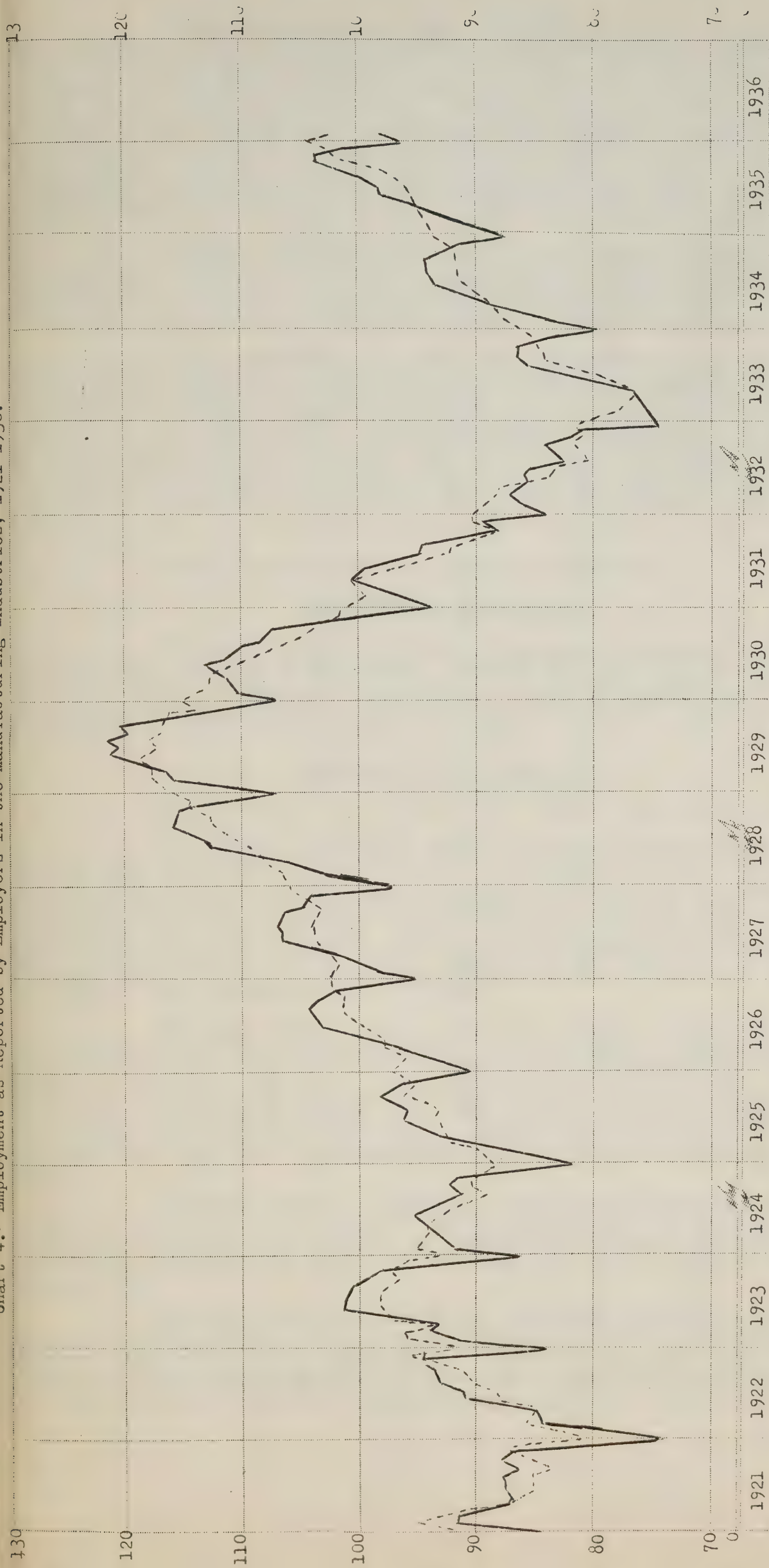
Logging.- A contra-seasonal decrease was recorded in logging, in which employment was at a lower level than at Feb. 1, 1935. The 314 co-operating firms employed a staff of 48,687 men at Feb. 1, 1936, as compared with 51,500 at the beginning of January. Losses were indicated in all but the Western Provinces.

Mining.- In accordance with the usual seasonal trend at mid-winter, there was a falling-off in employment in mining at the beginning of February; the extraction of metallic ores showed an improvement, while the mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals was slacker. Activity in this division was greater than at Feb. 1 in any other year of the record, the index standing at 129.4 as compared with 120.3 at the same date in 1935. Statements for Feb. 1, 1936, were received from 334 operators with 59,376 employees, or 171 fewer than at the beginning of January of the present year.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies stood at 20,453 persons, compared with 20,990 in the preceding month. The number employed was rather smaller than at the same date of last year, when the recorded loss had been much less pronounced.

Transportation.- Heightened activity was indicated in transportation; steam railways showed reduced employment, but street railways and cartage and shipping and longshore work were brisker. The result was a moderate increase in the group as a whole; this was of particular interest in that it is contrary to the downward movement which has characterized employment in transportation at Feb. 1 in every other year of the record. The 422 co-operating employers had 93,769 workers, as compared with 93,469 in the preceding month. The index of employment in transportation stood at 8.2 at Feb. 1, 1936, compared with 76.2 at the beginning of February of last year.

Chart 4.—Employment as reported by employers in the manufacturing industries, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction afforded less employment, while railway construction and maintenance showed an advance, which was chiefly due to snow-clearing operations. On the whole, there was a decrease of 497 in the number employed by the 1,028 contractors whose data were tabulated, and who had 87,287 persons on their Feb. 1 payrolls. A larger decline had been indicated at the same date in 1935, but employment in the construction group was then more active, the index standing at 87.2, as compared with 74.4 at the latest date. The falling-off during the year has been in work on the highways, mainly as a result of changes in the unemployment relief policies of the various governments; the indexes in building and railway construction were higher at Feb. 1, 1936, than at the same date in 1935.

Services.- Employmentⁱⁿ Services as a whole showed a reduction, which occurred largely in the hotel division; 432 establishments reported 25,098 employees, or 364 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index, at 116.4, was between four and five points higher than at Feb. 1 of last year, when a more pronounced loss had been noted in this division.

Trade.- Following the greatly increased activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses showed a slight decline; on the whole, 11,184 persons were let out from the forces of the 1,191 co-operating trading establishments, bringing them to 96,186 at the date under review. This reduction was on a larger scale than that reported at the same date of 1935 and other years of the record, representing reaction from increases that were also decidedly above the average. The index, at 121.6 at Feb. 1, 1936, was five points higher than at the same date a year ago, when it had stood at 116.6.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in December showed a substantial improvement as compared with November, 1935, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 14.2 at Dec. 16, 1935, as compared with 14.6 at Nov. 25, 1935, and 16.0 at Dec. 17, 1934.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received)

According to a statement issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, there was a seasonal decline in factory employment between December, 1935, and January, 1936, which was largely due to inventory-taking and repairs. Retail trade also showed seasonal losses, while building construction and quarrying reported decreased activity due to weather conditions. On the other hand, mining and some other groups reported improvement. The preliminary index of factory employment for January was 83.1, based on the average for the three years, 1923-1925 as 100. This was 5.5 p.c. above the index for the corresponding month in 1935.

New York.- During January, there was a seasonal decrease in employment in the factories of New York State, according to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, which reported a loss of 1.4 p.c. as compared with December, 1935. The index stood at 75.2 p.c. of the average for the three years, 1925-27, which is used as the base; this was 6.5 p.c. higher than in January, 1935. There were reductions as compared with December in stone, clay and glass, wood, food and tobacco, metals and machinery, textiles and some other factories, while improvement was shown in the shoe and pulp and paper divisions.

Illinois.- Statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor show an increase of 1.9 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 4,444 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises in December, as compared with November. The index of employment (average 1925-1927=100) stood at 77.2 in December, 1935, as compared with 72.6 in December, 1934.

Wisconsin.- The index of factory employment in Wisconsin, calculated on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 87.2 in December, 1935, as compared with 88.2 in November, 1935, and 80.6 in December, 1934. The food, wood, rubber, textile, construction and some other industries reported declines as compared with the preceding month, while improvement was noted in the metal, paper and some other industries.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1936.

100.0	77.8	28.4	42.5	12.8	8.5
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	-	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.6	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1,	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.3	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1,	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1936.

14.2 1.3 12.7 1.4 3.3 1.8 5.3 3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	85.8	156.7	77.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.3
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1,	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1936.

100.0	53.5	5.3	6.4	2.2	10.1	9.4	2.7	10.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

Industries	Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1936	Jan. 1 1936	Feb. 1 1935	Feb. 1 1934	Feb. 1 1933	Feb. 1 1932	Feb. 1 1931
MANUFACTURING	53.5	98.5	96.8	90.1	84.2	75.0	85.9	96.1
Animal products - edible	2.2	108.5	110.0	102.9	95.3	88.1	92.1	94.2
Fur and products	.2	81.3	94.5	78.4	74.1	65.8	76.9	86.5
Leather and products	2.3	104.5	96.1	98.7	89.2	82.2	86.2	77.7
Boots and shoes	1.6	108.1	95.8	103.0	92.9	88.9	93.1	79.6
Lumber and products	3.7	65.9	63.3	58.4	57.0	44.4	57.8	70.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	55.3	51.2	45.9	45.5	31.2	41.8	52.8
Furniture	.7	78.7	79.8	71.3	73.0	64.1	91.0	104.8
Other lumber products	1.0	88.9	88.0	86.9	80.4	69.3	80.4	96.8
Musical instruments	.1	41.9	51.6	31.1	32.5	22.3	59.7	51.0
Plant products - edible	3.0	96.4	97.6	94.0	89.1	89.8	91.1	95.9
Pulp and paper products	6.3	96.2	96.7	92.4	87.1	83.3	88.8	97.4
Pulp and paper	2.7	83.9	85.3	79.5	74.3	67.7	73.4	85.0
Paper products	1.0	112.8	110.5	105.6	98.2	94.5	93.4	96.6
Printing and publishing	2.6	106.8	106.9	104.8	100.4	100.4	107.9	114.4
Rubber products	1.3	94.0	92.0	90.7	86.6	72.3	90.9	104.3
Textile products	10.7	115.2	113.3	105.0	102.4	89.2	96.3	99.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.3	134.8	135.5	121.0	119.4	99.3	103.8	102.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	95.6	97.0	82.2	84.5	69.4	79.4	83.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	143.4	138.8	128.1	131.2	108.7	107.8	97.4
Silk and silk goods	1.1	529.1	540.6	502.4	455.2	375.0	344.5	316.5
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	120.4	123.3	111.1	113.9	102.4	106.1	104.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	100.8	93.9	92.8	85.4	77.9	88.8	98.3
Other textile products	10.7	92.3	89.6	85.5	84.2	72.0	80.6	87.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	135.6	139.2	122.4	119.2	114.5	119.2	117.2
Tobacco	1.2	135.7	137.0	123.1	116.5	116.6	120.9	104.3
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	133.3	140.6	120.5	122.6	110.6	115.5	137.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	148.2	127.0	130.8	142.2	112.5	97.9	120.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	133.3	131.1	121.7	113.2	103.6	110.3	114.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	64.4	67.6	59.7	55.4	48.6	76.7	91.6
Electric light and power	1.5	110.7	111.5	106.2	103.6	106.7	115.7	121.1
Electrical apparatus	1.4	115.4	120.4	104.5	97.6	90.2	124.9	143.2
Iron and steel products	12.8	89.8	84.9	77.9	68.2	58.2	73.4	93.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	113.9	108.0	91.1	81.9	46.4	67.4	102.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	95.5	93.4	82.6	69.5	62.3	81.8	105.0
Agricultural implements	.6	65.5	62.2	52.5	41.8	30.3	29.7	43.9
Land vehicles	5.9	90.3	83.9	82.1	72.5	66.9	77.9	94.1
Automobiles and parts	2.1	138.2	119.9	126.6	87.3	64.4	70.3	87.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	59.0	47.7	55.7	47.0	52.5	68.0	97.8
Heating appliances	.5	95.1	86.2	81.0	68.3	51.7	68.9	79.0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	83.6	82.9	58.8	51.5	44.5	84.9	132.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	92.7	92.1	79.5	68.8	52.9	77.0	89.9
Other iron and steel products	1.7	85.6	83.2	74.1	66.9	57.0	75.3	89.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	123.2	122.1	111.5	97.5	76.8	93.7	115.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	130.3	134.6	125.6	127.1	116.0	115.0	121.5
Miscellaneous	.5	116.7	116.8	115.2	102.5	92.4	104.0	104.3
LOGGING	5.3	173.1	183.4	183.4	174.0	67.3	68.5	102.2
MINING	6.4	129.4	129.9	120.3	109.4	94.0	102.4	111.6
Coal	2.8	94.6	94.7	94.7	96.6	85.8	97.8	104.1
Metallic ores	2.9	228.7	226.6	204.4	160.3	132.8	133.9	136.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	93.9	99.4	75.7	71.2	57.3	65.4	98.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	77.2	79.3	77.8	76.8	85.7	97.3	106.6
Telegraphs	.5	84.9	87.9	86.7	82.2	82.3	97.5	102.8
Telephones	1.7	75.2	77.0	75.5	75.5	86.6	97.3	107.5
TRANSPORTATION	10.1	78.2	77.9	76.2	76.2	75.0	83.4	94.0
Street railways and cartage	2.7	113.5	111.9	108.1	108.8	112.4	110.9	118.6
Steam railways	6.2	71.6	71.7	70.1	69.9	68.5	79.7	91.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	63.8	63.0	63.2	62.9	58.6	67.8	75.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.4	74.4	74.8	87.2	98.0	56.2	90.4	104.5
Building	2.3	53.6	56.0	43.3	34.7	28.7	59.1	91.0
Highway	4.4	109.0	119.4	161.4	201.1	92.8	160.0	149.8
Railway	2.7	63.4	52.4	62.6	67.6	51.0	60.2	80.9
SERVICES	2.7	116.4	118.0	111.9	108.7	104.2	112.1	122.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	112.5	114.6	109.7	105.9	97.7	105.4	121.4
Professional	.2	126.9	122.7	127.1	122.9	125.1	128.4	128.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	120.3	122.5	111.7	109.8	108.9	117.3	121.5
TRADE	10.4	121.6	135.9	116.6	111.6	109.4	117.2	123.1
Retail	7.6	128.0	147.9	122.7	117.2	114.9	123.7	128.7
Wholesale	2.8	106.8	107.8	102.2	99.2	96.5	102.5	110.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	98.4	99.1	94.6	91.4	77.0	89.7	100.7

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		Relative Weight	Feb.1 1936	Jan.1 1936	Feb.1 1935	Feb.1 1934	Feb.1 1933	Feb.1 1932	Feb.1 1931
Maritime -	Manufacturing	34.4	95.6	95.0	86.6	81.8	63.9	74.6	87.6
Provinces	Lumber products	3.6	62.4	61.3	61.3	56.6	27.4	51.0	52.6
	Pulp and paper	5.1	143.0	151.8	132.6	140.5	116.2	118.9	136.8
	Textile products	4.3	86.6	87.4	73.8	82.2	70.3	71.9	76.4
	Iron and steel	12.6	112.7	107.2	93.3	82.7	58.6	71.5	100.2
	Other manufactures	8.8	83.9	84.8	83.6	73.9	67.7	76.6	80.4
	Logging	6.2	215.9	242.5	256.8	312.1	81.1	120.6	121.8
	Mining	21.3	104.6	104.0	100.6	107.7	81.4	101.1	106.8
	Communications	2.4	82.0	86.5	78.7	74.2	84.0	102.9	138.5
	Transportation	15.4	97.4	95.9	97.1	97.9	95.4	107.5	116.7
	Construction	11.6	93.1	130.7	103.0	104.9	63.8	149.3	162.2
	Services	1.6	147.0	142.3	146.8	138.0	132.3	165.6	164.0
	Trade	7.1	112.0	124.3	107.3	102.8	97.9	108.1	118.7
Maritimes--	All Industries	100.0	102.2	108.1	100.1	101.3	76.5	99.9	110.6
Quebec	Manufacturing	61.1	98.8	98.1	90.7	85.7	78.3	89.2	99.4
	Lumber products	2.7	66.1	65.9	65.4	61.4	54.0	65.3	77.9
	Pulp and paper	7.8	88.4	89.5	84.3	79.0	74.7	80.7	87.9
	Textile products	18.4	122.7	121.2	110.5	105.9	89.6	97.3	103.4
	Iron and steel	10.1	80.1	74.3	68.8	64.3	58.6	76.2	100.2
	Other manufactures	22.1	103.6	105.6	97.4	91.8	88.2	99.5	105.5
	Logging	8.3	262.4	295.1	317.0	287.1	147.5	113.4	138.2
	Mining	2.7	158.2	164.7	121.1	110.8	85.7	83.7	103.8
	Communications	1.8	68.9	68.6	69.8	71.2	82.1	93.9	102.1
	Transportation	8.8	69.5	68.5	67.7	71.1	65.9	74.3	85.0
	Construction	7.0	48.2	41.6	39.7	57.8	34.3	57.6	84.9
	Services	2.3	98.2	102.9	94.0	95.0	94.3	98.7	108.3
	Trade	8.0	128.8	140.2	122.7	125.4	124.8	128.6	132.6
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	95.2	95.5	89.5	88.5	75.7	85.9	98.8
Ontario	Manufacturing	62.4	100.6	97.9	91.6	84.5	74.8	85.8	95.4
	Lumber products	3.4	60.4	59.1	54.7	53.2	46.8	65.6	77.5
	Pulp and paper	6.6	97.5	96.7	94.4	88.4	85.9	90.3	97.9
	Textile products	11.2	110.6	108.3	102.7	101.4	91.0	97.6	98.8
	Iron and steel	17.2	95.4	90.0	82.2	68.0	54.8	69.3	87.8
	Other manufactures	24.0	111.6	110.0	103.1	97.0	87.8	97.5	104.2
	Logging	4.0	172.2	172.1	157.7	145.3	34.7	50.7	107.5
	Mining	4.9	195.7	194.2	171.2	139.6	118.2	122.0	151.5
	Communications	2.0	73.8	75.3	73.8	74.2	84.0	96.2	101.5
	Transportation	6.6	72.2	72.1	67.9	67.5	67.9	79.1	89.5
	Construction	7.5	81.9	81.9	134.1	152.9	78.5	125.4	123.2
	Services	2.8	143.0	144.1	139.7	134.3	126.4	132.9	144.6
	Trade	9.8	125.7	151.2	125.3	117.4	114.0	121.6	126.2
Ontario--	All Industries	100.0	102.4	102.7	100.2	95.3	78.9	92.7	101.7
Prairie	Manufacturing	30.0	94.5	94.9	89.2	85.4	82.0	92.7	101.5
Provinces	Lumber products	1.8	74.7	72.4	69.7	70.8	64.7	62.5	80.9
	Pulp and paper	2.9	90.1	90.8	89.5	86.9	87.8	100.2	107.5
	Textile products	2.0	110.1	107.4	103.7	97.9	81.2	96.1	89.2
	Iron and steel	10.5	78.3	76.7	71.9	71.4	72.4	86.2	96.7
	Other manufactures	12.8	117.7	121.4	112.7	103.6	95.9	105.0	112.4
	Logging	1.7	135.3	123.8	201.6	99.2	37.2	53.8	109.4
	Mining	9.0	123.0	123.9	122.5	109.4	114.5	114.5	123.9
	Communications	2.7	84.4	90.4	87.2	82.7	90.2	99.1	107.2
	Transportation	19.7	85.9	86.2	84.4	81.2	83.0	85.2	98.6
	Construction	14.3	73.0	74.2	63.6	67.0	48.0	74.6	79.4
	Services	3.2	95.7	97.0	91.1	87.8	86.3	97.2	108.6
	Trade	19.4	112.0	117.1	101.9	96.7	97.1	106.4	115.7
Prairies--	All Industries	100.0	93.7	95.1	89.2	84.7	80.4	91.3	101.0
British	Manufacturing	37.1	87.7	85.8	79.6	75.3	61.8	71.3	85.9
Columbia	Lumber products	12.2	74.3	67.0	55.6	57.1	33.4	42.8	56.4
	Pulp and paper	5.9	107.0	106.8	101.1	90.6	89.5	94.7	113.2
	Textile products	1.2	114.8	106.7	100.0	87.9	84.6	101.4	108.1
	Iron and steel	3.2	68.4	67.1	68.4	64.0	55.6	73.3	97.5
	Other manufactures	14.6	99.8	103.6	100.4	93.3	84.3	92.5	104.4
	Logging	5.9	65.8	61.1	38.5	54.7	18.4	26.4	46.0
	Mining	8.7	85.6	86.7	91.4	74.6	70.0	78.2	88.5
	Communications	3.4	97.4	100.1	99.2	94.4	96.1	103.7	113.6
	Transportation	12.9	84.3	85.1	85.9	84.2	84.0	95.9	100.8
	Construction	17.7	128.5	122.2	137.3	120.0	72.3	79.9	126.7
	Services	3.6	102.8	101.4	93.5	89.8	81.8	93.9	104.8
	Trade	10.7	121.2	121.4	113.2	104.7	98.5	110.9	114.9
B.C. -	All Industries	100.0	94.1	92.4	89.6	84.1	68.0	77.5	93.8

*Proportion of employees in indicated industry in area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 100).

Cities and Industries	Relative Weight	Feb.1 1936	Jan.1 1936	Feb.1 1935	Feb.1 1934	Feb.1 1933	Feb.1 1932	Feb.1 1931
Montreal - Manufacturing	67.1	92.8	91.0	85.6	80.7	76.2	88.8	101.3
Plant products - edible	4.2	98.9	103.1	98.4	93.2	99.5	95.9	103.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	103.2	102.9	100.1	97.1	97.4	102.3	110.0
Textiles	15.3	98.0	92.8	91.3	86.1	73.2	86.2	93.4
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	6.4	122.6	133.8	112.4	110.4	122.7	119.6	109.9
Iron and steel	14.9	77.8	70.6	65.2	62.5	55.5	74.3	98.6
Other manufactures	21.3	91.8	92.3	87.5	79.9	76.5	91.4	103.7
Communications	2.7	61.4	60.7	62.7	64.8	75.4	83.8	92.1
Transportation	8.8	76.7	72.2	74.0	82.6	65.7	72.6	75.4
Construction	4.9	40.9	35.5	37.8	52.5	48.1	64.5	107.1
Trade	13.0	123.5	133.8	114.7	119.5	119.7	123.9	134.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	87.6	86.4	81.6	81.1	76.1	87.4	102.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.5	92.4	90.8	90.4	90.0	89.9	104.5	110.5
Leather products	19.7	95.9	88.9	94.7	98.0	99.2	111.5	102.3
Other manufactures	40.8	90.8	91.7	88.4	86.3	85.5	101.3	114.2
Transportation	14.8	101.1	86.0	91.7	100.1	95.3	94.5	110.3
Construction	8.3	89.6	111.3	84.0	79.2	66.5	76.5	202.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	92.0	93.5	90.0	89.6	88.9	100.9	120.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.2	94.7	94.1	89.7	84.7	79.1	91.7	100.0
Plant products - edible	5.6	106.3	101.5	104.3	95.7	100.4	101.3	110.1
Printing and publishing	9.5	117.1	114.2	112.6	105.2	103.2	110.4	116.7
Textiles	11.6	85.7	84.4	84.7	82.0	79.5	90.5	97.5
Iron and steel	10.2	79.9	78.2	70.1	59.7	51.3	71.9	88.2
Other manufactures	26.3	97.2	98.9	91.6	89.2	80.3	94.1	98.8
Communications	2.9	64.5	64.7	66.6	68.6	77.9	87.2	92.8
Transportation	6.0	88.6	88.6	84.3	86.5	91.8	98.5	118.7
Construction	2.4	49.8	49.1	46.9	67.0	43.2	94.9	123.3
Trade	20.9	119.2	146.1	120.4	115.0	111.4	118.3	123.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	96.4	100.6	93.0	89.7	84.7	97.8	107.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.7	87.9	85.3	84.6	79.4	76.9	87.6	99.4
Lumber products	3.6	39.6	35.6	35.7	40.0	33.6	50.4	62.0
Pulp and paper	16.9	90.1	90.3	90.8	82.8	78.4	83.9	103.2
Other manufactures	26.2	103.7	99.4	97.9	91.5	91.8	104.4	112.3
Construction	14.3	133.3	160.8	149.2	170.0	71.2	166.1	155.9
Trade	17.5	124.7	138.1	115.3	108.1	104.3	114.8	116.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	99.5	103.2	98.2	98.4	85.7	104.5	113.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.8	96.4	94.5	82.9	79.4	66.9	81.7	95.5
Textiles	17.9	86.9	86.5	82.0	90.9	72.3	84.5	91.5
Electrical apparatus	10.0	100.7	100.6	85.4	75.6	83.3	106.6	118.3
Iron and steel	30.5	93.8	91.6	71.0	65.8	46.7	62.9	85.6
Other manufactures	23.4	107.1	103.2	100.3	90.6	85.2	96.1	103.7
Construction	2.6	50.7	55.3	47.4	51.1	51.7	164.3	257.4
Trade	8.1	120.2	128.1	115.2	98.5	95.8	106.3	115.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	96.8	95.7	84.6	80.7	70.4	90.2	106.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.7	129.5	124.0	116.7	95.7	65.1	71.6	94.4
Iron and steel	67.2	130.9	124.9	117.3	88.3	57.0	63.7	89.4
Other manufactures	17.5	124.6	120.9	114.5	122.9	97.3	104.1	114.0
Construction	1.5	28.2	29.1	34.0	15.7	25.4	151.5	76.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	120.0	116.4	109.1	90.9	67.2	81.4	96.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.5	93.0	92.7	88.2	84.3	80.3	92.3	99.7
Animal products - edible	5.7	123.4	124.5	116.3	109.8	95.4	106.9	99.8
Printing and publishing	5.2	94.5	96.8	99.7	97.3	98.9	105.5	114.6
Textiles	5.2	115.2	116.5	107.2	101.6	89.9	99.3	92.1
Iron and steel	18.5	78.1	75.8	69.3	68.6	67.5	84.9	93.7
Other manufactures	12.9	101.1	102.4	101.6	93.0	87.7	94.7	98.0
Transportation	9.3	71.8	70.6	70.9	72.2	74.2	70.7	87.8
Construction	4.6	64.8	60.1	23.5	24.6	25.8	60.1	43.0
Trade	31.0	102.3	105.1	89.8	85.8	83.9	97.9	106.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	91.2	91.9	82.6	79.5	77.8	89.6	96.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.3	98.2	95.4	83.4	80.5	72.7	81.0	94.7
Lumber products	9.1	73.6	69.9	52.1	51.8	37.7	43.9	57.7
Other manufactures	29.2	109.3	107.1	97.8	94.0	89.0	97.2	113.6
Communications	7.3	97.3	99.5	96.7	92.7	96.0	100.6	112.6
Transportation	18.5	98.0	97.7	96.5	92.4	96.1	100.6	106.9
Construction	6.6	54.1	57.9	36.8	41.4	49.1	66.3	139.2
Services	6.3	99.9	101.6	95.2	91.0	82.5	89.6	101.7
Trade	23.0	125.5	126.3	117.0	105.7	99.4	111.8	117.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	97.8	97.2	88.0	83.9	81.2	90.1	108.4

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns. 1/ Revised index.

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
MARCH
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1936

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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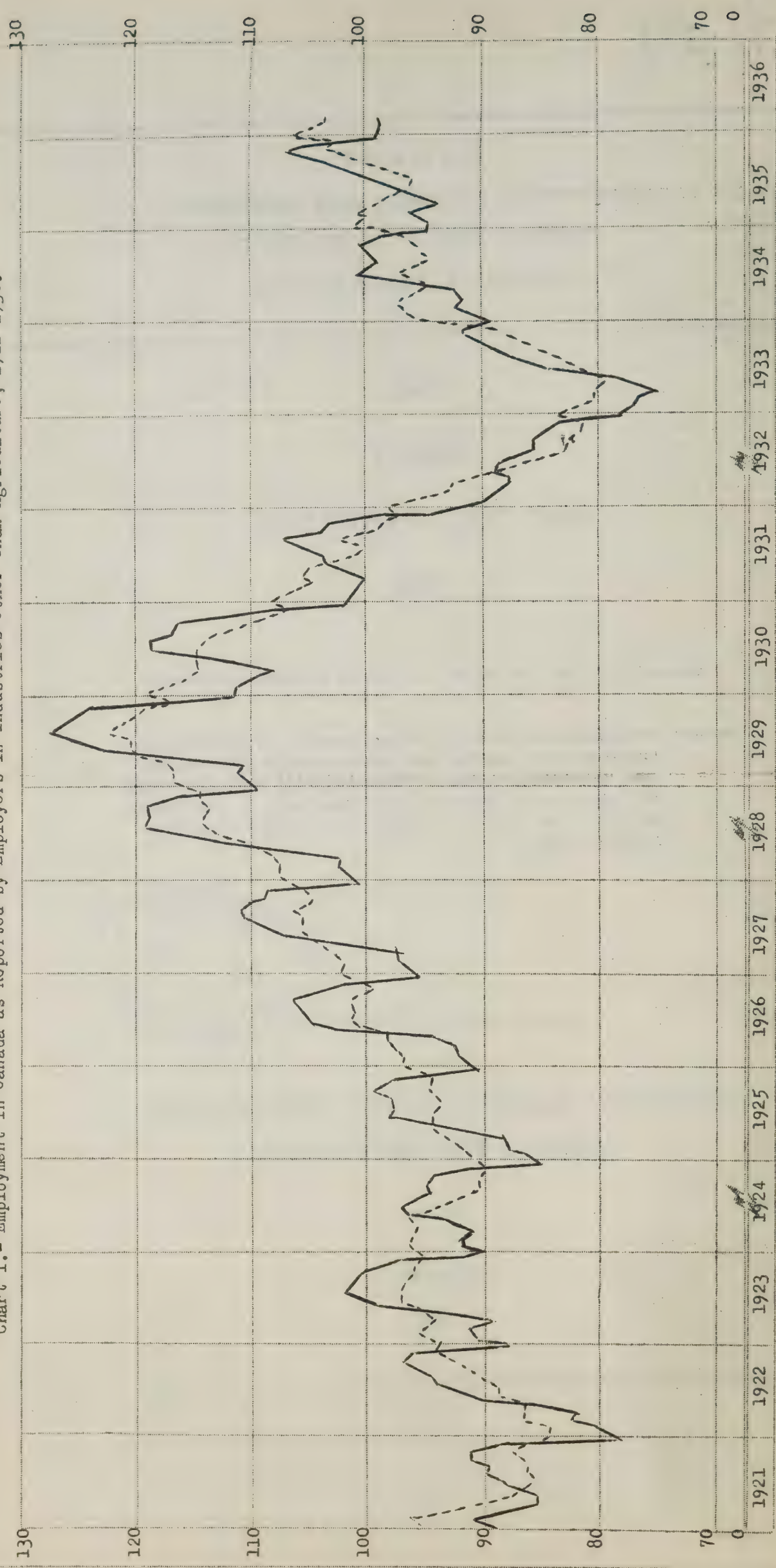
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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1936

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued March 26, 1936

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Rounsledge.

Industrial employment at the beginning of March showed moderate improvement, although the situation in some localities and industries continued to be adversely affected by unfavourable weather conditions. Reports were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,411 employers whose payrolls were enlarged from 926,888 persons at Feb. 1, to 931,959 at Mar. 1, or by 0.5 p.c. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 98.9 at the latest date, compared with 98.4 in the preceding month, and with 96.4 at Mar. 1, 1935. The experience of the last fifteen years shows that the average change in employment between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 is a comparatively small increase, gains in nine of the years since 1920 rather more than offsetting losses in the remaining six. The advance at the date under review was very slightly below the average, with the result that the index, after adjustment for seasonal trend, declined by 0.2 points from 103.9 at Feb. 1 to 103.7 at the beginning of March. The seasonally-corrected index was also lower than at Jan. 1, 1936, but with these exceptions, was higher than in any other month since the spring of 1931.

The greatest improvement at the beginning of March occurred in manufacturing; the additions to staffs in leather, textile and iron and steel factories were most noteworthy. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were advances in metallic ore mining, steam railway transportation, highway and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade. The largest gains were in construction and trade, where they compared favourably with the declines that have usually occurred in these industries in the late winter; the increase in the former was due in the main to snow-clearing operations. On the other hand, logging reported very pronounced seasonal contractions that greatly exceeded the average loss indicated at Mar. 1 in the years since 1920, while the mining of coal and of other non-metallic minerals also showed curtailment. A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning at page 3.

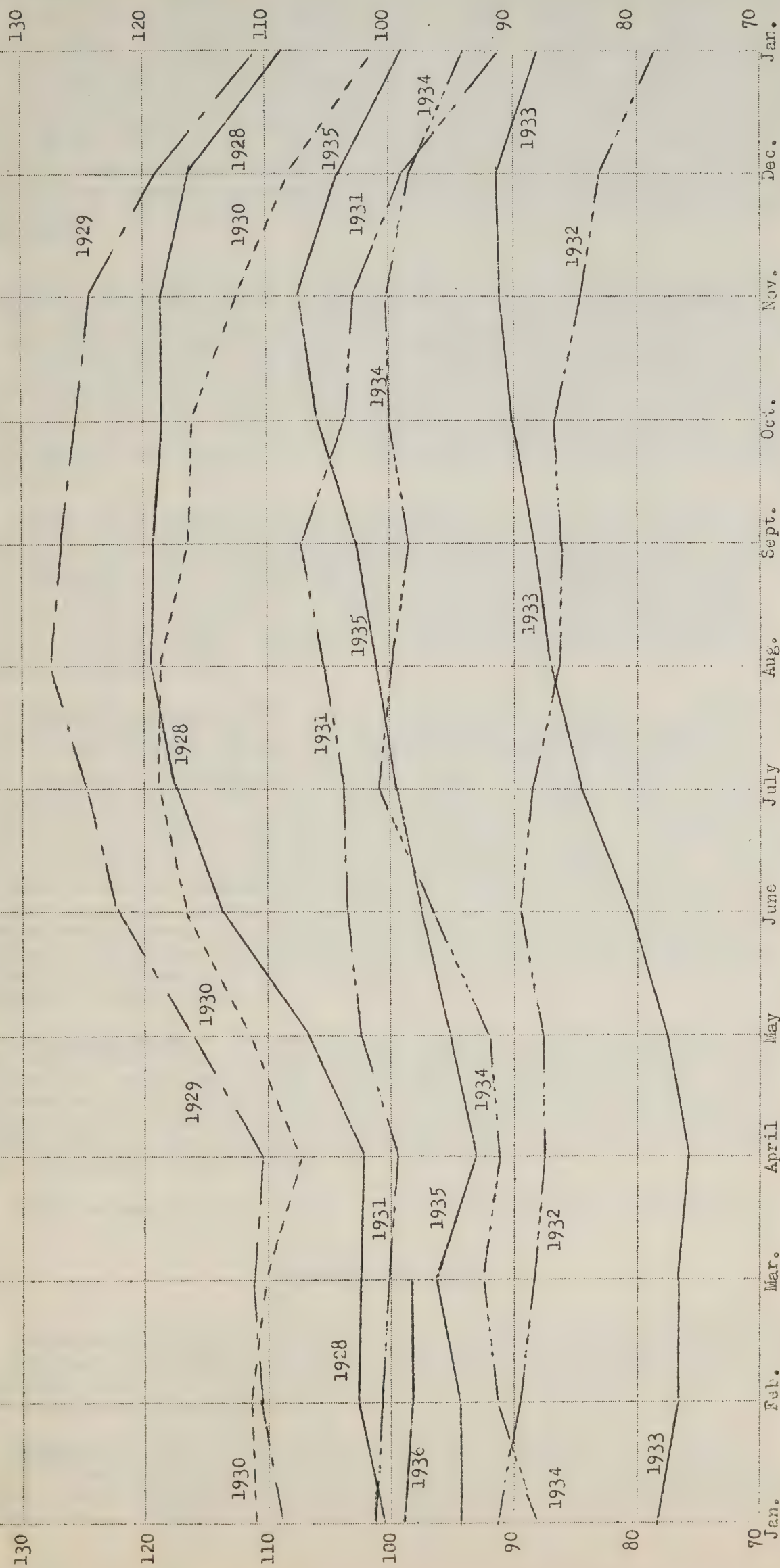
For Mar. 1, 1935, statistics had been received from 9,062 employers with a combined working force of 902,301 persons, compared with 885,961 in the preceding month. Although this increase had been on a larger scale than that noted at the same date of the present year, the index number was then 2.5 points lower than at Mar. 1, 1936, when it stood at 98.9.

The index numbers of employment at Mar. 1 in the sixteen years for which data are now available are as follows:- 1936, 98.9; 1935, 96.4; 1934, 92.7; 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9 and 1921, 89.1.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was upward in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while activity declined in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia. The situation in each of the five economic areas was better than at the same date of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a moderate reduction in employment in the Maritime Provinces, where the 649 reporting employers reduced their staffs from 72,951 at Feb. 1, to 72,582 at the beginning of March. Gains were registered in shipping and railway construction, those in the latter being considerable. On the other hand, logging was seasonally quieter, and there were decreases in steam railway operation and highway construction; little general change occurred in manufacturing. Employment at Mar. 1, 1935, had shown a much larger contraction; the index then was some three points lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 101.7. Reports for the beginning of March of last year had been tabulated from 626 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 70,280 persons, compared with 71,256 in the preceding month.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Quebec.-- Employment in Quebec showed a small decrease, comparing unfavourably with the considerable increase recorded at Mar. 1, 1935, and also comparing unfavourably with the small gain which is the average change between February and March in the last fifteen years. Substantial improvement occurred in manufacturing and railway construction; within the former group, leather, lumber, textile, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel plants were decidedly more active. Logging recorded pronounced losses as the active season drew to a close, and there was also curtailment in mining, transportation and trade. Statements were tabulated from 2,235 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 262,617 employees, as against 263,193 at the beginning of February. The index, at 95.1, was moderately higher than at Mar. 1, 1935, when it stood at 91.3; the index then was computed from statistics furnished by 2,157 establishments, with 250,572 persons on their payrolls, an increase of 5,000 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Ontario.-- Expansion was noted in Ontario, where the 4,176 co-operating establishments added 5,680 persons to their forces, bringing them to 398,449 at Mar. 1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which data are available has not invariably been upward, although the average change in the years since 1920 has been a moderate increase. The gain at the beginning of March, 1936, though considerably exceeding the average increase indicated at Mar. 1 in the years since 1920, was smaller than that noted at the same date in 1935. The index then, at 103.5, was fractionally lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 103.8. The 4,010 firms whose returns were included in the tabulation for Mar. 1, 1935, had employed 394,882 workers.

There was an advance in factory employment in Ontario at the beginning of March, 1936, manufacturers having added 2,139 workers to their staffs. Leather, lumber, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works showed greater activity. Among the non-manufacturing classes, highway construction recorded substantial improvement, and there were gains on a smaller scale in mining, transportation, railway construction and trade. On the other hand, logging showed a decline as the season's operations neared completion, and shipping and building construction also released employees.

Prairie Provinces.-- There was a contra-seasonal increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at Mar. 1; this was especially interesting because the trend has been downward at that date in fourteen of the fifteen preceding years for which statistics are available. The index number at the date under review, at 95.1, compared favourably with that of 87.2 at Mar. 1, 1935. Data were tabulated from 1,380 firms with 120,280 employees at the beginning of March, compared with 118,548 in their last report. Within the manufacturing industry, there was a decrease in animal food factories, but improvement was indicated in vegetable food, textile and some other divisions, resulting in a moderate increase in the group as a whole. Steam railway operation, highway and railway construction, services and trade also showed heightened activity, the gains in trade being especially noteworthy. On the other hand, coal-mining was seasonally slacker. The 1,331 employers making returns for Mar. 1 of last year had reported 109,938 employees, compared with 112,360 at the first of February, 1935.

British Columbia.-- The manufacture of lumber and food products showed a decline, and logging, construction, services and trade also afforded less employment. On the other hand, mining and shipping and stevedoring showed improvement. The working forces of the 971 co-operating employers aggregated 78,031 persons, as compared with 79,427 in the preceding month. The index, at 92.4, was fractionally higher than at Mar. 1, 1935, when it had stood at 91.9; the 937 firms then furnishing statistics had employed 76,629 workers.

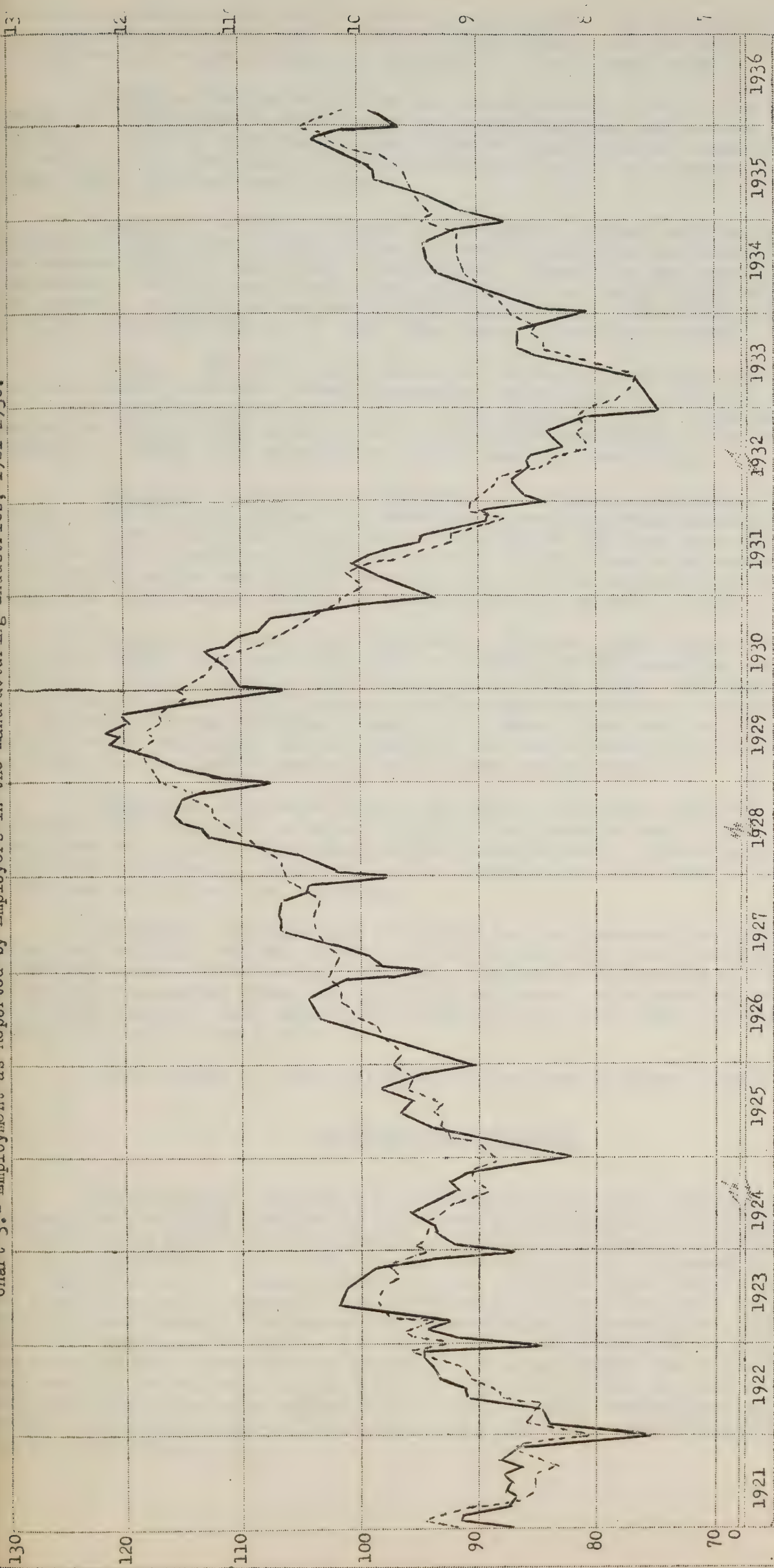
Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in six of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg showing an upward movement, while in Windsor and Vancouver contractions were indicated. The gain in Toronto was most pronounced.

Montreal.-- Further additions to staffs were reported on the whole in Montreal; there was improvement in manufacturing, (chiefly in leather, textile, tobacco and iron and steel factories), but transportation, trade and construction showed curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 1,303 firms employing 133,207

Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

workers, as compared with 131,733 in the preceding month. The advance indicated at the beginning of March in 1935 had been decidedly larger, but the index then was lower by over two points than at the date under review, when it stood at 88.5.

Quebec.-- Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the leather group, but transportation, construction and other industries were slacker. The working forces of the 168 co-operating employers totalled 12,359 persons, compared with 12,207 at Feb. 1, 1936. The index was fractionally lower than at the same date in 1935, when a larger gain had been indicated.

Toronto.-- Activity increased in the textile, leather and iron and steel groups, but there was a decline in food and printing and paper establishments; among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation, construction and trade showed moderate improvement. Returns were received from 1,425 firms, employing 119,562 workers at the beginning of March, as compared with 117,772 at Feb. 1. The index, standing at 97.8, was higher than at Mar. 1, 1935, when a smaller gain had occurred.

Ottawa.-- Employment in Ottawa showed improvement; construction, manufacturing and a few other groups were rather more active, while trade released some workers. The 173 co-operating employers reported a total payroll of 13,152 at the date under review, as compared with 12,888 at Feb. 1. The index was slightly higher than at the beginning of March, 1935, when little general change had been noted.

Hamilton.-- A further moderate gain, on the whole, occurred in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, while other industries showed only small fluctuations. An aggregate payroll of 31,167 persons was reported by the 277 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 30,968 in their last report. Greater improvement had been recorded at the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was lower, the index standing at 85.8 as compared with 97.1 at Mar. 1, 1936.

Windsor.-- A decrease was indicated in Windsor, almost entirely in manufacturing, within which there was a falling-off in activity in the automobile and related industries. There were only slight changes in the other groups. Data were received from 171 employers with 15,993 workers, or 282 fewer than at Feb. 1. Employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of March, 1935, when a large gain had been recorded; this difference was mainly due to a change in the active season in the motor industry, resulting from the earlier production of the year's model cars.

Winnipeg.-- Heightened activity was noted in Winnipeg, where 463 firms reported 40,319 employees, as against 39,061 in the preceding month. There was a large increase in trade, while manufacturing, transportation, services and construction also showed improvement. Employment was in greater volume than at Mar. 1 of last year, when a smaller gain had been registered.

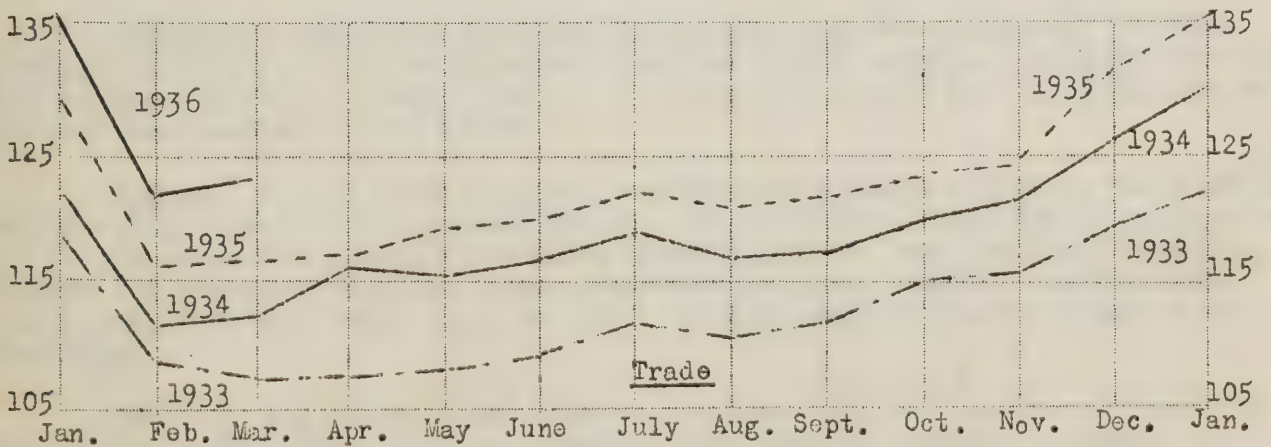
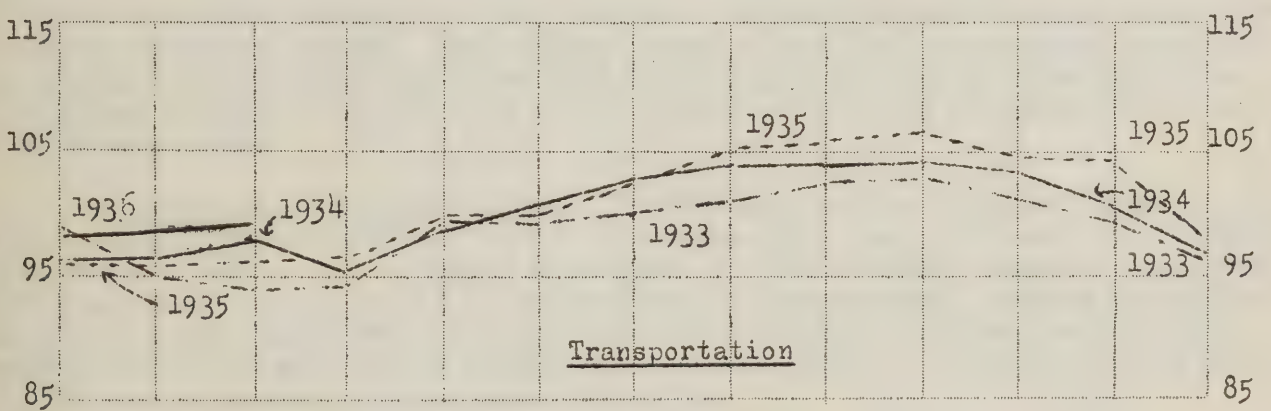
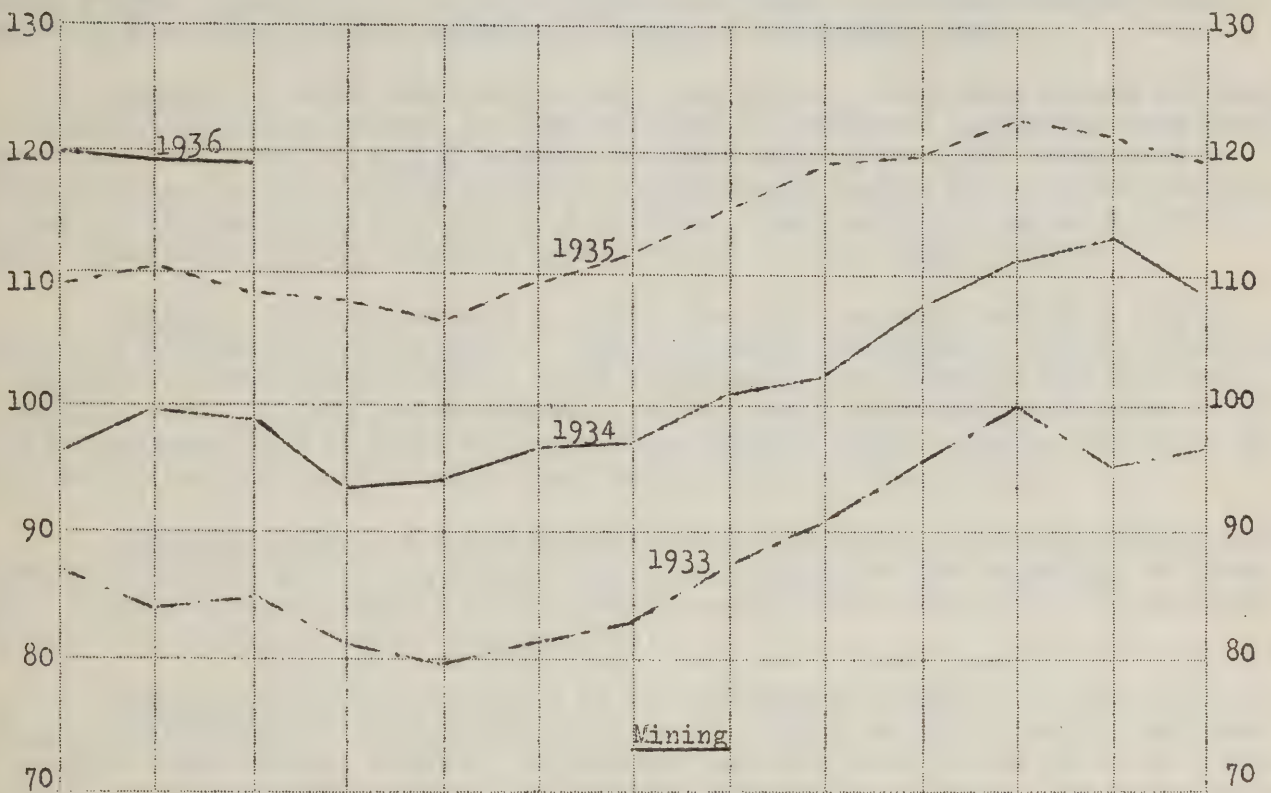
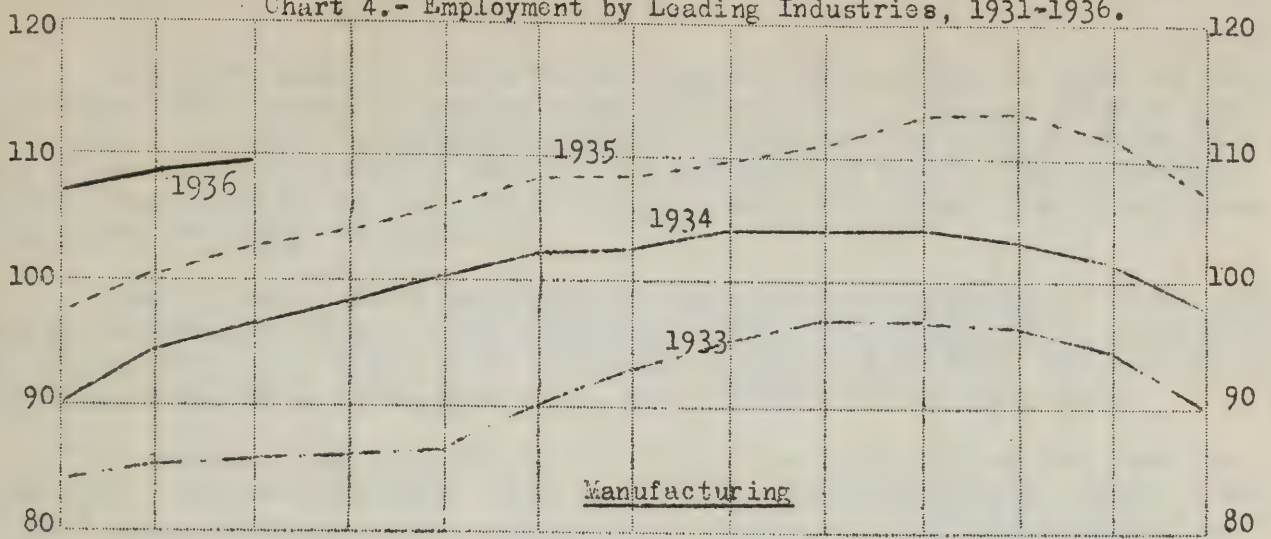
Vancouver.-- Manufacturing recorded a loss in Vancouver, mainly in lumber mills, and trade also was not quite so active. On the other hand, transportation showed improvement. On the whole, there was a decrease of 258 persons in the payrolls of the 415 co-operating firms, who had 31,012 employees. An advance had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, but the index was then nearly seven points lower than that of 96.9 at the latest date.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- The trend of employment in this group continued favourable, according to statistics furnished by 5,581 manufacturers employing 501,370 operatives, as compared with 495,690 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in leather, textile and iron and steel plants, but the vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric current and non-ferrous metal industries also showed gains. On the other hand, animal food factories were slacker. The improvement in manufacturing generally was on a smaller scale than that noted at Mar. 1, 1935, or, in fact, than in most of the fifteen preceding years for which statistics are available. This was largely due to the fact that employment in lumber, textiles and iron and steel at the latest date did not show such pronounced advances as are usual at the time of year; nevertheless, activity in each of these divisions was maintained at a higher level than at Mar. 1 in any of the last five years.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1931-1936.



The crude index in manufacturing rose from 98.5 at Feb. 1, 1936, to 99.5 at the date under review, as compared with 92.7 at Mar. 1, 1935, and 86.5 at Mar. 1, 1934. After adjustment for seasonal influences, however, the index declined from 102.3 in the preceding month to 101.3 at the beginning of March. The seasonally-corrected index numbers in the last five months have been higher than in any other period since the winter of 1930-1931.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers as at Mar. 1 in the sixteen years for which statistics are now available:- 1936, 99.5; 1935, 92.7; 1934, 86.5; 1933, 75.8; 1932, 87.0; 1931, 97.6; 1930, 110.9; 1929, 115.7; 1928, 104.7; 1927, 99.8; 1926, 94.9; 1925, 88.6; 1924, 93.1; 1923, 94.7; 1922, 84.5 and 1921, 91.6.

A review of the data for Mar. 1, 1935, shows that returns had then been received from 5,355 manufacturers, whose staffs had aggregated 464,265, compared with 451,362 in the preceding month. Although the improvement then indicated had, as already stated, exceeded that noted at the latest date, the index then was lower by over seven p.c. than at the beginning of March of the present year.

Logging.- As is customary in the late winter, there were marked contractions in employment in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were nearing completion; 322 firms had 41,566 workers in their employ, or 7,362 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a much larger number of employees than that recorded at the beginning of March of a year ago, when the index was many points higher, standing at 166.9, compared with 147.0 at the date under review.

Mining.- Statements were compiled from 349 operators employing 59,239 persons, as against 59,378 at Feb. 1. Coal and other non-metallic mineral mines reported seasonally curtailed employment, while improvement took place in the extraction of metallic ores. A much larger decrease, on the whole, had been registered in this group at the same date in 1935; employment was then in lesser volume, the index at 118.8, being over ten points lower than that of 129.1 at Mar. 1, 1936.

Communications.- A small advance was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was at practically the same level as at the beginning of March, 1935. Returns were received from 85 companies and branches having 20,573 employees, compared with 20,453 in the preceding month.

Transportation.- Employment in transportation at Mar. 1 in the years since 1920 has usually shown a falling-off, the average change being a moderate decline; at the date under review, however, improvement was indicated in the group as a whole. There was an insignificant increase in street railways and cartage, and a considerable gain in steam railway operation, while shipping and stevedoring released some workers from their operating staffs. The working forces of the 424 co-operating employers were enlarged from 93,789 persons at Feb. 1, to 94,602 at Mar. 1, when the index, at 78.9, was 2.5 points higher than at the same date of 1935; a much smaller advance had then been noted.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry improved, 91,707 persons being employed at Mar. 1 by the 993 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, whose Feb. 1 staffs aggregated 87,238. Highway construction showed heightened activity, partly due to street-clearing operations. Railway construction also afforded more employment, but building was slacker. The construction index, standing at 78.2 at Mar. 1, was sixteen points lower than at the beginning of March in 1935, when a greater gain had been indicated.

Services.- There was a slight increase in the service group, in which 452 establishments reported an aggregate staff of 25,324 workers, compared with 25,177 in the preceding month. A small decline had been recorded at Mar. 1, 1935, and the index was then several points lower.

Trade.- Retail trade reported considerably greater activity, while wholesale establishments showed little general change. On the whole, there was an increase of 1,343 in the personnel of the 1,205 firms furnishing data, who had 97,578 workers, compared with 96,235 at Feb. 1. A small advance had been noted at the same date of last year, when the index stood at 116.7, or 6.4 points below its level at the latest date.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment since 1933 in several of the leading industrial groups, the curves being plotted from the figures given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at Jan. 20, 1936, showed a sharp seasonal decline as compared with Dec. 16, 1935, but continued more active than in the same month of last year. The effects of the seasonal decline were greatly accentuated at Jan. 20 by the severe weather conditions which adversely affected outdoor employment. Among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.3 at Jan. 20, 1936, as compared with 14.2 at Dec. 16, 1935, and 17.6 at Jan. 28, 1935. Recent press despatches state that the number of registered unemployed at Feb. 24, 1936, was smaller by 134,701 than at Jan. 20, 1936, and by 260,442 than at Feb. 25, 1935. The estimated number of insured persons in employment at Feb. 24, 1936, was 10,475,000; this was an increase of 126,000 as compared with Jan. 20, 1936, and of 378,000 as compared with Feb. 25, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

New York.-- Employment in New York State factories showed a slight gain of 0.2 p.c. between the middle of January and the middle of February, according to statements received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information from 1,929 manufacturing plants, employing approximately 396,252 persons in February. Six of the eleven major industrial groups showed gains; increases were recorded in the metals and machinery, wood, fur, leather and rubber goods and clothing and millinery groups. The index stood at 75.3, or 3.1 p.c. higher than in February of last year. The base used in calculating this index is the average for the three years, 1925-27, as 100.

Massachusetts.-- Reports from 1,606 representative manufacturing establishments tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries showed a seasonal increase of 1.4 p.c. in the number of wage-earners employed in February, 1936, as compared with the same period in January. The outstanding gains were in the boot and shoe and cotton industries.

Illinois.-- The Illinois Department of Labor received returns from 4,271 manufacturers and other employers, who showed a decrease of 3.2 p.c. in the employment they afforded in January, 1936, as compared with December, 1935; this decline exceeded the average loss indicated between December and January in the years, 1923-1935. Manufacturing showed a reduction of one p.c. in employment, while activity in the non-manufacturing industries declined by 7.0 p.c.

Wisconsin.-- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", employment was 1.4 p.c. lower in January than in December, when the manufacturing index, based upon the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 85.9, compared with 87.2 in the preceding month, and 81.3 in January, 1935. The metal industries showed improvement over the preceding month, while wood, rubber, leather food, paper and some other groups were slacker.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1936.

100.0	7.8	28.2	42.7	12.9	8.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1922	81.6	-	90.5	-	-	-	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923	87.0	-	94.7	98.2	93.9	-	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924	88.9	-	93.4	95.1	87.6	-	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	-	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Mar. 1, 1932	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	88.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1936.

14.3 1.3 12.8 1.4 3.3 1.7 4.3 3.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Ldg.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	97.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1936.

100.0 53.8 4.5 6.3 2.2 10.2 9.9 2.7 10.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

Industries	Relative Weight	Mar.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1
		1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
MANUFACTURING	53.8	99.5	98.5	92.7	86.5	75.8	87.0	97.6
Animal products - edible	2.2	107.2	108.5	101.7	96.0	88.3	91.6	95.0
Fur and Products	.2	81.3	81.3	75.4	71.3	65.0	79.8	89.1
Leather and products	2.4	111.7	104.5	104.0	97.0	84.0	89.5	89.9
Boots and shoes	1.7	116.3	108.1	108.4	105.1	91.1	97.2	97.2
Lumber and products	3.7	65.9	65.9	63.3	59.5	44.5	58.2	70.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	55.3	55.3	51.2	48.0	31.4	42.2	51.8
Furniture	.7	77.6	78.7	72.1	72.9	64.1	84.9	105.5
Other lumber products	1.0	89.7	88.9	93.4	85.1	69.6	86.1	99.3
Musical instruments	.1	42.0	41.9	33.0	33.2	20.5	48.7	49.1
Plant products - edible	3.0	96.7	96.4	90.9	88.0	87.3	93.2	97.6
Pulp and paper products	6.3	96.3	96.2	91.3	88.2	83.9	87.2	95.4
Pulp and paper	2.7	84.8	83.9	73.4	75.6	68.3	71.4	82.7
Paper products	1.0	114.5	112.8	106.4	100.4	96.9	95.6	99.1
Printing and publishing	2.6	105.3	106.8	102.6	100.8	100.3	105.2	111.1
Rubber products	1.3	95.5	94.0	94.1	91.0	76.7	91.1	102.8
Textile products	10.7	116.9	115.2	110.1	106.9	91.1	100.2	102.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.2	132.3	134.8	125.7	122.8	97.8	108.6	103.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	93.8	95.6	86.8	88.1	66.6	82.1	83.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	139.7	143.4	133.9	132.2	107.3	114.9	101.2
Silk and silk goods	1.1	519.0	529.1	509.3	460.1	376.5	367.7	322.8
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	123.0	120.4	114.9	116.1	103.1	109.6	106.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	105.9	100.8	97.7	91.7	84.2	92.6	106.1
Other textile products	1.1	94.8	92.3	93.8	90.6	73.7	83.2	89.0
Plant products (n. e. s.)	1.9	136.4	135.6	120.2	120.2	117.4	120.9	114.6
Tobacco	1.2	138.8	135.7	118.5	119.9	124.2	121.1	105.4
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	129.9	133.3	120.9	120.5	106.8	120.0	127.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	146.0	148.2	129.6	141.4	108.6	113.5	122.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	132.5	130.2	123.2	116.1	104.7	109.6	118.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	67.5	64.4	55.5	55.5	48.2	76.0	95.4
Electric light and power	1.5	111.5	110.7	105.8	104.7	106.7	116.0	118.4
Electrical apparatus	1.4	115.9	115.4	105.2	97.5	88.1	123.1	136.2
Iron and steel products	12.8	90.6	89.8	82.9	70.5	59.3	74.9	96.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	110.6	113.9	91.8	83.1	39.6	67.0	106.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	98.0	95.5	85.5	71.1	63.3	81.8	99.8
Agricultural implements	.6	65.5	65.5	56.0	44.1	33.1	32.4	45.8
Land vehicles	5.9	91.3	90.3	88.4	74.6	68.8	80.7	97.0
Automobiles and parts	2.1	135.8	138.2	152.0	96.2	69.3	74.8	94.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	63.5	59.0	65.1	45.4	57.5	65.8	98.5
Heating appliances	.5	99.6	95.1	88.5	82.1	58.6	73.2	87.0
Iron and steel fabrication, n. e. s.	.6	81.8	83.6	63.0	50.6	45.0	83.2	146.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	98.6	92.7	88.4	70.7	56.1	74.2	97.3
Other iron and steel products	1.7	85.9	85.6	77.3	70.2	57.9	76.8	91.0
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	127.1	123.2	114.2	99.7	77.4	95.9	116.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	130.2	130.3	126.7	128.3	114.1	116.2	122.6
Miscellaneous	.6	117.7	116.7	114.2	102.8	91.9	100.4	105.7
LOGGING	4.5	147.0	173.1	166.9	153.3	57.1	60.6	82.7
MINING	6.3	129.1	129.4	118.8	108.9	94.6	101.1	109.5
Coal	2.7	92.1	94.6	91.5	94.4	86.6	94.4	99.5
Metallic ores	3.0	234.9	228.7	204.6	163.7	134.2	134.0	138.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	89.8	93.9	77.0	71.0	55.4	69.7	98.1
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	77.7	77.2	77.5	76.7	85.6	95.2	103.9
Telegraphs	.5	85.6	84.9	85.6	81.9	81.9	95.8	102.0
Telephones	1.7	75.6	75.2	75.4	75.3	86.5	95.1	104.3
TRANSPORTATION	10.2	78.9	78.2	76.5	78.0	74.1	81.9	93.2
Street railways and cartage	2.7	113.6	113.5	108.2	109.5	112.1	110.0	118.6
Steam railways	6.2	72.7	71.6	69.8	70.8	67.6	77.8	90.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	63.3	63.8	66.1	70.8	57.3	68.0	73.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.9	78.2	74.4	94.2	100.8	56.5	83.3	101.1
Building	2.3	52.1	53.6	43.3	36.8	25.3	55.0	90.3
Highway	4.5	112.6	109.0	183.4	202.1	97.0	138.6	138.1
Railway	3.1	72.9	63.4	63.0	72.3	51.8	62.5	81.0
SERVICES	2.7	117.5	116.4	111.7	109.3	102.9	114.7	121.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	113.6	112.5	108.9	107.3	95.4	110.2	120.5
Professional	.2	129.8	126.9	123.3	120.9	127.1	130.2	125.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	120.9	120.3	113.6	109.6	108.3	117.4	122.6
TRADE	10.4	123.1	121.6	116.7	112.5	107.3	113.6	122.0
Retail	7.7	130.4	128.0	122.5	118.7	112.2	119.6	128.1
Wholesale	2.7	106.3	106.8	103.1	98.2	96.0	100.0	108.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	98.9	98.4	96.4	92.7	76.9	88.7	100.2

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns at the date under review. x Revised index.

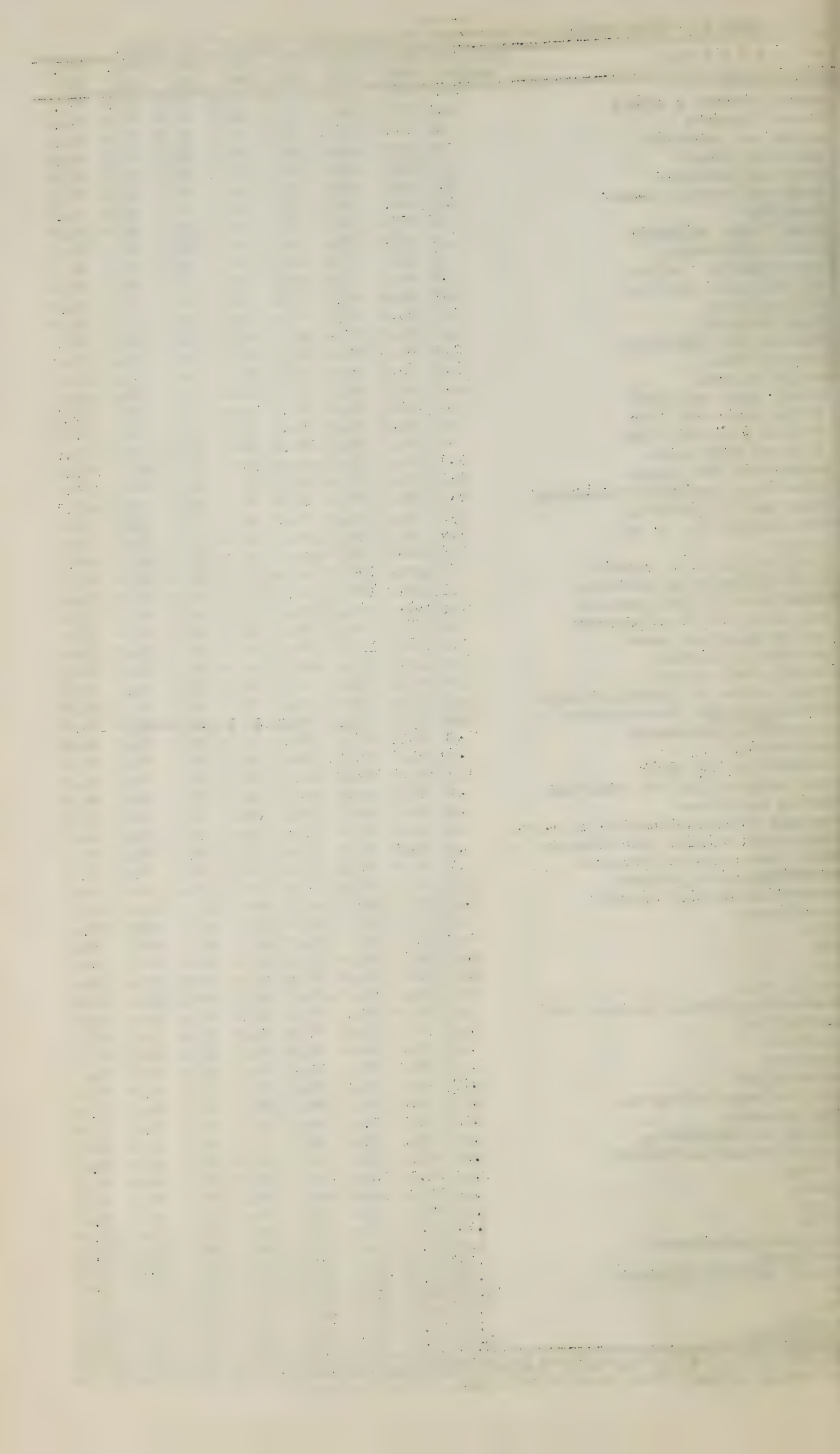


TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	Relative Weight	Mar.1 1936	Feb.1 1936	Mar.1 1935	Mar.1 1934	Mar.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931
<u>Maritime</u> - Manufacturing	34.5	95.3	95.6	89.3	81.6	65.2	76.0	86.3
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	3.7	64.5	62.4	70.5	60.4	31.8	53.3	50.6
Pulp and paper	5.2	144.5	143.0	134.0	131.0	120.8	117.6	127.5
Textile products	4.4	87.5	86.6	83.6	82.8	69.5	79.6	70.6
Iron and steel	12.5	111.0	112.7	97.8	84.3	60.0	70.8	102.0
Other manufactures	8.7	82.6	83.9	77.8	72.3	67.2	77.3	81.6
Logging	4.2	145.9	215.9	185.3	242.1	56.0	84.5	113.0
Mining	21.4	104.4	104.6	103.3	109.2	88.4	101.3	105.0
Communications	2.4	81.3	82.0	78.1	78.7	85.2	99.2	115.0
Transportation	15.8	99.0	97.4	97.9	108.7	91.2	106.0	113.9
Construction	13.0	103.6	93.1	95.0	116.7	61.6	102.4	131.6
Services	1.6	148.9	147.0	148.0	144.5	135.8	154.1	156.7
Trade	7.1	112.7	112.0	107.1	105.2	96.7	105.8	116.8
<u>Maritimes</u> -All Industries	100.0	101.7	102.2	98.6	103.2	76.8	93.1	104.5
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	62.7	101.4	98.8	93.0	88.6	78.8	90.7	102.3
Lumber products	2.8	68.4	66.1	66.8	64.5	52.5	65.7	78.8
Pulp and paper	7.8	88.7	88.4	83.3	80.6	74.3	78.9	89.0
Textile products	18.6	124.8	122.7	115.5	110.4	90.7	102.1	105.9
Iron and steel	10.4	82.8	80.1	70.5	64.7	60.1	77.5	102.6
Other manufactures	23.1	107.4	103.6	99.6	95.7	88.5	100.3	110.0
Logging	6.6	207.4	262.4	258.6	232.4	119.6	87.9	105.5
Mining	2.6	153.6	158.2	123.5	108.0	87.8	87.0	105.3
Communications	1.8	70.3	68.9	70.1	70.4	81.3	92.9	101.0
Transportation	8.8	69.2	69.5	70.7	72.8	65.4	73.3	85.3
Construction	7.2	49.7	48.2	52.3	58.9	29.6	62.4	86.4
Services	2.3	97.5	98.2	96.6	94.7	91.0	98.8	105.1
Trade	8.0	127.3	128.8	123.3	125.7	120.0	125.7	132.3
<u>Quebec</u> -All Industries	100.0	95.1	95.2	91.3	89.1	74.1	86.5	99.7
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	62.0	101.3	100.5	95.1	87.4	75.9	86.8	96.8
Lumber products	3.4	61.3	60.4	59.2	54.8	46.6	63.3	78.6
Pulp and paper	6.6	97.4	97.5	93.0	90.3	87.0	89.3	95.2
Textile products	11.1	111.9	110.6	107.5	106.2	93.5	100.2	102.4
Iron and steel	17.0	95.9	95.4	90.4	72.3	56.2	71.2	91.9
Other manufactures	23.9	112.5	111.3	103.1	98.7	88.3	99.2	103.7
Logging	3.7	159.1	172.2	156.9	138.4	32.8	49.8	76.8
Mining	5.0	201.1	195.7	171.4	142.2	117.0	122.5	134.0
Communications	2.0	74.0	73.8	73.8	73.9	84.8	93.6	100.6
Transportation	6.5	72.7	72.2	67.7	68.0	67.9	77.2	89.5
Construction	8.2	91.3	81.9	147.8	158.9	83.2	112.5	118.8
Services	2.8	145.0	143.0	137.6	135.4	125.6	139.0	146.3
Trade	9.8	127.3	125.7	125.2	118.8	112.9	118.0	125.4
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.0	103.8	102.4	103.5	97.8	79.8	91.8	101.6
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	29.7	95.0	94.5	88.1	84.6	82.0	93.3	101.3
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	1.8	75.3	74.7	72.3	74.9	66.0	71.1	83.5
Pulp and paper	2.8	90.9	90.1	84.8	84.1	87.8	94.7	100.5
Textile products	2.1	115.2	110.1	108.2	103.5	93.4	100.3	100.1
Iron and steel	10.4	78.1	78.3	72.3	69.5	71.7	87.4	97.7
Other manufactures	12.6	118.2	117.7	109.0	102.7	94.8	103.9	110.3
Logging	1.8	147.6	135.3	195.4	127.8	42.5	65.7	111.5
Mining	8.4	116.0	123.0	110.8	103.3	106.6	107.0	114.5
Communications	2.7	84.0	84.4	86.0	82.4	88.1	97.1	105.1
Transportation	19.6	86.9	85.9	82.3	81.5	81.9	84.2	95.6
Construction	14.3	74.4	73.0	62.2	63.5	51.8	64.5	75.7
Services	3.4	101.4	95.7	89.6	86.1	86.9	97.6	109.4
Trade	20.1	117.6	112.0	102.1	97.0	95.6	102.1	113.4
<u>Prairies</u> -All Industries	100.0	95.1	93.7	87.2	83.8	80.0	88.2	98.6
<u>British Columbia</u> Manufacturing	37.0	86.1	87.7	81.9	76.5	62.2	72.0	84.8
Lumber products	11.8	70.5	74.3	62.9	59.7	33.8	42.5	53.7
Pulp and paper	6.0	107.2	107.0	100.5	93.0	90.3	92.5	107.5
Textile products	1.2	114.7	114.8	103.5	92.5	88.2	104.6	103.3
Iron and steel	3.3	68.4	68.4	64.4	63.1	55.8	76.0	94.4
Other manufactures	14.7	99.4	99.8	100.4	92.7	84.1	94.5	107.7
Logging	5.7	61.5	65.8	64.7	59.0	19.2	34.1	49.6
Mining	9.0	87.1	85.6	88.7	73.8	69.2	76.1	85.7
Communications	3.5	98.8	97.4	98.1	92.9	95.5	102.4	114.4
Transportation	13.4	86.3	84.3	84.8	85.1	83.5	93.2	101.1
Construction	17.2	122.4	128.5	134.1	124.2	71.4	88.4	128.7
Services	3.5	98.5	102.8	94.3	92.0	81.2	96.0	104.8
Trade	10.7	118.5	121.2	113.4	105.0	96.7	106.9	113.8
<u>B.C.</u> - All Industries	100.0	92.4	94.1	91.9	85.6	67.7	78.7	93.8

*Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	Relative Weight	Mar.1, 1936	Feb.1, 1936	Mar.1, 1935	Mar.1, 1934	Mar.1, 1933	Mar.1, 1932	Mar.1, 1931
Montreal - Manufacturing	68.6	95.9	92.8	88.1	83.6	77.3	90.2	104.7
Plant products - edible	4.2	100.2	98.9	100.1	94.1	99.0	96.8	110.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.9	102.3	103.2	100.0	98.7	98.3	99.6	110.0
Textiles	15.6	101.8	98.0	96.8	91.0	77.7	91.2	99.4
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	6.8	131.1	122.6	118.3	116.3	122.7	120.8	102.7
Iron and steel	15.3	80.6	77.8	66.7	62.0	56.5	74.4	101.4
Other manufactures	21.8	94.8	91.8	88.8	84.3	76.1	92.6	108.4
Communications	2.7	62.1	61.4	62.8	63.9	75.1	83.0	91.6
Transportation	8.5	75.2	76.7	84.6	81.8	65.7	73.9	75.7
Construction	4.0	34.1	40.9	56.5	49.4	36.3	79.4	109.9
Trade	12.7	121.0	123.5	115.6	120.2	115.9	121.1	133.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	88.5	87.6	86.3	82.6	75.8	89.8	105.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	63.3	98.1	92.4	95.3	94.6	92.7	106.0	116.3
Leather products	22.2	109.0	95.9	107.2	107.1	104.4	119.6	120.8
Other manufactures	41.1	93.1	90.8	89.9	88.8	87.1	99.5	113.9
Transportation	12.8	87.9	101.1	92.6	104.7	99.2	99.9	113.4
Construction	7.9	87.0	89.6	89.9	82.9	82.0	68.2	201.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	93.3	92.0	94.0	93.2	92.3	101.9	123.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.1	95.8	94.7	91.3	86.7	79.7	92.4	101.1
Plant products - edible	5.4	103.5	106.3	100.0	99.3	96.5	104.5	113.0
Printing and publishing	9.4	115.7	117.1	109.7	104.5	103.1	107.3	111.2
Textiles	11.9	89.3	85.7	88.9	89.0	82.1	91.8	103.3
Iron and steel	10.2	81.6	79.9	76.3	60.8	53.9	72.4	89.6
Other manufactures	26.2	98.1	97.2	92.2	89.8	80.3	95.0	98.8
Communications	2.8	64.2	64.5	66.0	68.1	77.6	86.0	92.3
Transportation	6.1	90.9	88.6	85.7	86.4	90.8	97.5	118.7
Construction	2.6	54.2	49.8	45.3	67.6	37.3	99.4	119.4
Trade	20.9	121.4	119.2	120.0	116.2	109.8	114.7	122.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.8	96.4	94.0	91.1	84.4	97.8	107.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.3	89.0	87.9	86.5	80.5	76.7	86.1	99.2
Lumber products	3.7	41.9	39.6	41.0	40.5	34.0	46.0	60.0
Pulp and paper	16.1	87.7	90.1	91.5	84.5	78.9	85.5	106.0
Other manufactures	26.5	107.0	103.7	99.0	92.0	90.8	101.9	110.2
Construction	15.7	149.4	133.3	142.1	148.1	69.2	100.2	194.1
Trade	16.4	117.5	124.7	115.8	109.5	105.8	113.4	114.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	101.4	99.5	99.0	96.7	85.5	96.6	117.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.8	96.8	96.4	84.6	79.8	67.7	82.4	95.3
Textiles	18.2	88.9	86.9	85.2	88.6	71.3	85.3	87.6
Electrical apparatus	10.1	102.6	100.7	89.8	79.6	81.5	101.7	112.4
Iron and steel	30.1	93.3	93.8	71.2	66.4	48.1	62.3	89.3
Other manufactures	23.4	106.5	107.1	101.3	91.4	87.8	101.2	103.5
Construction	2.4	46.0	50.7	44.8	49.6	46.1	172.6	258.5
Trade	8.3	123.2	120.2	115.0	99.8	94.7	104.7	113.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	97.1	96.8	85.8	81.0	70.8	90.4	105.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.1	126.5	129.5	140.4	104.3	69.0	80.6	93.3
Iron and steel	66.0	126.6	130.9	147.3	99.5	60.5	73.4	88.0
Other manufactures	18.1	126.1	124.6	115.1	121.6	104.0	110.8	114.1
Construction	1.6	29.2	28.2	21.6	20.7	26.8	18.3	74.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	117.7	120.0	127.0	97.7	70.5	80.4	95.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	46.3	93.7	93.0	88.4	84.3	81.5	94.0	101.2
Animal products - edible	5.3	119.1	123.4	116.4	110.7	92.9	107.0	95.6
Printing and publishing	5.1	95.4	94.5	90.7	92.3	98.8	106.9	104.8
Textiles	5.3	122.5	115.2	111.8	107.9	94.3	102.1	103.4
Iron and steel	17.7	77.4	78.1	70.5	68.0	70.1	87.2	104.5
Other manufactures	12.9	103.8	101.1	102.1	93.7	87.0	94.8	99.0
Transportation	9.1	72.7	71.8	73.4	71.1	72.4	72.7	84.0
Construction	5.0	72.3	64.8	25.9	26.0	25.1	44.9	61.8
Trade	32.1	109.2	102.3	90.8	86.8	83.9	92.3	104.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	94.1	91.2	83.3	79.7	78.0	88.5	98.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.5	95.1	98.2	86.5	82.0	73.1	81.4	95.3
Lumber products	8.0	64.3	73.6	57.3	52.0	39.1	39.5	52.4
Other manufactures	29.5	109.2	109.3	100.0	95.8	88.7	99.9	116.9
Communications	7.5	98.6	97.3	97.6	91.6	95.2	101.0	112.2
Transportation	19.2	100.9	98.0	91.7	94.1	96.7	98.5	107.3
Construction	6.6	54.2	54.1	49.9	35.5	43.0	56.2	137.6
Services	6.3	99.3	99.9	94.5	92.4	80.8	90.8	100.1
Trade	22.8	123.8	125.5	117.5	105.7	98.8	107.9	115.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	96.9	97.8	90.0	84.1	80.5	87.8	108.2

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
APRIL
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1936

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

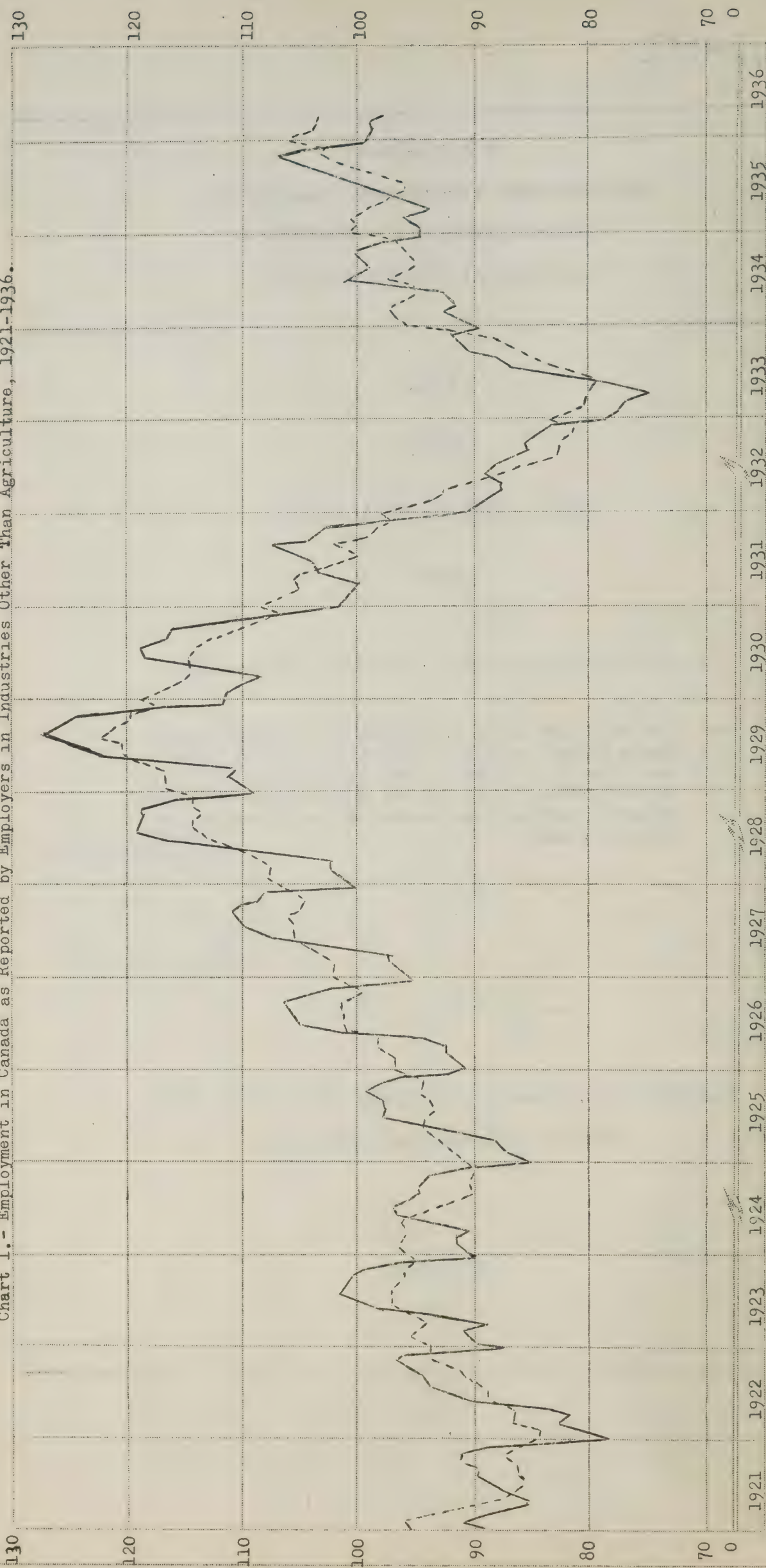


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Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA
1936

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA -- CANADA

Issued April 28, 1936.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment at Apr. 1 showed a seasonal curtailment, according to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,474 establishments whose staffs aggregated 918,716 persons, compared with 933,221 in the preceding month. Statistics furnished by leading employers show that industrial activity at the beginning of April has suffered a between-seasons' contraction in fourteen of the fifteen years since 1920. Ordinarily, this mainly results from the release of bushmen following the completion of the season's logging programme, before any considerable numbers of workers have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and early summer. The general loss at Apr. 1, 1936, exceeded the average decline at that date in the years for which statistics are available, although it was smaller than the reduction indicated at the beginning of April in each of the years, 1921, 1923, 1930 and 1935.

The crude index, (based on the 1926 average as 100), showed a decrease from 98.9 at Mar. 1, 1936, to 97.4 at the date under review, when it was higher than at Apr. 1 in any other year since 1931. After correction for seasonal trend, the index at the latest date stood at 103.3, compared with 103.7 in the preceding month. The seasonally adjusted index, though lower than in the first quarter of the present year, and practically the same as at Nov. 1, 1935, was with these exceptions higher than in any other month since the spring of 1931.

The unadjusted indexes at Apr. 1 in the years of the record were as follows:- 1936, 97.4; 1935, 93.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1.

The most pronounced contraction at Apr. 1, 1936, was in logging, following a season of considerable activity. Construction also reported large reductions; these greatly exceeded the average losses indicated at the same date in the years since 1920, although they were on a much smaller scale than those noted at Apr. 1, 1935. Partly as a result of unfavourable weather, employment in trade showed a substantial decline, which was of a contra-seasonal character. Coal-mining, hotels and restaurants and railway operation also released employees. On the other hand, manufacturing showed decided improvement, on a scale much larger than the average indicated in the years since 1920; the iron and steel and textile groups recorded greatly increased activity. Additions to staffs were also reported in metallic ore mining and in the service division as a whole.

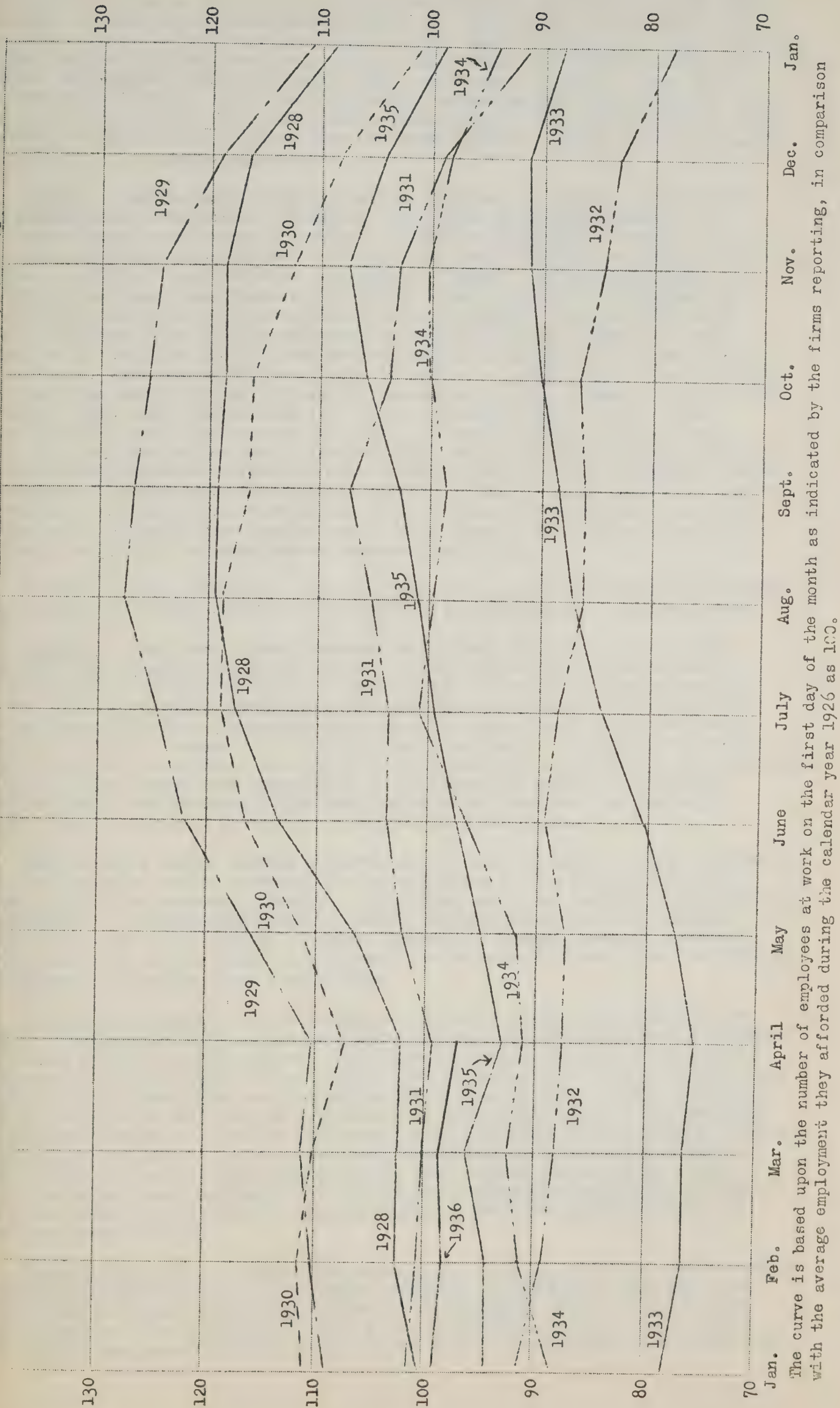
A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 4.

For Apr. 1, 1935, statistics had been received from 9,066 firms, whose employees had numbered 874,556, or 27,582 fewer than in the preceding month. Most of this decline had taken place in logging and construction. The index had then stood at 93.4, which was the low point for the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was downward in three of the five economic areas, there being declines in employment in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces; those in Quebec were most pronounced. The Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, on the other hand, showed improvement. The situation in each of these geographical divisions was more favourable than at the same date in any other of the years since 1931.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1928-1936.



Maritime Provinces.- There was at Apr. 1 a small increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces; the 649 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 72,582 persons at Mar. 1 to 72,729 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a decided seasonal contraction, and activity also declined in railway construction and maintenance. On the other hand, animal food, lumber and pulp and paper factories, highway and building construction, mining, retail trade and services showed improvement, that on the highways being pronounced. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of April, 1935, when substantial reductions had been indicated; the index stood at 101.8 at the latest date, while at Apr. 1 of last year, it was 95.8. Statements had then been received from 626 firms employing 68,184 persons, compared with 70,241 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, transportation, building and railway construction and logging showed curtailment in Quebec, the losses in railway construction and lumber camps being extensive; within the manufacturing group, textile, pulp and paper, electric light and power and iron and steel factories recorded considerably greater activity, but a reduction took place in tobacco and beverage, musical instrument and some other plants. On the other hand, highway construction and maintenance, services and trade afforded more employment. Data were tabulated from 2,239 firms, with 252,688 employees, as against 262,633 at Mar. 1. The index, at 91.4 at Apr. 1, 1936, was several points higher than at the same date of last year, when the curtailment indicated was on a larger scale. The trend at this date has almost invariably been retrogressive, but the losses at the beginning of April, 1936, were greater than the average, although they have been three times exceeded in the years since 1920, viz., by those in 1921, 1934 and 1935. As at the same date of last year, the important decline at the latest date largely reflects seasonal reaction from the considerable activity in bush operations which characterized the past winter, together with the release of men temporarily employed in railway construction and maintenance work following severe storms; some 6,000 workers were displaced from logging camps, while those laid off from highway and railway construction and maintenance numbered over 4,000.

At Apr. 1, 1935, statistics had been furnished by 2,170 employers, whose payrolls had aggregated 235,855; this was a reduction of 14,795 from Mar. 1 of last year.

Ontario.- Employment showed moderate curtailment in Ontario, where 4,213 employers had reduced their forces by 2,171 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 397,323 at Apr. 1. A much larger decrease had been registered by the 4,007 firms making returns for the same date in 1935, when their payrolls had aggregated 384,396. Employment then was at a rather lower level, the index standing at 100.7, compared with 103.4 at the latest date. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in twelve of the fifteen previous years; the decrease at the date under review, however, was decidedly smaller than the average contraction indicated in these years.

Manufacturing showed further recovery at the first of April, notably in iron and steel products, while improvement also took place in the textile, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal industries. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining, transportation, building construction and trade reported increased activity. Logging, however, released large numbers of workers owing to the completion of seasonal operations, and highway and railway construction were also slacker.

Prairie Provinces.- As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces declined at the date under review; the reduction greatly exceeded that noted at Apr. 1, 1935, and was also decidedly larger than the average loss indicated at the beginning of April in the last fifteen years. However, the index, at 90.5 at the latest date, was 3.6 points higher than at Apr. 1, 1935, and was also higher than at that date in any other year since 1931. Most of the falling-off at the beginning of April in the present year took place in coal-mining, logging, construction and trade. On the other hand, manufacturing reported improvement, particularly in the iron and steel division. The working forces of the 1,386 co-operating employers aggregated 114,732 persons, compared with 120,454 at Mar. 1. The firms furnishing data at the same date of last year had numbered 1,329, and their employees, 109,593.

British Columbia.- A substantial advance of a seasonal character was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 987 firms with 81,244 employees, or 3,186 more than in the preceding month. The increase greatly exceeded that indicated at Apr. 1 in any other year of the record except 1926 which approximated the gain at the latest date. The situation was better than

in the early spring of any of the preceding five years. There was marked improvement at the date under review in manufacturing, (especially of lumber products), and in logging and building and railway construction, while mining, shipping and highway construction released help. At the beginning of April of last year, the 934 co-operating firms had reported 76,528 employees, or practically the same number as in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and Vancouver, while losses were indicated in Quebec City, Hamilton and Winnipeg.

Montreal.- There was a further advance in industrial activity in Montreal, according to 1,304 employers who reported 132,303 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 131,057 at Mar. 1. A decline had been noted at the same date of last year, and employment then was in rather less volume. Manufacturing showed general improvement at Apr. 1, 1936, as compared with the preceding month, textiles and iron and steel reporting considerable increases; services and trade also afforded more employment. On the other hand, there were losses in transportation, and musical instrument and tobacco factories were also slacker.

Quebec.- Manufacturing and services registered moderate gains in Quebec City, while transportation and construction were quieter; the result was a decrease of 213 in the working forces of the 169 firms making returns, who had 12,181 employees at Apr. 1. A smaller decline had been noted at the beginning of April in 1935, when the index, at 93.4, was 1.7 points higher than at the latest date.

Toronto.- Toronto employers reported a further substantial increase, mainly due to a betterment in manufacturing, although services and retail trade also afforded more employment; within the factory group, the food, textile, chemical and iron and steel divisions reported the greatest gains, while tobacco works were not so busy. Work on the streets and roads and in transportation was also rather slacker. The working forces of the 1,437 co-operating firms totalled 120,819 persons, compared with 119,781 in the preceding month. Employment was more active than at the same date of last year, although a rather larger advance had then been indicated; the index at Apr. 1, 1936, stood at 98.7, as compared with 94.8 at the beginning of April in 1935.

Ottawa.- Continued improvement was noted in Ottawa, there being moderate gains in manufacturing, building and services. An aggregate payroll of 13,395 workers was shown by the 177 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 13,179 in their last report. The index, at 103.1, was a few points higher than at the beginning of April in 1935, when little general change had been recorded.

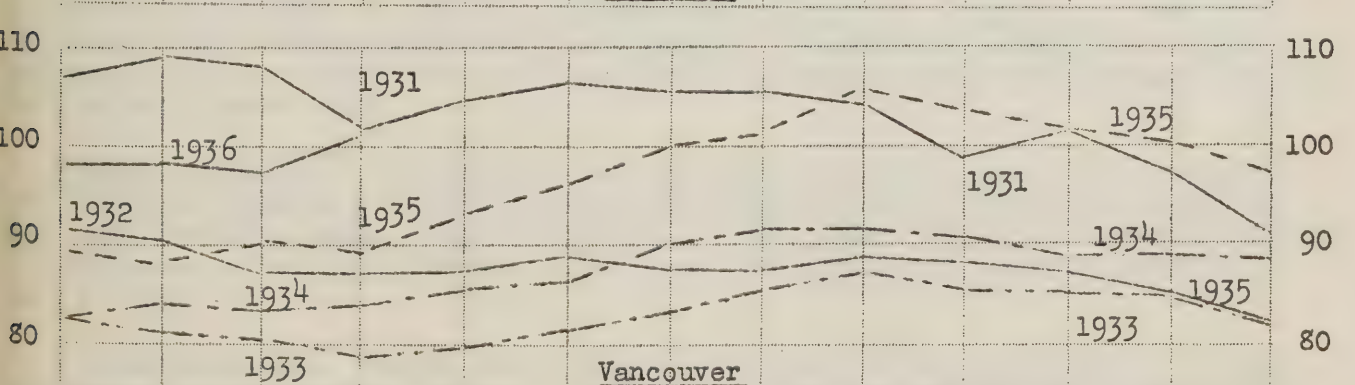
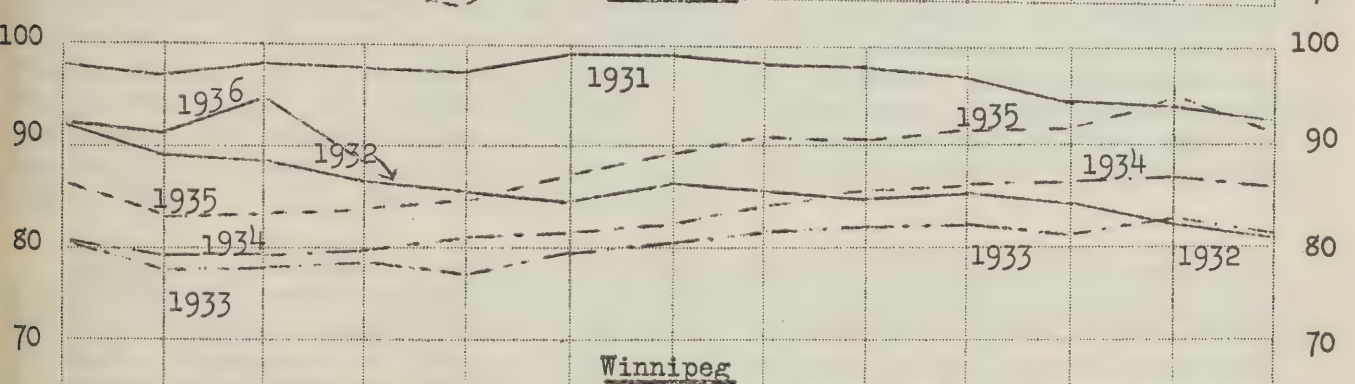
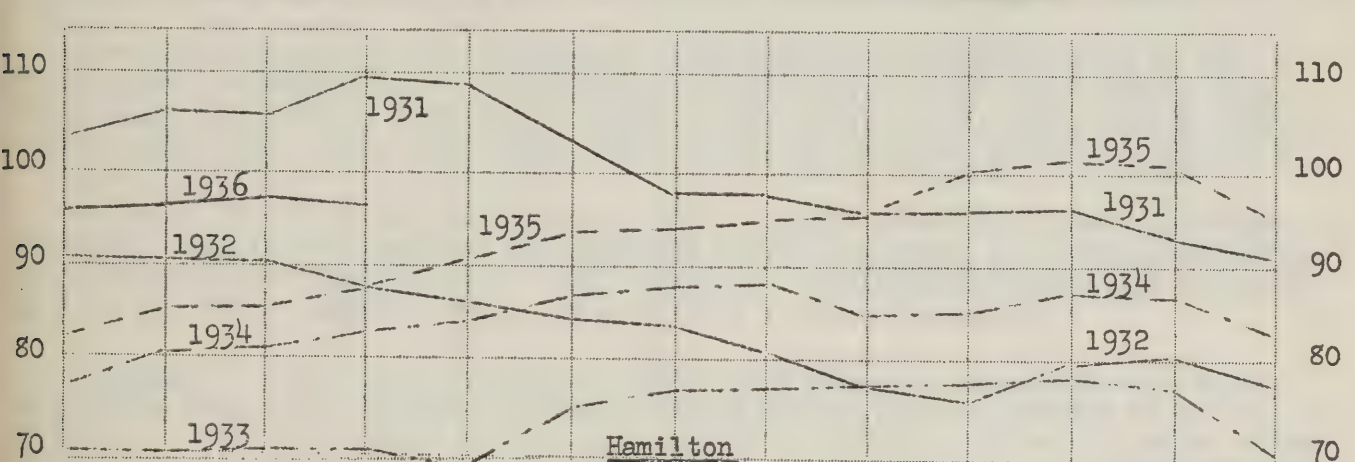
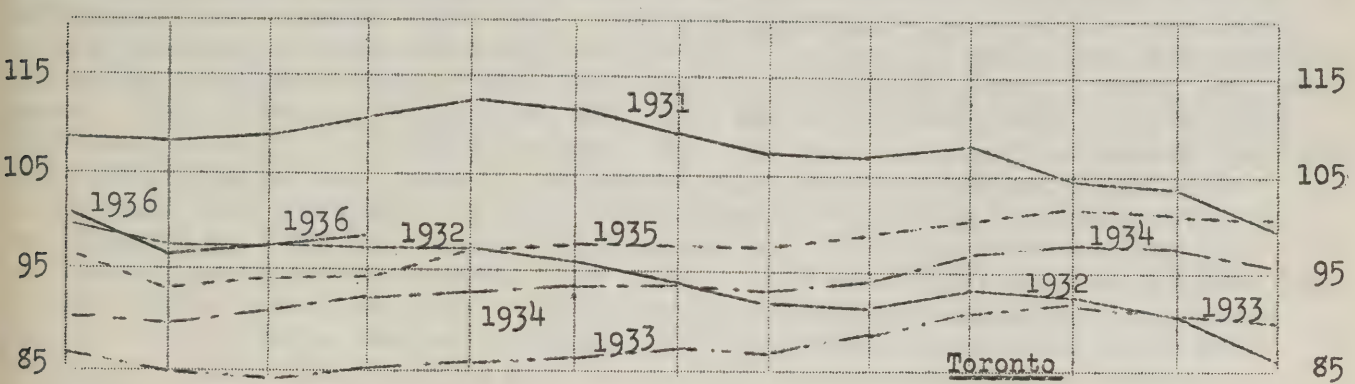
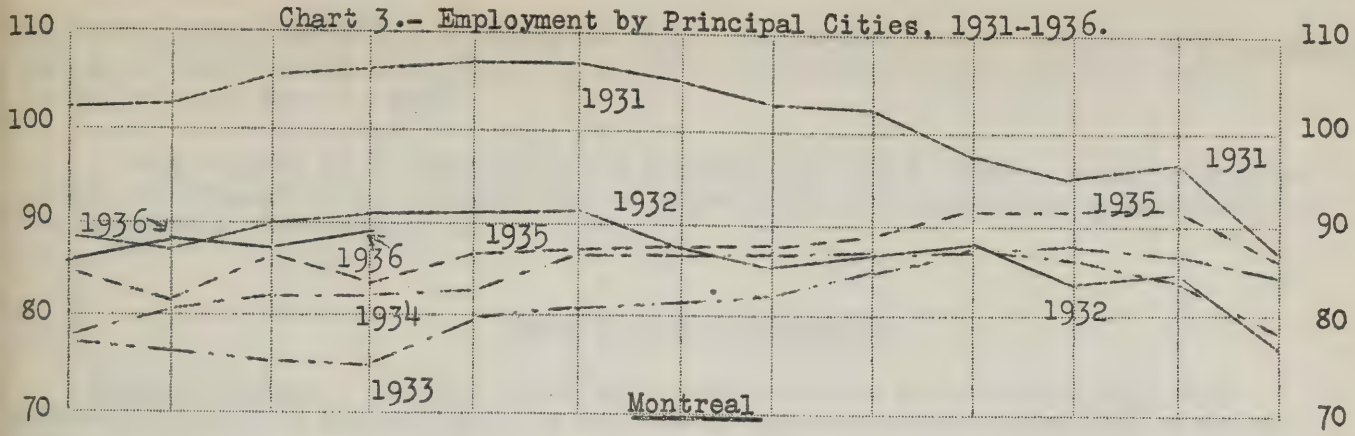
Hamilton.- Trade afforded rather more employment in Hamilton, while manufacturing, transportation and construction showed moderate declines. Returns were compiled from 280 firms employing 31,111 persons, or 111 fewer than at Mar. 1. The level of employment was higher than at the same date in any of the last four years.

Windsor.- There was a large increase in the Border Cities at Apr. 1. Data were received from 170 firms employing 17,827 workers, as against 15,989 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported an important share of the additions made to the staffs of the co-operating employers, while those in other industries showed only slight general changes. Employment was not quite so active as at the beginning of April, 1935; this was partly a result of a change in the season for the production of the year's model cars in some factories.

Winnipeg.- Employment declined in Winnipeg, where the payrolls of 465 employers furnishing statistics aggregated 37,793 workers, as compared with 40,408 in the preceding month. Construction and trade were slacker, while the fluctuations in the other divisions were slight. At Apr. 1, 1935, a small advance had been noted, but the index then was lower, standing at 83.5, compared with 88.1 at the date under review.

Vancouver.- Improvement occurred in Vancouver, according to 423 firms with 32,073 employees, as compared with 31,058 in the preceding month. The advance took place principally in manufacturing, and within that division, chiefly in lumber mills; construction also afforded more employment. A decrease had been

110 Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1936. 110



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

reported at the beginning of April of last year, when activity in this city generally was at a lower level; the index, at 100.1 at the latest date, was 10.4 points higher than at Apr. 1, 1935.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1931, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing, the advance being much larger than the average increase from Mar. 1 to Apr. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. The most pronounced gains at the date under review occurred in iron and steel and textiles, in both of which they were decidedly above the average for the last fifteen years. Non-ferrous metal, lumber, pulp and paper, food, chemical, clay, glass and stone and some other groups also reported increased activity. On the other hand, declines were indicated in musical instrument and tobacco factories, those in the latter being partly seasonal in character. Statements were received from 5,606 manufacturers, employing 510,142 operatives, as compared with 502,411 in the preceding month. The index advanced from 99.5 at the beginning of March to 101.1 at Apr. 1; this was higher than at the same date in any of the last five years. Since the general increase exceeded the average gain at this date in the period 1921-1935, the seasonally-corrected index also advanced, rising from 101.3 at Mar. 1, to 102.3 at the beginning of April.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at Apr. 1 in the years for which data are available-- 1936, 101.1; 1935, 93.9; 1934, 88.1; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.3; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 116.5; 1928, 106.6; 1927, 101.5; 1926, 96.6; 1925, 91.2; 1924, 93.6; 1923, 92.6; 1922, 84.4 and 1921, 87.3.

A brief review of the situation at Apr. 1, 1935, shows that the 5,394 manufacturers then furnishing data had employed 470,475 workers, an increase of 6,237 in comparison with their Mar. 1, 1935, payrolls. The greatest gains had occurred in iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper and leather factories.

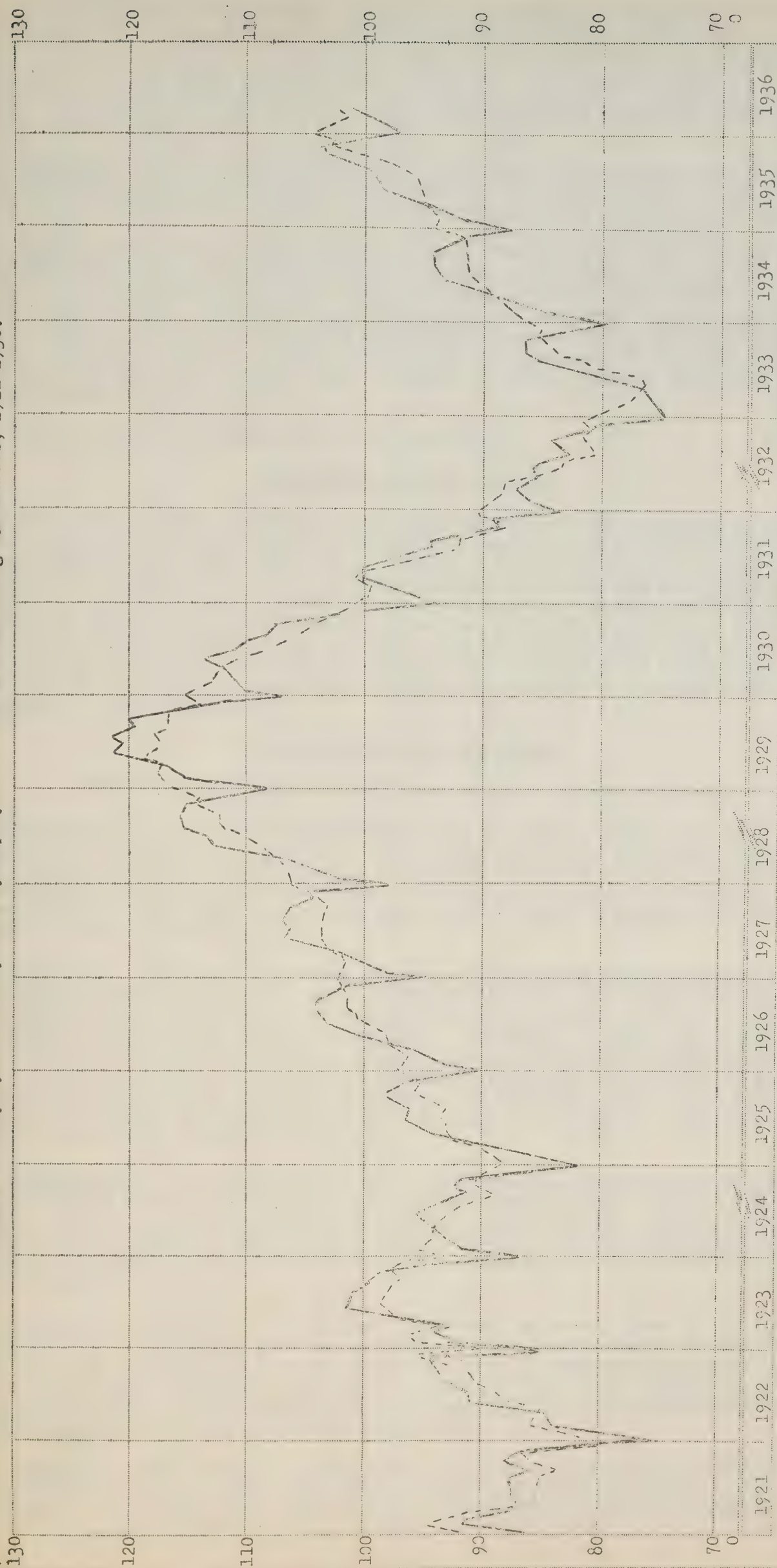
Logging.-- Continued and greater losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 322 of which reduced their payrolls from 41,540 men at Mar. 1, to 29,071 at the date under review; this decline, though it affected a very large number of men, was smaller than that indicated, on the average, in preceding years of the record. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec and Ontario, although the movement was also downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted. The seasonal contractions reported at the same date of last year had involved the release of many more workers, but the index then was slightly higher than at Apr. 1, 1936, when it stood at 102.6.

Mining.-- Coal-mining showed seasonal decreases, while activity increased in quarries and other non-metallic mines and in the extraction of metallic ores; 352 mine operators reported 58,875 employees, compared with 59,252 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in greater volume than at the same date in any preceding year for which statistics are available, largely as a result of the prevailing activity in metallic ore mining. The general curtailment in the mining industries at the date under review was decidedly below the average indicated in the years since 1920.

Communications.-- According to data received from 85 communication companies and branches, employing 20,573 workers, the number on their staffs was unchanged from the preceding month, a small increase in telegraphs offsetting a similar decline on telephones. The index number, at 77.7 at the latest date, was the same as at Apr. 1, 1935.

Transportation.-- There was a slight falling-off in employment in the street railway and cartage division, and a larger, but still moderate reduction in steam railway operation, while shipping was rather more active. The working forces of the 430 co-operating employers aggregated 94,269 persons, compared with 94,660 in the preceding month. The tendency at Apr. 1 in the last fifteen years has usually been upward, there being, on the average, a small increase at that date; the movement at the beginning of April, 1935, however, had also been unfavourable, and the index then was lower by over two points than at the latest date, when it stood at 78.5.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

Construction and Maintenance.— Railway construction and maintenance showed pronounced curtailment, due to the completion of snow-clearing operations, and highway construction also released some employees, while building showed little general change. Statistics for the group as a whole were tabulated from 1,009 contractors with 84,265 employees, or 7,591 fewer than in their last report. The index of employment in construction was lower than at Apr. 1, 1935, when the number engaged in unemployment relief projects was larger.

Services.— This group reported further improvement, according to 459 firms with 25,648 employees, or 216 more than at Mar. 1. The trend had been slightly downward at the beginning of April, 1935, when the index was several points lower.

Trade.— There was a substantial decrease in the aggregate forces of the 1,211 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 95,873 workers at Apr. 1, as compared with 97,497 at the beginning of March. The decline, which was contra-seasonal, occurred in the retail division. Activity in merchandising establishments was adversely affected by the unseasonable weather generally prevailing at the beginning of April. A small advance had been indicated at the same date a year ago, but the index then was lower, standing at 117.4, compared with 121.0 at the beginning of April, 1936.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Feb. 24 showed a marked improvement over the preceding month, when outdoor work had been seriously affected by severe weather. The Ministry of Labour Gazette states that among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 15.4 at Feb. 24, 1936, as compared with 16.3 at Jan. 20, 1936, and 17.5 at Feb. 25, 1935. Recent press reports state that 1,881,531 persons were out of work in the United Kingdom at Mar. 23, 1936; this was 143,490 fewer than in the preceding month, and 272,339 fewer than a year ago. The number of insured persons estimated as in employment at Mar. 23, 1936, was 10,630,000, an increase of 411,000 as compared with a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

Employment in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showed but slight change from January to February, there being a net decline of 32,700 workers in these combined industries over the month interval. However, as compared with February, 1935, it was estimated that there was an employment gain of nearly a quarter of a million workers in these industries.

New York.— There was an increase of 2.3 p.c. in factory employment in New York State during March, according to the Division of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor; this gain exceeded the usual seasonal advance between the middle of February and the middle of March. The upward tendency was general, with nine of the eleven main industry groups reporting improvement in employment over the preceding month. The largest increases were in the stone, clay and glass, metal and machinery, food, textile and clothing and millinery groups. The index, based on the average for 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 77.0 in March, 1936; this was 3.7 p.c. higher than in March of last year.

Massachusetts.— Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,638 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 259,568 persons in March, a decrease of 0.6 p.c. over the February total. Gains were reported in boot and shoe, leather, dyeing and finishing textiles and electrical machinery, apparatus and supply plants, while there were declines in cotton and woollen and worsted factories.

Illinois.— According to the Illinois Department of Labor, there was an increase of 0.3 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 4,459 establishments in that state in February as compared with January, while the index of employment (average 1925-27=100) stood at 74.9, as compared with 72.5 in February, 1935. Curtailment was indicated since January, 1936, in the non-manufacturing industries, while in manufacturing there was an improvement of 1.2 p.c. in this comparison.

Wisconsin.— Employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin was 2.0 p.c. higher in February than in January, 1936. The index in the manufacturing industries, based on the average for the years 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 87.1 in February, compared with 85.9 in the preceding month, and 84.0 in February of last year.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	98.0	76.6	88.9	88.1	78.2
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Apr. 1, 1936.

100.0 7.9 27.5 43.2 12.5 8.9

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1922	77.0	-	91.4	-	-	-	85.6	80.6
Apr. 1, 1923	84.4	-	95.8	96.5	93.0	-	87.7	75.2
Apr. 1, 1924	91.3	-	93.7	96.8	89.7	-	84.2	86.4
Apr. 1, 1925	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	-	85.7	88.7
Apr. 1, 1926	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Apr. 1, 1932	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.77	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.8	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Apr. 1, 1936.

14.4 1.3 13.1 1.5 3.4 1.9 4.1 3.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

1/ Revised index.

TABLE 3.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.2	81.7	91.8
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.4	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.6	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Apr. 1, 1936.

100.0 55.5 3.2 6.4 2.2 10.3 9.2 2.8 10.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1936	Mar.1 1936	Apr.1 1935	Apr.1 1934	Apr.1 1933	Apr.1 1932	Apr.1 1931
MANUFACTURING	55.5	101.1	99.5	93.9	88.1	76.0	87.3	99.7
Animal products - edible	2.3	109.7	107.2	102.5	95.4	90.4	92.7	95.4
Fur and products	.2	88.6	81.3	79.5	73.5	63.0	76.9	90.9
Leather and products	2.5	111.6	111.7	107.3	99.5	86.1	90.6	91.7
Boots and shoes	1.7	115.9	116.3	113.2	106.4	93.8	97.9	98.4
Lumber and products	3.9	67.6	65.9	63.0	60.3	45.0	58.8	73.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	57.1	55.3	49.8	48.5	31.8	43.0	54.8
Furniture	.7	77.1	77.6	72.6	72.9	61.7	81.2	105.5
Other lumber products	1.1	93.2	89.7	96.7	87.1	72.6	89.7	105.3
Musical instruments	.1	35.7	42.0	29.9	33.0	22.8	40.1	46.1
Plant products - edible	3.0	97.1	96.7	90.4	88.9	86.9	93.2	98.6
Pulp and paper products	6.5	97.6	96.3	92.7	88.3	82.0	88.6	96.1
Pulp and paper	2.8	85.8	84.8	80.8	75.9	66.2	74.4	83.5
Paper products	1.0	117.6	114.5	107.1	101.0	95.2	94.7	100.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	106.2	105.3	103.5	100.5	98.5	105.6	111.4
Rubber products	1.3	96.1	95.5	92.7	93.0	75.6	89.7	102.1
Textile products	11.0	118.7	116.9	111.9	109.3	91.6	101.0	104.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.2	132.3	132.3	123.6	122.9	96.5	109.2	103.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	92.8	93.8	84.3	88.5	65.8	81.4	83.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	.9	142.3	139.7	132.6	128.8	103.8	115.5	104.4
Silk and silk goods	1.1	519.8	519.0	504.9	465.4	375.3	378.1	265.5
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	124.7	123.0	118.4	118.2	102.4	110.9	108.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.5	108.9	105.9	102.4	95.9	86.8	93.5	106.8
Other textile products	1.1	98.2	94.8	96.7	94.5	74.5	83.2	92.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	128.0	136.4	118.9	116.4	114.5	116.8	115.6
Tobacco	1.2	124.2	138.8	114.5	114.2	118.4	115.2	106.7
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	133.2	129.9	122.9	119.2	108.1	118.6	128.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	145.5	146.0	120.2	136.4	99.5	93.1	101.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	135.7	132.5	128.0	118.1	106.6	112.7	119.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	71.4	67.5	59.9	57.6	48.5	75.8	96.9
Electric light and power	1.5	112.5	111.5	106.9	105.0	106.9	115.6	121.4
Electrical apparatus	1.4	116.0	115.9	106.0	97.8	88.1	119.9	136.3
Iron and steel products	13.4	93.2	90.6	84.3	73.4	60.3	75.6	100.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	113.8	110.6	88.4	88.8	44.2	71.3	113.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	99.5	98.0	87.4	73.3	61.8	82.9	99.8
Agricultural implements	.6	66.5	65.5	59.6	43.8	34.1	29.1	56.4
Land vehicles	6.3	94.8	91.3	89.4	77.0	69.8	81.7	101.7
Automobiles and parts	2.3	149.3	135.8	156.6	105.5	76.3	75.6	105.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	63.5	63.5	66.6	57.1	55.2	67.9	108.9
Heating appliances	.5	105.6	99.6	90.0	80.9	58.1	76.4	102.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	81.3	81.8	67.9	53.0	43.3	77.2	138.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	98.7	98.6	89.6	77.9	60.3	73.6	99.1
Other iron and steel products	1.8	88.2	85.9	80.9	72.4	58.8	77.6	93.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	131.5	127.1	116.2	103.5	77.3	92.8	119.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	130.8	130.2	126.8	126.9	112.4	116.3	120.9
Miscellaneous	.6	121.5	117.7	117.4	107.9	93.7	102.3	105.4
MINING	3.2	102.6	147.0	104.3	104.9	35.6	31.1	42.9
Coal	6.4	128.2	129.1	117.7	103.3	91.4	101.0	108.1
Metallic ores	2.6	88.6	92.1	88.3	84.3	82.8	93.8	96.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	3.1	237.5	234.9	207.2	165.4	131.3	135.1	138.8
COMMUNICATIONS	.7	92.0	89.8	78.4	71.2	54.7	70.3	102.0
Telegraphs	2.2	77.7	77.7	77.7	76.8	84.5	93.9	103.3
Telephones	.5	86.0	85.6	85.4	83.4	80.7	94.4	100.3
TRANSPORTATION	1.7	75.5	75.6	75.6	75.1	85.5	93.8	104.0
Street railways and cartage	10.3	78.5	78.9	76.3	75.9	74.2	81.9	94.3
Steam railways	2.8	113.2	113.6	108.3	107.4	111.8	110.9	118.4
Shipping and stevedoring	6.2	72.2	72.7	69.4	70.6	67.5	77.6	91.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1.3	63.8	63.3	66.7	60.0	59.0	67.5	79.8
Building	9.2	71.8	78.2	80.2	95.8	54.7	79.9	96.8
Highway	2.3	52.2	52.1	45.2	38.6	25.2	51.7	94.1
Railway	4.5	111.9	112.6	143.4	201.9	88.5	134.9	123.9
SERVICES	2.4	54.8	72.9	56.9	56.2	54.2	59.4	76.3
Hotels and restaurants	2.8	118.5	117.5	111.4	111.8	102.5	113.9	122.0
Professional	1.5	111.2	113.6	106.3	109.1	94.7	107.7	118.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.3	130.6	129.8	126.7	121.7	126.9	127.9	125.2
RETAIL	1.0	127.6	120.9	116.4	113.9	108.5	119.4	127.4
Retail	10.4	121.0	123.1	117.4	116.1	107.6	114.3	123.1
Wholesale	7.6	127.2	130.4	123.5	123.4	111.9	120.2	129.9
Wholesale	2.8	106.7	106.3	103.4	98.9	97.5	100.8	108.0
INDUSTRIES	100.0	97.4	98.9	93.4	91.3	76.0	87.5	99.7

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1936	Mar.1 1936	Apr.1 1935	Apr.1 1934	Apr.1 1933	Apr.1 1932	Apr.1 1931
Maritime	Manufacturing	35.3	97.8	95.3	88.7	84.9	68.7	76.9	91.5
Provinces	Lumber products	3.9	68.1	64.5	67.6	60.0	33.0	46.9	57.3
	Pulp and paper	5.3	148.3	144.5	134.7	133.8	120.6	124.5	130.6
	Textile products	4.4	87.2	87.5	83.5	85.5	69.6	82.8	75.8
	Iron and steel	12.4	111.0	111.0	94.0	88.8	66.7	70.5	108.6
	Other manufactures	9.3	87.7	82.6	81.2	76.9	71.7	80.4	85.2
	Logging	2.6	92.2	145.9	96.3	159.4	39.5	24.1	31.4
	Mining	21.5	105.0	104.4	102.9	96.2	91.2	101.8	105.3
	Communications	2.4	81.9	81.3	78.2	78.2	83.6	92.7	113.8
	Transportation	15.8	99.2	99.0	95.7	95.1	89.1	103.4	119.7
	Construction	13.5	107.9	103.6	96.6	101.2	67.1	79.9	107.9
	Services	1.7	154.5	148.9	150.7	143.6	130.2	146.0	170.1
	Trade	7.2	113.4	112.7	109.6	108.2	95.8	107.8	119.1
Maritimes	-All Industries	100.0	101.8	101.7	95.8	95.1	78.3	88.3	102.3
Quebec	Manufacturing	65.0	101.0	101.4	94.3	90.5	79.1	90.3	102.8
	Lumber products	2.9	68.9	68.4	67.3	66.5	51.6	64.7	81.3
	Pulp and paper	8.2	89.8	88.7	84.8	81.3	74.1	80.9	86.8
	Textile products	19.6	126.4	124.8	117.7	114.6	91.8	102.7	106.3
	Iron and steel	11.0	83.5	82.8	71.5	67.3	60.2	75.7	104.4
	Other manufactures	23.3	104.3	107.4	100.4	95.9	88.7	99.1	110.4
	Logging	4.5	136.0	207.4	127.2	132.9	58.7	33.5	42.8
	Mining	2.7	155.3	153.6	125.3	110.2	86.1	93.1	109.2
	Communications	1.9	69.8	70.3	70.0	70.1	80.2	92.9	101.6
	Transportation	8.9	67.7	69.2	69.6	70.2	66.8	74.4	85.7
	Construction	6.1	40.0	49.7	36.3	44.9	33.6	63.5	86.2
	Services	2.5	101.5	97.5	96.7	98.4	91.2	97.9	107.3
	Trade	8.4	129.7	127.3	123.4	126.9	119.6	126.0	135.4
Quebec	-All Industries	100.0	91.4	95.1	85.9	85.1	73.1	85.0	98.5
Ontario	Manufacturing	63.9	103.8	101.3	96.5	88.9	75.8	87.6	99.7
	Lumber products	3.2	59.2	61.3	58.1	55.9	47.0	63.7	79.3
	Pulp and paper	6.7	98.7	97.4	94.8	89.9	83.6	90.4	98.8
	Textile products	11.4	114.0	111.9	109.1	106.5	93.4	100.7	104.6
	Iron and steel	17.9	99.9	95.9	92.6	75.7	57.1	74.1	97.5
	Other manufactures	24.7	115.4	112.5	104.5	100.0	88.4	98.5	105.1
	Logging	2.2	96.7	159.1	104.5	102.0	17.7	18.2	33.3
	Mining	5.1	206.0	201.1	174.3	144.2	114.8	122.8	136.1
	Communications	2.0	74.1	74.0	73.6	74.7	84.0	92.3	100.6
	Transportation	6.6	73.1	72.7	68.5	68.8	68.1	77.4	91.0
	Construction	7.5	82.8	91.3	119.7	161.0	72.3	106.3	114.7
	Services	2.8	143.0	145.0	137.5	138.2	124.7	138.5	146.7
	Trade	9.9	128.3	127.3	125.5	123.3	113.2	120.2	127.2
Ontario	-All Industries	100.0	103.4	103.8	100.7	98.7	78.3	91.1	102.4
Alberta	Manufacturing	31.4	95.8	95.0	88.8	84.3	81.4	92.8	102.8
Provinces	Lumber products	1.8	72.1	75.3	71.4	65.1	59.7	71.2	82.0
	Pulp and paper	3.0	90.4	90.9	87.6	83.9	84.5	91.4	102.5
	Textile products	2.2	117.8	115.2	108.8	109.7	93.8	104.5	100.5
	Iron and steel	11.1	79.6	78.1	73.7	70.3	72.7	86.1	100.5
	Other manufactures	13.3	119.1	118.2	108.5	102.1	93.6	104.5	110.8
	Logging	1.2	90.3	147.6	157.6	113.2	34.1	47.9	80.3
	Mining	8.0	106.0	116.0	105.8	94.4	90.9	102.2	103.2
	Communications	2.8	83.3	84.0	87.2	82.0	85.8	94.7	102.9
	Transportation	20.5	86.6	86.9	82.8	81.3	81.2	84.0	97.3
	Construction	13.5	66.7	74.4	62.1	61.9	50.1	58.5	75.0
	Services	3.6	102.2	101.4	88.6	88.1	86.8	97.5	105.7
	Trade	19.0	105.6	117.6	103.3	101.0	96.8	101.1	111.7
Manitoba	-All Industries	100.0	90.5	95.1	86.9	83.3	78.3	86.1	97.7
British Columbia	Manufacturing	37.7	90.3	86.1	83.0	77.9	62.5	72.6	87.0
	Lumber products	12.9	79.1	70.5	64.7	61.8	37.0	47.0	61.2
	Pulp and paper	5.8	107.7	107.2	101.3	92.0	88.6	94.3	102.3
	Textile products	1.3	121.2	114.7	106.2	99.3	82.0	103.0	105.8
	Iron and steel	3.3	71.3	68.4	65.5	64.7	55.5	68.7	99.9
	Other manufactures	14.4	100.4	99.4	100.6	93.7	82.4	92.9	105.5
	Logging	6.8	76.9	61.5	69.4	58.6	30.9	43.2	50.9
	Mining	8.4	84.6	87.1	84.1	72.3	66.4	75.8	84.2
	Communications	3.4	100.3	98.8	99.3	92.8	95.8	103.5	111.3
	Transportation	12.9	86.5	86.3	84.6	82.9	83.9	92.9	97.8
	Construction	17.3	128.2	122.4	129.6	128.4	73.0	99.1	115.7
	Services	3.4	100.1	98.5	92.7	93.5	80.2	95.5	103.8
	Trade	10.1	118.6	118.5	114.9	108.1	96.3	106.6	115.6
B.C.	-All Industries	100.0	95.9	92.4	91.8	86.6	68.8	80.9	92.4

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Apr.1 1936	Mar.1 1936	Apr.1 1935	Apr.1 1934	Apr.1 1933	Apr.1 1932	Apr.1 1931
Montreal-Manufacturing	67.9	95.1	94.4	89.2	85.2	78.2	89.5	105.3
Plant products - edible	4.3	101.7	100.2	101.1	97.1	96.9	93.9	104.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	103.8	102.3	100.3	98.3	97.9	101.9	108.7
Textiles	16.0	104.7	101.8	98.9	94.4	79.9	91.6	99.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.0	105.2	110.5	---	---	---	---	---
Iron and steel	15.6	81.7	80.6	67.2	65.2	56.9	72.9	104.6
Other manufactures	22.0	94.8	94.8	89.9	84.9	62.9	91.8	108.0
Communications	2.8	61.9	62.1	62.7	63.5	74.6	85.2	92.0
Transportation	8.4	73.2	75.2	78.7	72.7	69.0	78.8	77.6
Construction	4.1	34.7	34.1	30.8	42.9	40.6	89.7	112.2
Trade	13.1	124.3	121.0	116.3	120.0	116.0	121.1	135.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	88.3	87.5 ^{1/}	83.8	82.1	76.4	91.2	106.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	65.1	98.9	98.1	96.4	95.4	91.6	107.1	119.0
Leather products	22.7	110.1	109.0	108.3	108.0	104.7	118.5	120.8
Other manufactures	42.4	93.7	93.1	91.0	89.5	85.6	101.7	118.1
Transportation	10.6	72.9	87.9	81.6	96.3	97.6	95.7	109.7
Construction	7.6	82.7	87.0	95.6	90.4	97.3	70.0	174.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	91.7	93.3	93.4	95.4	92.7	102.0	122.2
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.4	97.0	95.8	93.2	88.0	80.7	92.5	103.1
Plant products - edible	5.5	106.6	103.5	99.7	99.6	97.8	105.1	117.8
Printing and publishing	9.4	116.5	115.7	110.5	104.7	101.9	108.5	113.1
Textiles	11.9	91.1	89.3	92.4	90.4	84.5	91.7	104.5
Iron and steel	10.3	82.9	81.6	78.7	65.0	54.2	71.7	91.7
Other manufactures	26.3	99.1	98.1	93.8	90.3	81.6	95.1	100.7
Communications	2.8	64.1	64.2	65.4	68.8	76.1	85.1	92.8
Transportation	5.9	89.9	90.9	85.7	86.8	91.1	98.9	121.0
Construction	2.5	52.9	54.2	43.9	68.1	37.7	89.0	123.8
Trade	20.7	121.7	121.4	119.2	119.4	109.9	117.4	124.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	98.7	97.8	94.8	92.7	85.0	97.8	109.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.5	91.2	89.0	87.7	80.1	75.4	87.4	101.8
Lumber products	3.3	38.6	41.9	42.3	43.0	33.7	47.5	59.8
Pulp and paper	16.6	92.3	87.7	93.2	81.6	76.9	86.8	105.5
Other manufactures	26.6	109.1	107.0	99.9	92.6	89.3	102.5	116.7
Construction	16.2	157.1	149.4	142.7	153.7	71.6	142.8	214.4
Trade	16.4	117.5	117.5	115.2	113.0	107.3	112.1	117.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	103.1	101.4	99.3	97.6	85.3	101.7	121.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	81.9	96.6	96.8	86.0	81.3	68.1	80.5	101.8
Textiles	18.4	89.7	88.9	83.7	88.1	72.2	84.0	88.7
Electrical apparatus	10.1	102.6	102.6	94.6	82.7	82.6	98.4	111.3
Iron and steel	29.6	91.7	93.3	72.7	68.3	48.2	60.1	104.5
Other manufactures	23.8	107.4	106.5	103.8	93.8	87.6	100.1	105.7
Construction	2.2	42.6	46.0	52.6	44.8	43.2	136.7	228.4
Trade	8.5	125.5	123.2	116.5	113.2	93.7	106.8	113.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	96.8	97.1	87.7	83.0	70.9	87.4	109.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.7	143.8	126.5	147.6	109.8	79.5	92.3	104.7
Iron and steel	69.5	148.5	126.6	155.8	108.2	73.5	88.8	102.3
Other manufactures	16.2	126.6	126.1	117.4	115.6	104.4	107.7	114.3
Construction	1.4	27.8	29.2	19.2	16.2	23.4	16.1	56.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	131.2	117.7	132.6	102.9	79.0	89.8	104.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.4	93.8	93.7	88.9	84.5	82.1	92.3	103.1
Animal products - edible	5.7	119.5	119.1	114.9	106.9	92.6	106.1	96.1
Printing and publishing	5.4	95.0	95.4	95.2	92.0	93.4	100.8	107.7
Textiles	5.7	123.4	122.5	112.2	115.6	94.4	105.6	105.5
Iron and steel	18.9	77.5	77.4	71.5	68.0	71.8	84.9	107.6
Other manufactures	13.7	103.8	103.8	101.0	93.5	88.5	94.5	100.4
Transportation	9.9	73.2	72.7	70.8	69.6	70.9	71.5	84.2
Construction	3.9	53.2	72.3	33.4	20.8	29.2	45.8	59.6
Trade	28.9	91.7	109.2	90.5	87.8	82.9	90.7	101.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	88.1	94.1	83.5	79.7	78.0	86.8	97.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.5	100.8	95.1	86.6	82.5	71.4	81.4	94.4
Lumber products	9.3	77.1	64.3	57.2	55.2	38.2	44.0	54.6
Other manufactures	29.2	111.7	109.2	100.2	95.1	86.7	98.0	114.5
Communications	7.4	100.3	98.6	99.1	91.6	95.3	101.8	110.2
Transportation	18.2	99.1	100.9	91.3	92.7	93.8	97.4	104.1
Construction	7.5	63.9	54.2	45.6	36.4	41.1	56.3	93.2
Services	6.2	101.2	99.3	93.6	94.0	79.1	90.5	99.1
Trade	22.1	123.3	123.8	118.8	109.1	98.7	106.6	118.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	100.1	96.9	89.7	84.8	79.0	87.8	101.9

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns. 1/ Revised

CANADA
DEPARTMENT TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
MAY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1936

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

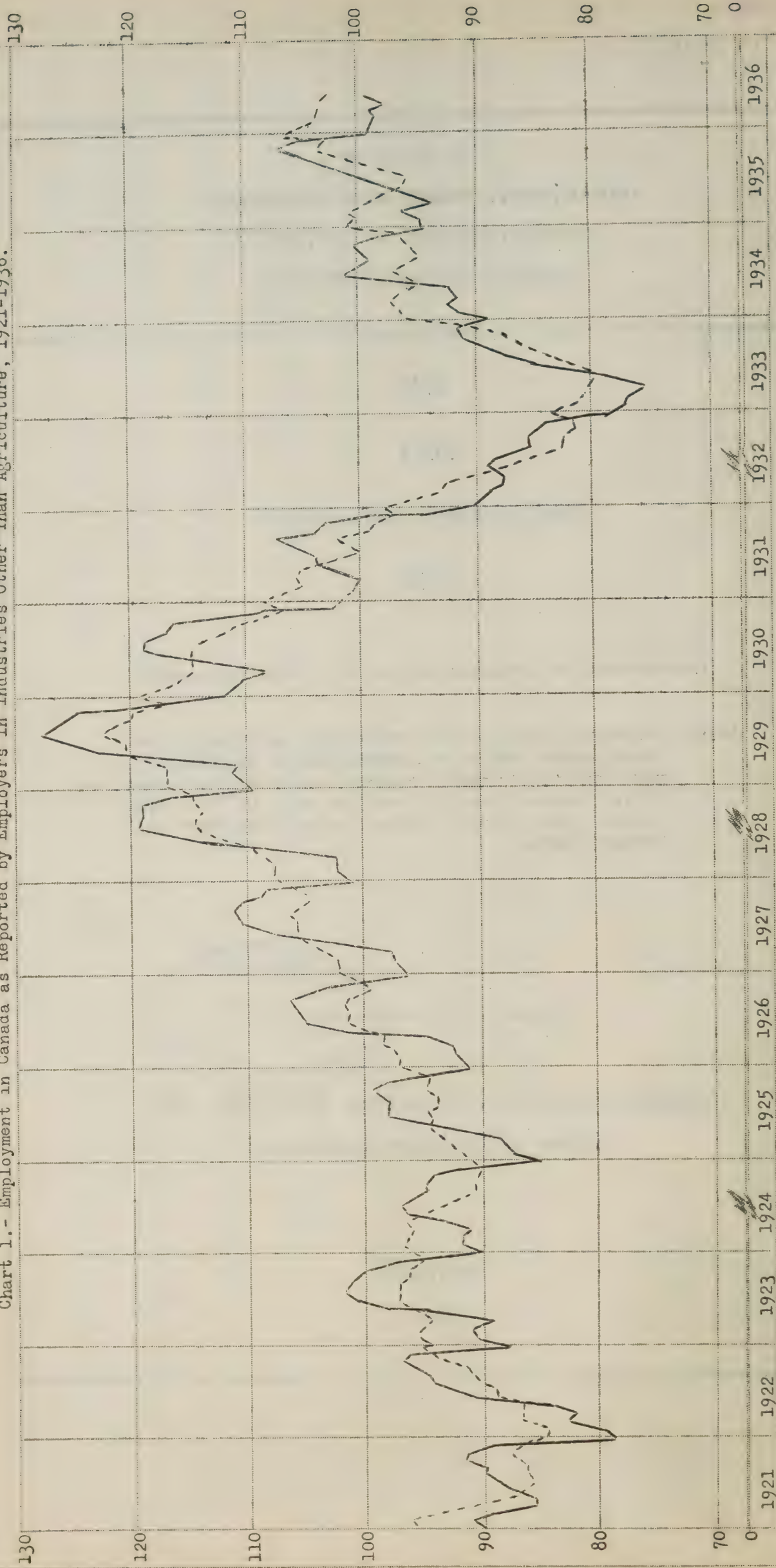


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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA
1936

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued May 28, 1936.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,544 firms showed a pronounced increase in the employment they afforded at the beginning of May, their staffs aggregating 939,409 persons, or 20,426 more than in the preceding month. Reflecting this advance, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 97.4 at Apr. 1 to 99.5 at the date under review, when it was higher than at May 1 in any other year since 1931. While the industrial expansion indicated at the latest date provided work for a very considerable number of workers, it was on a scale rather smaller than the average between Apr. 1 and May 1 in the years, 1921-1935, so that the index, when corrected for seasonal influences, declined from 103.3 in the preceding month to 102.4 at the beginning of May.

The unadjusted indexes at May 1 in the years for which statistics are available are as follows:- 1936, 99.5; 1935, 95.2; 1934, 92.0; 1933, 87.6; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3 and 1921, 85.1.

Manufacturing reported improvement at the date under review, mainly in food, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel divisions. Transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade also recorded considerably heightened activity. The gain in each of these groups except construction exceeded the average increase indicated at the beginning of May in the last fifteen years. On the other hand, large numbers of workers were released from logging camps, coal-mines and tobacco and non-ferrous metal factories, the losses being mainly of a seasonal character.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 3.

A brief review of the situation at May 1, 1935, shows that the 9,203 firms then co-operating had employed 892,506 persons, as compared with 875,149 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade had shown improvement, but the increases were not so large as those indicated at the beginning of May in the present year.

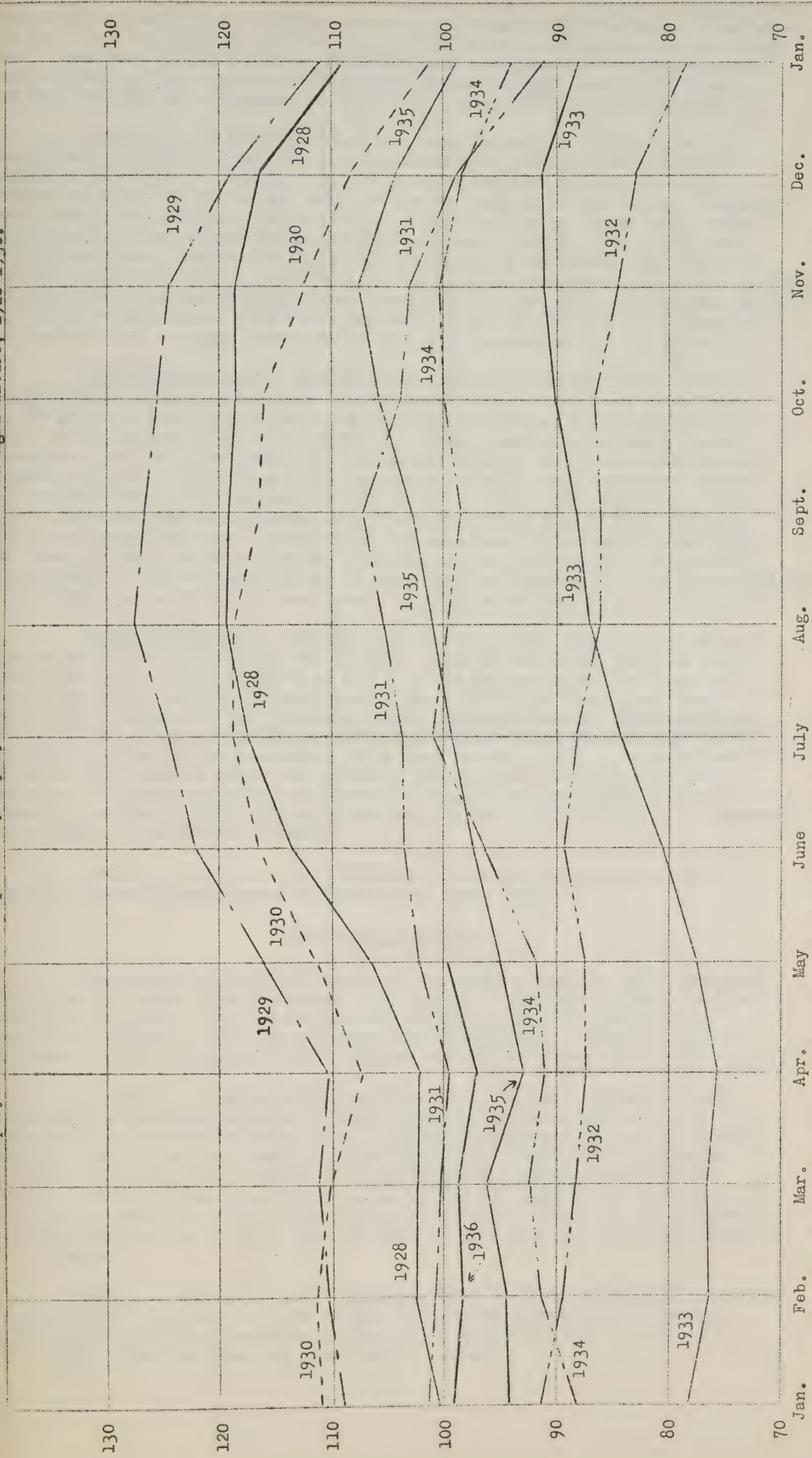
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened activity was reported in four of the five economic areas, while in the fifth - Ontario - no general change occurred. The situation in each of the economic areas was better than at May 1, 1935, being also more favourable than at the same date in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces advanced, although the increase was rather smaller than the average recorded from Apr. 1 to May 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 103.4 at the date under review, was six points above that for the beginning of May in 1935. Six hundred and seventy firms reported 73,950 employees, or 1,232 more than in their last return. Manufacturing (especially in fish-preserving and lumber factories), logging and construction showed gains; those in the last-named, which were pronounced, occurred largely in highway work. On the other hand, coal-mining, transportation and railway construction released many workers, the declines being mainly seasonal in character. The 656 employers furnishing statistics for the same date last year had an aggregate staff of 69,417 persons, being greater by 1,217 than at Apr. 1, 1935.

Quebec.- Conditions improved in Quebec, according to 2,253 employers of 266,340 persons, as against 252,609 in the preceding month. This increase of 13,731 was only once exceeded at May 1 in the last fifteen years, viz., by

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1928-1936.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

that recorded in 1929. Notable gains were made in manufacturing, particularly of food, pulp and paper, lumber and clay, glass and stone products. Transportation, construction, metallic ore mining, services and trade also afforded more employment, the additions to staffs in the two groups first-named being large. On the other hand, there were slight declines in logging and in non-metallic mineral mining. Activity was brisker than at the beginning of May in 1935, when 2,193 firms had reported 246,342 employees, or 10,326 more than in the preceding month.

Ontario.- No general change was noted in Ontario; improvement in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction, services and trade was offset by a decline in logging. In the group of factory employment, there were gains in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and other divisions, while textile, tobacco and non-ferrous metal works were slacker. The working forces of the 4,219 co-operating firms aggregated 397,535 employees, compared with 397,340 at Apr. 1, a difference too slight to be recorded in the index. Employment at May 1, 1935, had shown a moderate increase, but the index then was slightly lower than at the latest date, when it was 103.4. The 4,052 establishments from which information was tabulated for the same date of last year had enlarged their staffs by 3,865 persons, to 388,701 at May 1.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing, construction and trade reported heightened activity, the gains in railway construction being most pronounced; in the group of factory employment, a considerable part of the advance took place in the lumber, food, clay, glass and stone, textile and mineral product divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements were compiled from 1,400 employers in the Prairie Provinces, whose staffs rose from 114,753 persons at Apr. 1 to 117,444 at the beginning of May. This improvement was much greater than that recorded at May 1, 1935, but was below the average increase indicated at the same date in the years since 1920. The index at the date under review, standing at 92.7, was nearly five points higher than at the beginning of May of last year; statistics had then been received from 1,339 firms with 110,815 employees, or 1,323 more than at Apr. 1, 1935.

British Columbia.- The increase in British Columbia greatly exceeded that noted at the beginning of May in 1935, when the index was over six points lower than that of 99.0 recorded at May 1 of the present year. An aggregate payroll of 84,140 persons was employed by the 1,002 firms furnishing data, who had 81,563 employees in the preceding month. Logging, mining, transportation, building and railway construction, trade and manufacturing showed improvement over Apr. 1, that in the last-named being most marked. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains took place in lumber, food and iron and steel factories. Highway construction, however, released a considerable number of workers. For May 1, 1935, 964 employers had reported 77,231 workers, as compared with 76,605 in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1932.

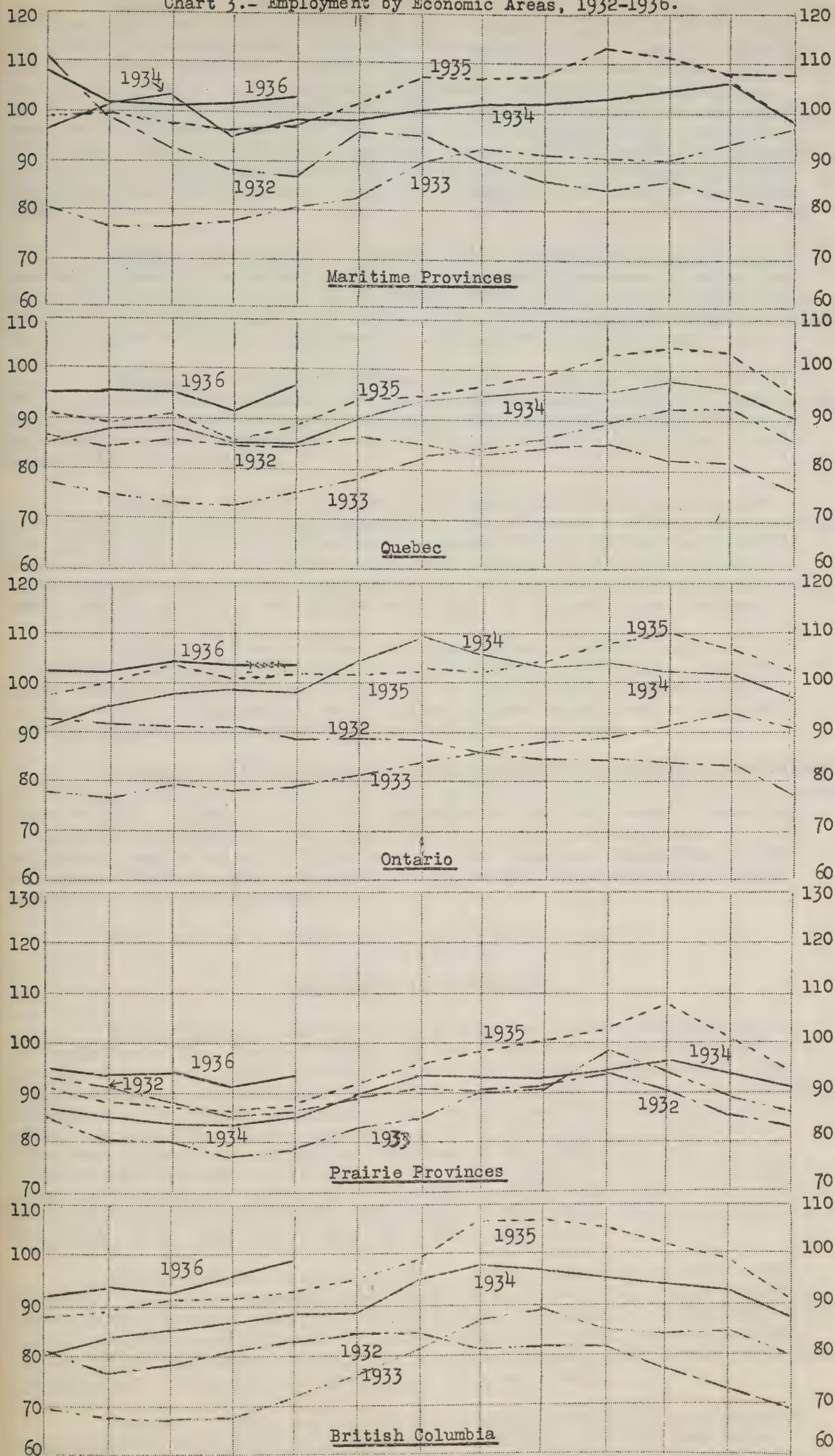
EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Improvement was shown in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; firms in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver reported heightened activity, while the tendency in Winnipeg was downward. The largest gains were in Montreal. Except in Quebec City, the situation in each of these centres was rather better than at May 1, 1935.

Montreal.- Transportation recorded a substantial seasonal advance in Montreal, and manufacturing, services, trade and construction were also busier; within the manufacturing group, expansion took place in leather, food, chemical, clay, glass and stone and other factories. The 1,312 co-operating employers reported 139,007 persons on their payrolls, compared with 132,281 at Apr. 1. This increase greatly exceeded the average gain at the beginning of May in the years for which statistics are available. The level of employment was higher than at May 1, 1935, when the general gain had been on a very much smaller scale.

Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 168 firms with 12,745 employees, as against 12,150 at Apr. 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping and trade. The gain involved fewer workers than that recorded at the same date in 1935, when the index was fractionally higher.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1932-1936.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

Toronto.-- Transportation, building and road construction and maintenance, services, trade and manufacturing reported increases in personnel in Toronto. The advance in manufacturing, which was most marked, was of a general character, but the largest additions to staffs were in the iron and steel group. According to data furnished by 1,435 employers in Toronto, their payrolls aggregated 122,705 persons, as compared with 120,825 at Apr. 1. This increase was smaller than that indicated at May 1 of last year, but it exceeded the average gain at the same date in the fourteen previous years for which statistics for Toronto are available. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May last year, when the index stood at 96.7, as compared with 100.2 at the latest date.

Ottawa.-- Construction, transportation, manufacturing and trade registered moderate improvement in Ottawa; the general increase in this city was larger than that noted at the beginning of May, 1935, when the index stood at 101.3, compared with 107.7 at the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 179 firms employing 13,996 persons, compared with 13,384 at Apr. 1.

Hamilton.-- A combined working force of 31,531 was reported by the 280 co-operating establishments, who had 31,105 employees at Apr. 1. Manufacturing was brisker, and construction and transportation also showed greater activity. Employment was at a higher level than in the same month of 1935, when a larger advance had been indicated.

Windsor.-- Further improvement was noted in Windsor, most of the gain occurring in factory and construction work. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 170 employers with 18,498 workers, compared with 17,827 in the preceding month. Additions to their payrolls had been recorded by the establishments reporting at May 1, 1935, but employment was then at a rather lower level, the index standing at 133.5, as compared with 136.1 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.-- Manufacturing and trade showed heightened activity, but there was a considerable falling-off in construction in Winnipeg. The 474 co-operating employers had 37,542 persons on their payrolls, compared with 37,869 at Apr. 1. Employment was in rather greater volume than at the same date of last year, although a large gain had then been noted.

Vancouver.-- The number of persons employed in manufacturing increased in Vancouver, the food and iron and steel groups in particular showing improvement; trade was also brisker, but construction afforded less employment. According to data received from 421 firms, they had an aggregate working force of 32,613 employees, compared with 32,053 at Apr. 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago, in spite of the fact that a decidedly larger advance had then been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

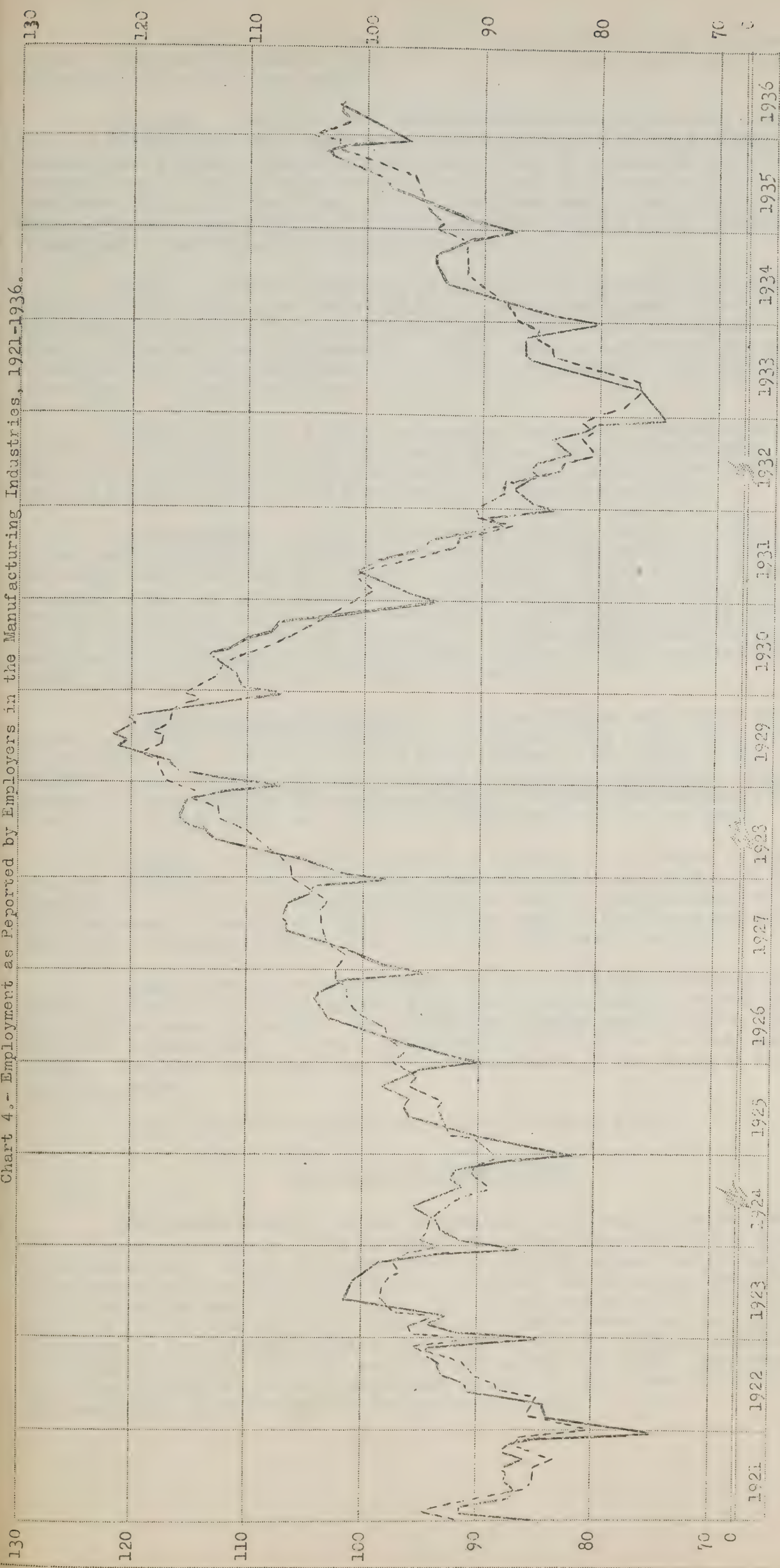
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- The number of persons employed in manufacturing at the beginning of May showed a further increase, the fourth reported since the opening of the year. Returns were tabulated from 5,652 manufacturers having 518,327 employees, compared with 510,003 at Apr. 1, 1936. The general improvement approximated the average indicated in the years since 1920. The unadjusted index rose from 101.1 in the preceding month to 102.7 at May 1, 1936; after adjustment for seasonal variation, the index at the latest date was 102.2, or practically the same as at Apr. 1. The ~~crude~~ index at May 1 in preceding years was as follows:-- 1935, 95.6; 1934, 90.2; 1933, 76.8; 1932, 85.8; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 112.4; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 109.0; 1927, 103.9; 1926, 98.8; 1925, 93.7; 1924, 94.9; 1923, 97.9; 1922, 85.5 and 1921, 86.8.

The most marked advances at May 1, 1936, took place in lumber, iron and steel, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone factories, but leather, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing plants also reported important gains. On the other hand, tobacco and non-ferrous metal works showed curtailment, and there was a slowing-up in the textile group as a whole.

For May 1, 1935, reports had been compiled from 5,466 manufacturing establishments, employing 479,503 persons, an increase of 8,483 over their Apr. 1 payrolls. The most marked gains had then occurred in the lumber, metal, animal food and clay, glass and stone divisions.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

The experience of the years since 1920 shows that factory employment at June 1 has almost invariably increased, so that continued improvement may be anticipated for the next report.

Logging.- Seasonal losses that exceeded the average for May 1 in the last fifteen years were recorded in logging; increases in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were more than offset by declines in the other economic areas. The 309 co-operating firms employed 25,033 men, or 3,997 fewer than at Apr. 1. The index, at 88.6, was lower than at the beginning of May in 1935, when the curtailment indicated was on a smaller scale; however, it was higher than at May 1 in most years of the record.

Mining.- Returns were received from 350 mine operators with 58,446 persons in their employ, as against 58,829 in the preceding month. Coal mines were seasonally slacker, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines showed improvement. Largely owing to activity in the extraction of the precious metals, employment in the mining division as a whole was brisker than at May 1 in any other year of the record.

Communications.- A minor increase was indicated in communications, in which activity was very slightly greater than at the same date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 20,762 persons, or 189 more than at the beginning of April.

Transportation.- All three branches of transportation - local, steam railway and shipping and stevedoring - afforded increased employment, the improvement being partly seasonal in character. The general advance in this group was more marked than that noted at May 1, 1935, also greatly exceeding the average for the last fifteen years; the index, at 82.8, was 2.7 points higher than at the beginning of May of last year. A combined working force of 99,543 employees was registered by the 437 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 94,388 in their last report.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction showed considerable improvement, the gains on highway work being most pronounced. On the whole, there was an increase of 8,983 persons in the staffs of the 1,034 employers making returns, who had a combined working force of 93,160. A smaller advance had been noted at the same date in 1935, but the index was then over five points higher, mainly as a result of greater activity in road work.

Services.- There was a substantial increase in the number of persons employed in laundering and dry-cleaning plants and hotels and restaurants as compared with Apr. 1. Statements were received from 458 establishments with 26,062 workers, as against 25,609 in their last report. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of May of 1935, or of any other year since 1931.

Trade.- Additions to personnel were shown in retail and wholesale trade; the increase in the group as a whole greatly exceeded the average for May 1 in the years, 1921-1935. The co-operating trading establishments, numbering 1,219, enlarged their forces by 1,702 persons to 98,076 at the date under review. The index was higher than at the commencement of May in any of the last four years.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment showed a further substantial improvement in March, extending to the great majority of the principal industries, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 14.4 at Mar. 23, 1936, as compared with 15.4 at Feb. 24, 1936, and 16.4 at Mar. 25, 1935. Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed in Great Britain numbered 1,831,230 at Apr. 27, 1936, as compared with 1,881,531 at Mar. 23, 1936, and 2,044,460 at Apr. 15, 1935. The number of insured persons estimated in employment at Apr. 27, 1936, was 10,712,000; this was larger by 82,000 than in the preceding month.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

According to information released by the United States Department of Labor, there were well distributed gains in employment during March in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; approximately 225,000 additional workers found employment in that month. Pronounced seasonal gains were shown in building, quarrying and non-metallic mining, retail trade, manufacturing and other industries, while the only large decline was that of a seasonal character in anthracite mining. The preliminary index for the manufacturing industries, based on the 1923-1925 average as 100, stood at 84.2 in March, 1936, as compared with 83.2 in February, 1936, and 82.5 in March, 1935.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reports that there was a further increase of 0.6 p.c. in total employment in New York State Factories between Mar. 15 and Apr. 15. The advance was contrary to the usual seasonal movement in the early spring of the last 21 years. The index (average 1925-27=100) stood at 77.7 in April, or 3.8 p.c. higher than in April of last year; the latest index was also slightly higher than in any other month since October, 1935. Further substantial increases were noted in the forces of some of the metal and machinery industries and seasonal expansion of operations occurred in the brick, cement and stone and paint and colour industries. The clothing and millinery industries and some of the textile industries reported sharp reductions in forces.

Massachusetts.- Returns received from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,636 representative establishments show that they employed 258,733 persons in April, or 1,033 fewer than in March; this decline of 0.4 p.c. was seasonal in character. There were increases in boot and shoe, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply and some other factories, but the cotton and woollen and worsted industries showed curtailment.

Illinois.- The Illinois Department of Labor announced that employment in Illinois was higher by 1.8 p.c. in March than in February, the gain being greater than the average increase experienced in the years, 1923-1935. The index of employment rose from 73.2 in March, 1935 to 76.2 in March, 1936; the monthly average for the years 1925-1927 is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers. Improvement was indicated in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

Wisconsin.- Data furnished by manufacturers in Wisconsin show that employment was 2.1 p.c. higher in March than in February, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The index for March, based on the monthly average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 88.7 as compared with 87.1 in February, 1936, and 85.7 in March, 1935. The metal, rubber, paper, food and other divisions showed improvement in March over the preceding month.

TABLE 1.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
May 1, 1921	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.3	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	103.0	120.1	108.5	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
May 1, 1932	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	83.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1936.

100.0	7.9	28.4	42.3	12.5	8.9
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922	83.2	-	93.8	-	-	-	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923	90.0	-	97.4	101.0	97.5	-	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924	93.5	-	94.5	104.7	90.9	-	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	-	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1936.

14.8 1.4 13.1 1.5 3.4 2.0 4.2 3.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
May 1, 1921	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	64.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	83.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	103.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	75.4	120.4	123.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1936

100.0 55.2 2.7 6.2 2.2 10.5 9.9 2.9 10.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1936	Apr. 1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934	May 1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931
MANUFACTURING	55.2	102.7	101.1	95.6	90.2	76.8	85.8	100.7
Animal products - edible	2.4	115.9	109.7	111.1	103.2	97.7	97.1	103.3
Fur and products	.2	91.4	83.6	84.8	76.9	72.9	75.9	94.5
Leather and products	2.5	112.7	111.6	103.8	99.9	87.8	91.4	93.8
Boots and shoes	1.7	116.5	115.9	113.4	106.7	95.4	99.1	101.1
Lumber and products	4.1	73.2	67.6	67.2	63.2	49.1	60.1	79.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	64.7	57.1	56.3	51.8	37.3	45.5	63.6
Furniture	.7	76.6	77.1	70.9	74.2	62.9	77.1	103.9
Other lumber products	1.1	97.6	93.2	98.2	90.5	75.1	91.6	108.4
Musical instruments	.1	36.6	35.7	29.0	27.3	22.6	33.7	47.2
Plant products - edible	3.1	102.2	97.1	92.6	92.4	88.0	93.4	101.8
Pulp and paper products	6.4	99.2	97.6	93.4	90.3	82.1	87.3	98.1
Pulp and paper	2.8	88.8	85.8	81.6	79.1	67.9	72.4	87.3
Paper products	1.0	119.1	117.6	108.0	103.4	93.4	96.2	100.4
Printing and publishing	2.6	106.0	106.2	104.1	100.8	97.4	104.2	111.6
Rubber products	1.3	96.0	96.1	91.2	92.3	74.3	85.9	97.6
Textile products	10.8	118.6	118.7	111.9	110.7	91.5	100.7	102.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.2	132.6	132.3	124.2	124.8	95.4	103.5	102.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	92.0	92.8	85.8	89.7	67.1	80.6	84.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	140.6	142.3	128.3	128.8	95.0	111.8	105.5
Silk and silk goods	1.1	527.9	519.8	508.9	481.7	373.1	381.1	315.1
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	123.8	124.7	117.1	120.4	100.0	111.2	108.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	108.8	108.9	102.9	96.7	87.3	93.0	103.8
Other textile products	1.1	99.0	98.2	95.2	95.0	77.9	83.9	90.8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	120.8	128.0	109.7	103.5	105.4	120.6	117.3
Tobacco	1.0	108.3	124.2	94.1	100.4	102.9	120.3	109.4
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	139.0	133.2	130.4	119.2	108.7	120.3	128.5
Food distillates and extracts	.1	139.5	145.5	111.8	136.7	100.0	91.5	113.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	140.1	135.7	130.6	125.2	109.4	113.6	121.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	79.7	71.4	69.4	64.1	50.2	77.0	103.3
Electric light and power	1.5	113.6	112.5	109.0	105.8	103.4	114.1	122.7
Electrical apparatus	1.4	117.3	116.0	106.0	100.5	84.1	116.5	137.8
Iron and steel products	13.2	94.1	93.2	86.0	75.7	60.3	70.5	98.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	115.2	113.8	98.7	91.8	43.1	65.2	110.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	100.9	99.5	88.7	76.3	61.3	81.7	102.3
Agricultural implements	.6	67.4	66.5	61.2	45.4	33.4	27.3	42.3
Land vehicles	1.6	94.9	94.8	89.1	79.4	70.4	73.7	101.2
Automobiles and parts	2.4	154.1	149.3	154.6	116.8	78.6	81.7	110.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	63.1	63.5	69.1	51.2	54.6	65.9	107.6
Heating appliances	.5	107.0	105.6	94.3	85.0	65.2	73.2	105.0
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.6	84.1	81.3	72.1	56.5	45.8	71.2	128.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	100.6	98.7	92.7	77.2	62.5	74.9	98.7
Other iron and steel products	1.8	89.9	88.2	80.2	75.5	58.3	76.0	95.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	126.8	131.5	119.0	106.5	75.1	83.2	119.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	133.1	130.8	129.3	129.7	114.8	119.4	123.6
Miscellaneous	.6	124.7	121.5	118.7	109.4	90.8	102.8	106.6
MINING	2.7	88.6	102.6	93.9	80.5	35.1	32.5	55.9
Coal	6.2	127.4	128.2	116.2	103.6	89.9	97.9	106.0
Metallic ores	2.4	84.3	88.6	82.2	80.6	78.0	89.4	92.3
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	3.1	243.9	237.5	211.0	169.5	133.7	131.1	137.9
COMMUNICATIONS	.7	93.1	92.0	85.4	80.5	59.5	73.1	105.0
Telegraphs	2.2	78.4	77.7	77.5	76.9	83.7	94.1	104.0
Telephones	.5	86.3	86.0	85.5	84.3	80.2	96.6	101.5
TRANSPORTATION	1.7	76.3	75.5	75.4	75.0	84.6	93.5	104.5
Street railways and cartage	10.5	82.8	78.5	80.1	78.5	78.9	84.3	96.6
Team railways	2.7	114.8	113.2	109.8	109.2	113.9	112.3	119.1
Dipping and stevedoring	6.1	72.3	72.2	69.8	70.7	67.5	77.7	90.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1.7	89.5	63.8	90.3	75.4	88.0	82.0	98.1
Building	9.9	79.4	71.8	84.7	95.8	60.8	83.2	106.6
Highway	2.4	55.6	52.2	47.2	42.5	28.4	53.5	106.7
Railway	4.9	124.0	111.9	154.5	192.6	97.4	130.7	135.4
WAGES	2.6	62.1	54.8	58.0	59.8	60.5	65.8	82.0
Hotels and restaurants	2.9	120.4	118.5	116.4	111.7	99.9	114.7	123.1
Professional	1.5	111.8	111.2	110.9	108.7	93.1	107.4	113.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.3	130.0	130.6	127.3	120.8	121.7	130.3	124.6
RETAIL	1.1	132.3	127.6	122.7	114.3	104.9	121.4	129.6
Wholesale	10.4	123.3	121.0	119.3	115.6	108.6	116.2	123.3
INDUSTRIES	7.6	129.7	127.2	126.0	122.2	114.7	123.0	130.3
	2.8	108.8	106.7	104.0	100.5	94.9	101.0	107.7
	100.0	99.5	97.4	95.2	92.0	77.5	87.5	102.2

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	May 1 1936	Apr.1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934	May 1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	36.6	102.9	97.8	92.4	89.7	70.6	76.0	95.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4.7	82.4	68.1	69.8	64.6	36.5	47.9	56.3
	Pulp and paper	5.3	152.4	148.3	129.6	130.2	115.3	112.8	141.3
	Textile products	4.3	87.4	87.2	82.1	86.5	69.5	80.3	74.9
	Iron and steel	12.0	108.4	111.0	99.9	90.1	65.5	64.2	106.2
	Other manufactures	10.3	98.9	87.7	89.1	90.5	79.4	89.9	98.6
	Logging	2.9	101.9	92.2	120.6	177.5	35.9	31.7	49.8
	Mining	20.7	102.9	105.0	104.8	95.5	91.0	99.2	106.3
	Communications	2.4	83.3	81.9	78.9	78.5	83.1	92.1	114.1
	Transportation	13.3	85.0	99.2	85.0	90.4	84.9	94.1	112.2
	Construction	15.2	123.8	107.9	102.8	115.3	82.2	92.3	113.7
	Services	1.7	158.8	154.5	154.5	143.8	137.1	165.0	178.4
	Trade	7.2	114.5	113.4	110.4	107.8	98.4	107.9	116.7
<u>Maritimes</u>	-All Industries	100.0	103.4	101.8	97.4	98.3	80.3	87.8	104.0
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	62.6	102.6	101.0	95.2	91.8	79.9	89.5	104.0
	Lumber products	3.1	77.0	68.9	72.7	74.7	57.2	67.9	89.7
	Pulp and paper	8.0	92.5	89.8	86.0	85.1	75.2	81.4	89.4
	Textile products	18.6	126.4	126.4	117.9	115.6	93.2	102.8	103.7
	Iron and steel	10.4	83.6	83.5	72.4	67.3	61.9	70.7	103.0
	Other manufactures	22.5	106.2	104.3	100.8	95.7	87.5	98.9	113.6
	Logging	4.1	130.8	136.0	132.4	93.9	44.9	39.7	88.6
	Mining	2.6	156.1	155.3	127.9	118.4	89.6	91.7	110.1
	Communications	1.8	70.2	69.8	69.7	69.5	80.6	92.3	101.9
	Transportation	10.6	85.0	67.7	80.1	76.2	79.6	81.0	91.2
	Construction	7.7	53.2	40.0	47.6	45.2	37.6	66.7	96.0
	Services	2.4	104.9	101.5	99.8	95.4	87.0	97.3	108.6
	Trade	8.2	132.7	129.7	125.8	127.3	119.0	126.9	129.7
<u>Quebec</u>	-All Industries	100.0	96.4	91.4	89.7	85.5	75.4	86.0	102.3
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	64.2	104.6	103.8	98.0	91.2	75.8	85.9	100.1
	Lumber products	3.2	62.2	59.2	61.9	58.8	49.1	62.7	84.7
	Pulp and paper	6.7	99.4	98.7	96.0	91.1	84.0	89.2	99.5
	Textile products	11.4	113.3	114.0	108.7	108.0	91.9	100.5	103.6
	Iron and steel	18.2	101.9	99.9	94.3	79.4	57.6	70.3	96.5
	Other manufactures	24.7	115.2	115.4	106.1	101.7	88.0	97.3	105.8
	Logging	1.2	53.7	96.7	64.7	62.1	22.2	13.5	32.5
	Mining	5.2	209.5	206.0	177.7	146.2	116.4	119.8	135.7
	Communications	2.1	74.8	74.1	73.9	75.2	82.6	92.5	101.8
	Transportation	6.8	75.6	73.1	74.4	72.4	74.4	83.2	95.1
	Construction	7.5	82.9	82.8	120.4	150.0	74.9	95.5	120.0
	Services	2.9	144.7	143.0	144.7	138.9	122.7	138.8	144.4
	Trade	10.1	130.6	128.3	127.5	121.9	115.8	121.6	130.5
<u>Ontario</u>	-All Industries	100.0	103.4	103.4	101.7	98.5	79.5	89.5	103.8
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	31.2	97.4	95.8	91.4	87.3	83.0	89.0	104.1
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	1.9	76.9	72.1	76.3	69.9	70.1	76.8	97.4
	Pulp and paper	2.9	91.5	90.4	86.0	84.3	83.8	90.4	101.0
	Textile products	2.3	126.6	117.8	114.4	116.9	96.2	100.4	102.5
	Iron and steel	10.6	78.0	79.6	74.7	72.3	71.5	76.6	97.7
	Other manufactures	13.5	122.9	119.1	113.3	105.9	98.0	105.2	115.1
	Logging	.9	68.2	90.3	91.3	71.7	24.4	37.2	14.1
	Mining	7.2	98.2	106.0	88.0	85.9	81.2	94.6	94.6
	Communications	2.7	83.2	83.3	85.0	82.6	84.3	97.6	103.9
	Transportation	20.1	86.6	86.6	82.9	82.2	80.4	83.7	97.2
	Construction	15.4	78.1	66.7	72.0	72.0	58.6	71.8	90.0
	Services	3.5	102.8	102.2	92.8	89.2	83.6	98.6	109.6
	Trade	19.0	107.7	105.6	105.6	102.0	96.0	105.6	113.5
<u>Prairies</u>	-All Industries	100.0	92.7	90.5	87.9	85.4	79.2	87.6	100.0
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	38.5	95.4	90.3	87.4	79.8	66.4	70.8	90.2
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	13.2	84.2	79.1	68.9	59.5	42.2	49.9	64.2
	Pulp and paper	5.6	108.2	107.7	102.3	94.1	86.0	88.7	107.5
	Textile products	1.3	123.6	121.2	109.1	98.6	79.4	104.1	109.9
	Iron and steel	3.5	77.3	71.3	67.6	64.3	55.3	62.0	97.1
	Other manufactures	14.9	107.1	100.4	107.3	101.5	89.5	88.6	110.2
	Logging	7.2	83.9	76.9	80.1	61.7	42.1	47.4	59.1
	Mining	8.4	87.6	84.6	85.7	77.5	64.7	75.1	79.8
	Communications	3.3	102.0	100.3	99.1	92.0	94.8	102.0	110.5
	Transportation	12.7	87.9	86.5	86.7	83.4	81.5	89.7	99.9
	Construction	16.3	125.3	128.2	111.1	131.6	83.7	119.4	121.3
	Services	3.3	100.1	100.1	97.1	94.4	78.8	95.5	106.0
	Trade	10.3	121.7	118.6	114.6	106.2	97.1	105.9	112.1
<u>B.C.</u>	-All Industries	100.0	99.0	95.9	92.6	88.4	72.2	82.7	96.1

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1936	Apr.1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934	May 1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.7	96.7	95.1	89.4	85.3	73.5	88.4	106.2
Plant products - edible	4.5	111.0	101.7	103.4	95.0	96.7	95.1	111.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	102.8	103.8	100.8	98.1	96.1	103.5	107.9
Textiles	15.2	105.2	104.7	100.3	95.8	83.5	92.5	96.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.9	107.5	105.2	100.2	102.6	100.4	103.3	110.1
Iron and steel	14.9	81.9	81.7	68.9	64.8	60.2	67.6	103.2
Other manufactures	21.5	97.2	94.8	91.6	86.8	77.3	90.2	111.4
Communications	2.6	62.0	61.9	62.3	63.3	75.1	84.6	91.9
Transportation	11.0	101.1	73.2	96.6	83.0	92.3	88.7	96.5
Construction	4.3	37.6	34.7	34.1	39.6	42.8	35.2	106.4
Trade	12.8	127.1	124.3	118.1	120.5	115.5	122.2	128.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	92.7	88.3	86.3	82.9	79.5	91.1	107.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	62.1	93.7	98.9	97.6	97.0	93.7	107.3	121.0
Leather products	21.4	108.7	110.1	109.1	106.9	106.8	116.4	127.9
Other manufactures	40.7	94.1	93.7	92.3	92.4	87.6	102.9	117.2
Transportation	12.7	89.1	72.9	93.3	103.6	99.3	107.7	115.5
Construction	8.0	91.9	82.7	97.1	94.2	93.0	73.7	184.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	95.8	91.7	96.7	96.3	93.7	104.0	125.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.2	98.2	97.0	94.4	89.1	80.8	91.4	104.5
Plant products - edible	5.4	106.4	106.6	96.8	100.9	99.5	104.1	118.1
Printing and publishing	9.3	117.6	116.5	112.5	106.8	99.5	105.7	114.1
Textiles	11.7	90.1	91.1	91.7	90.7	84.3	90.9	105.1
Iron and steel	10.3	84.5	82.9	81.1	66.1	54.7	71.4	95.3
Other manufactures	26.5	101.0	99.1	96.1	91.8	81.8	94.2	102.0
Communications	2.8	64.3	64.1	65.7	68.9	74.5	85.5	93.7
Transportation	6.1	93.1	89.9	87.9	89.0	93.7	99.8	127.4
Construction	2.6	56.9	52.9	53.5	58.0	41.4	92.6	120.3
Trade	20.7	123.2	121.7	120.8	118.7	111.9	118.7	128.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	100.2	98.7	96.7	92.9	85.6	97.5	111.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.7	93.5	91.2	88.8	84.4	75.9	85.5	105.8
Lumber products	3.3	39.8	38.6	42.8	53.9	34.5	48.7	65.3
Pulp and paper	16.2	94.0	92.3	93.4	85.6	74.4	84.6	108.2
Other manufactures	26.2	112.6	109.1	102.1	94.8	92.1	101.1	121.5
Construction	16.1	163.9	157.1	145.7	160.2	81.4	153.7	203.8
Trade	17.3	129.9	117.5	118.0	112.2	108.4	111.4	117.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	107.7	103.1	101.3	100.8	87.2	102.5	123.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.6	97.4	96.6	88.2	81.6	65.8	77.8	97.1
Textiles	18.0	89.2	89.7	83.4	89.8	72.0	81.6	84.8
Electrical apparatus	10.0	102.6	102.6	90.7	83.3	71.3	96.3	111.9
Iron and steel	29.4	92.0	91.7	79.3	67.6	47.5	56.1	93.4
Other manufactures	24.2	110.6	107.4	104.6	94.2	85.2	98.5	107.5
Construction	2.4	48.1	42.6	60.1	53.2	43.9	169.2	259.1
Trade	8.3	125.0	125.5	119.4	112.7	96.5	106.3	118.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	98.1	96.8	90.3	83.9	69.4	86.9	108.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.8	149.3	143.8	148.1	117.8	82.1	90.3	106.8
Iron and steel	69.5	154.1	148.5	155.9	118.2	77.0	85.9	103.8
Other manufactures	16.3	131.9	126.6	119.6	116.5	103.3	108.1	118.7
Construction	1.8	36.7	27.8	26.8	18.9	18.1	18.1	57.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	136.1	131.2	133.5	109.3	80.6	88.3	105.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	50.3	94.8	93.8	91.1	87.0	81.8	86.8	101.7
Animal products - edible	5.7	118.7	119.5	119.5	103.3	95.7	101.7	101.0
Printing and publishing	5.5	95.2	95.0	94.3	91.6	91.4	99.4	105.3
Textiles	6.3	134.7	123.4	119.0	122.9	95.7	100.7	104.8
Iron and steel	18.7	76.3	77.5	72.9	70.4	70.9	71.7	101.7
Other manufactures	14.1	106.2	103.8	103.4	95.9	88.3	100.9	99.4
Transportation	9.9	72.9	73.2	70.5	71.6	71.0	75.4	84.7
Construction	2.2	29.5	53.2	37.2	20.9	19.5	48.8	54.9
Trade	29.6	92.5	91.7	92.6	88.5	83.1	95.2	102.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	87.3	88.1	85.5	81.2	77.0	86.1	97.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.1	104.4	100.8	91.9	85.4	73.9	80.1	96.8
Lumber products	9.3	78.6	77.1	59.1	54.4	44.8	43.8	57.6
Other manufactures	29.8	116.3	111.7	107.1	99.8	87.7	96.2	116.4
Communications	7.4	102.5	100.3	98.9	91.4	94.4	101.0	110.0
Transportation	17.8	98.8	99.1	95.4	92.0	91.7	96.3	105.2
Construction	7.0	61.0	63.9	50.9	36.6	40.4	60.3	108.7
Services	6.1	99.6	101.2	97.8	94.6	76.8	91.5	102.6
Trade	22.5	127.4	123.5	119.1	109.2	98.7	106.9	115.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	101.9	100.1	93.4	85.9	79.2	87.6	104.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JUNE
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1936

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.



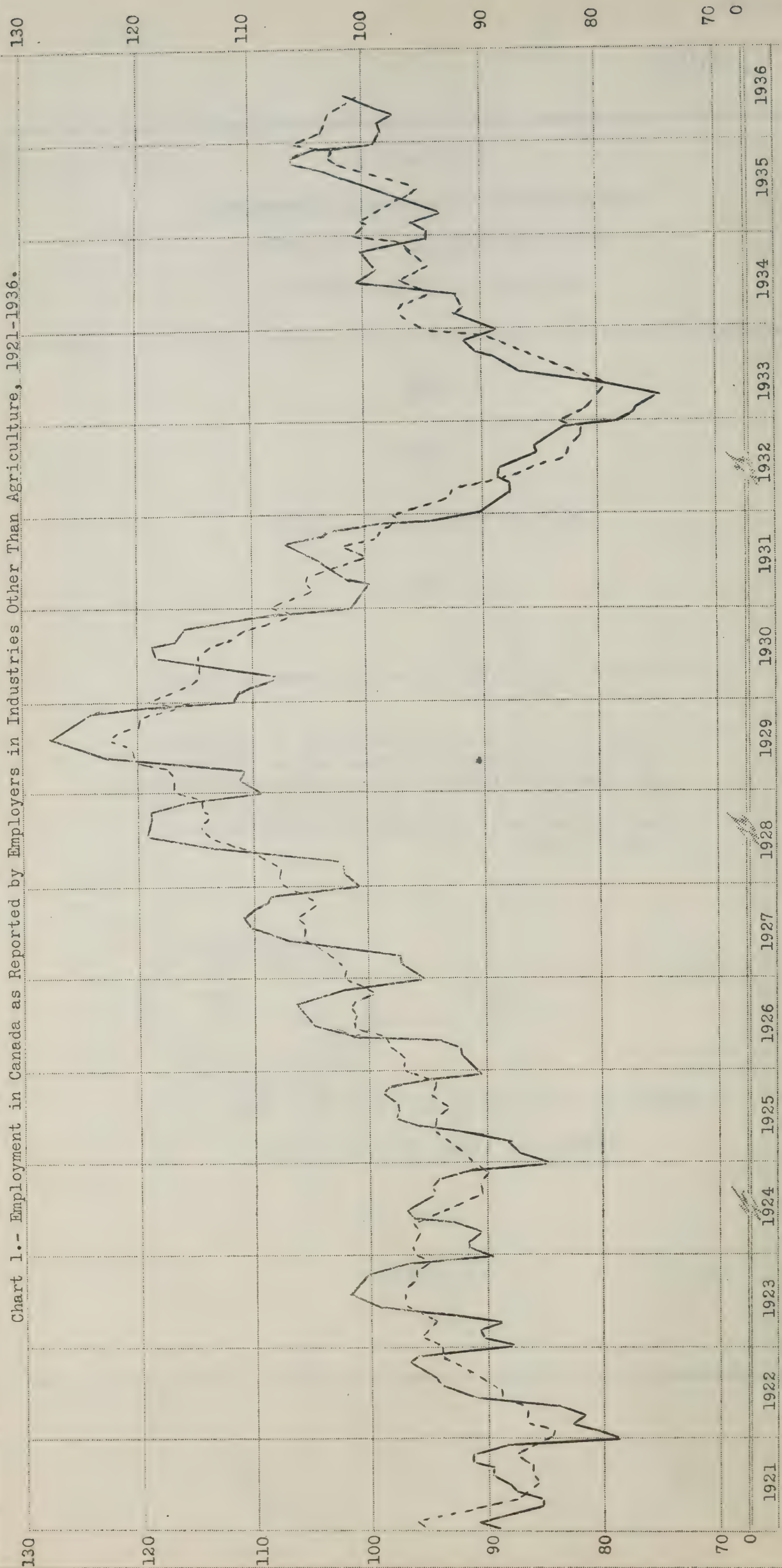
Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1936

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued June 27, 1936.

T H E J U N E E M P L O Y M E N T S I T U A T I O N ,

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,690 firms throughout Canada, there was a considerable expansion in employment at the beginning of June, in which most industrial groups shared. The payrolls of these employers were enlarged from 940,218 at May 1 to 963,513 at the beginning of June, or by 23,295 persons. The index at the latest date stood at 102.0, as compared with 99.5 in the preceding month, and 97.6 at June 1, 1935. At the same date in the fourteen preceding years, the index (average 1926 = 100) was as follows: 1934, 96.6; 1933, 80.7; 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3 and 1921, 87.7. Although the increase at June 1, 1936, was substantial, and exceeded the gain noted at the same date of last year, it was smaller than the average advance indicated between May and June in the experience of the years since 1920. The index after adjustment for seasonal variation therefore declined, falling from 102.4 at May 1 to 100.5 at the latest date.

Improvement was reported in manufacturing, particularly in the food and lumber divisions. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were important increases in logging, mining, communications, transportation, highway and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade. On the other hand, building construction was not so active. An analysis of the situation in the various industries is given in some detail beginning on page 3.

For June 1, 1935, statements had been received from 9,270 employers of 915,792 persons, compared with 893,088 in the preceding month. The index, at 97.6, was then 4.4 points lower than at June 1 of the present year. As at the date under review, improvement had been indicated in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS .

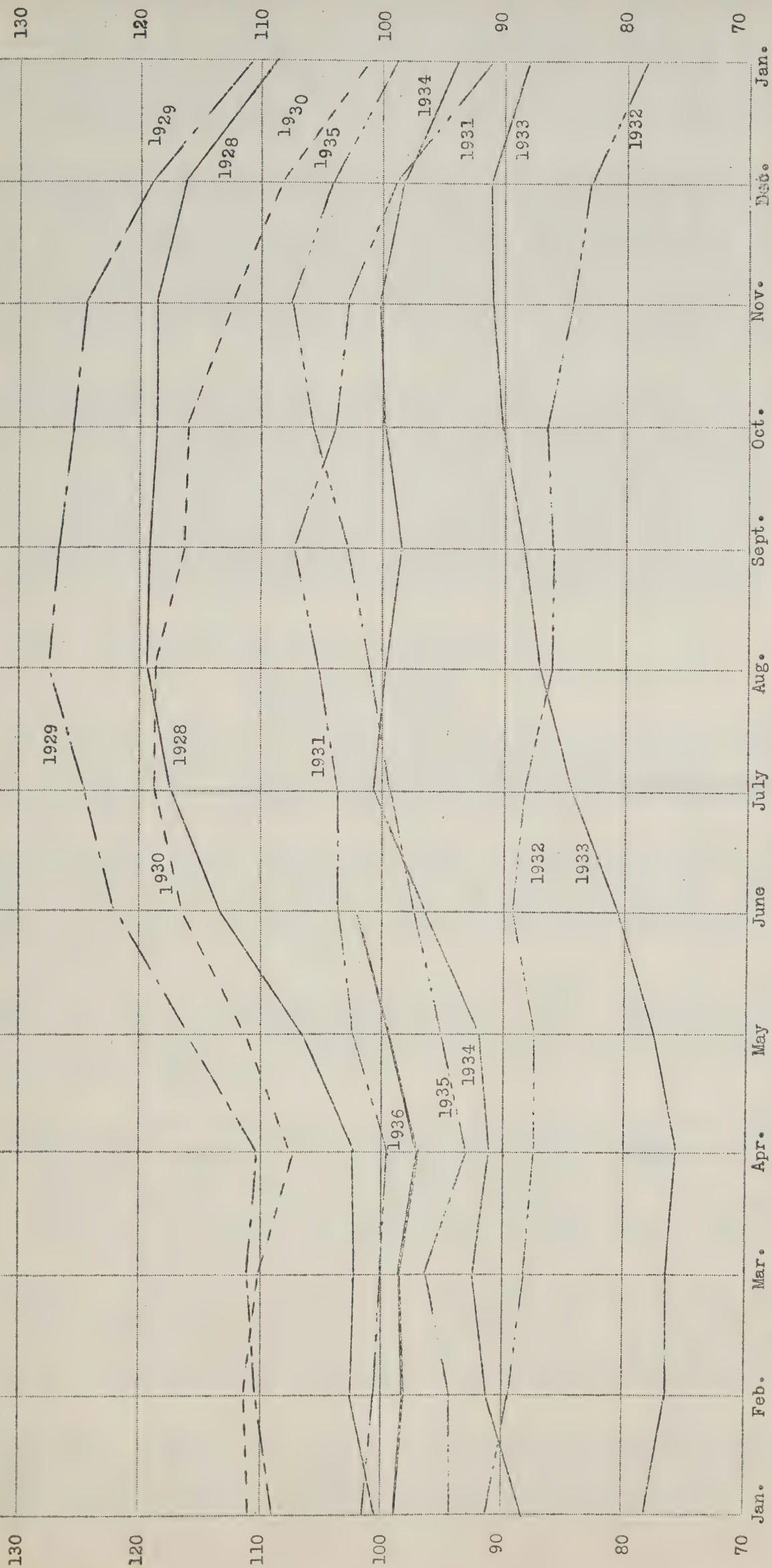
The trend was favourable in four of the five economic areas, while in the Maritime Provinces the general situation was unchanged; firms in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces employed the greatest number of extra workers.

Maritime Provinces.- No general change in employment occurred in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 689 employers with a combined working force of 74,124 persons, as compared with 74,068 at May 1. Manufacturing registered moderately heightened activity, particularly in the lumber and animal food divisions, while iron and steel and some other branches released employees. Construction, trade and mining also afforded greater employment, but transportation and logging were seasonally slacker. The 661 firms reporting for June 1, 1935, had employed 72,427 workers, compared with 69,437 at the beginning of May of last year; however, the index then was lower by nearly two points than at the latest date, when it stood at 103.4.

Quebec.- Transportation, construction and manufacturing recorded substantial increases in personnel in Quebec, and there were also important gains in logging, mining, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, lumber, clay, glass and stone, mineral product, non-ferrous metal and food factories reported the greatest improvement, while textile and leather establishments showed a falling-off in personnel. Statements were tabulated from 2,280 firms employing 276,235 workers at June 1, 1936, or 9,541 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns did not provide work for so many persons as were added to the payrolls at the same date of last year, when the co-operating establishments, numbering 2,209, had reported 257,837 employees, as compared with 246,672 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- There were considerable increases in logging, mining, communications, transportation, railway construction, services and trade at June 1, 1936, while manufacturing as a whole and building and highway construction released help. Within the group of factory employment, the lumber and food divisions showed large increases in personnel, and there were smaller gains in rubber, clay, glass and stone, electrical

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1928-1936.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other groups; on the other hand, leather, textile, tobacco and iron and steel works were slacker, the losses in the last-named being substantial. The payrolls of the 4,260 co-operating establishments aggregated 402,874 employees at the latest date; as compared with 398,053 at May 1, this was an increase of 4,821 persons. The general index of employment stood at 104.7 at June 1, as compared with 103.4 at May 1, 1936, and 101.6 at the beginning of June in 1935, when a small reduction had been indicated. An aggregate working force of 388,720 persons was reported by the 4,094 firms then furnishing data.

Prairie Provinces.— Construction (especially railroad construction and maintenance), transportation, manufacturing and trade showed improvement in the Prairie Provinces; the food, lumber and iron steel industries recorded the greatest advances in the factory employment group. On the other hand, logging and coal-mining were seasonally slacker. The 1,420 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 123,347 persons, as against 117,081 in the preceding month. Smaller increases had been indicated at June 1, 1935, and the index then was lower by between five and six points. The 1,337 employers furnishing returns at June 1, 1935, had reported 116,247 workers, compared with 110,869 at May 1.

British Columbia.— An aggregate payroll of 86,933 was reported by the 1,041 co-operating firms, who had 84,322 employees at the beginning of May. Although this increase exceeded the average gain at June 1 in the years since 1920, it was smaller than that noted at the same date in 1935. The index of employment then, however, was lower than at the first of June of the present year, when it stood at 102.2. Manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy expansion at the date under review; within this group, the improvement was most pronounced in non-ferrous metal, lumber and food factories. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, transportation, railway construction and trade showed heightened activity, but building and highway construction were slacker. For June 1, 1935, statements were received from 969 employers of 80,561 persons.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was upward in six of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement, while declines were noted in Hamilton and Windsor. Employment in all these centres, except Windsor, was in greater volume that at the same date of last year.

Montreal.— Further improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,328 co-operating firms employed 140,577 persons, an increase of 1,389 over their May 1 staffs. Manufacturing, especially of food, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral products reported increases and construction and trade were also busier. On the other hand, transportation was slacker. The index, at 93.7, was several points higher than in June, 1935, when a similar gain had been recorded.

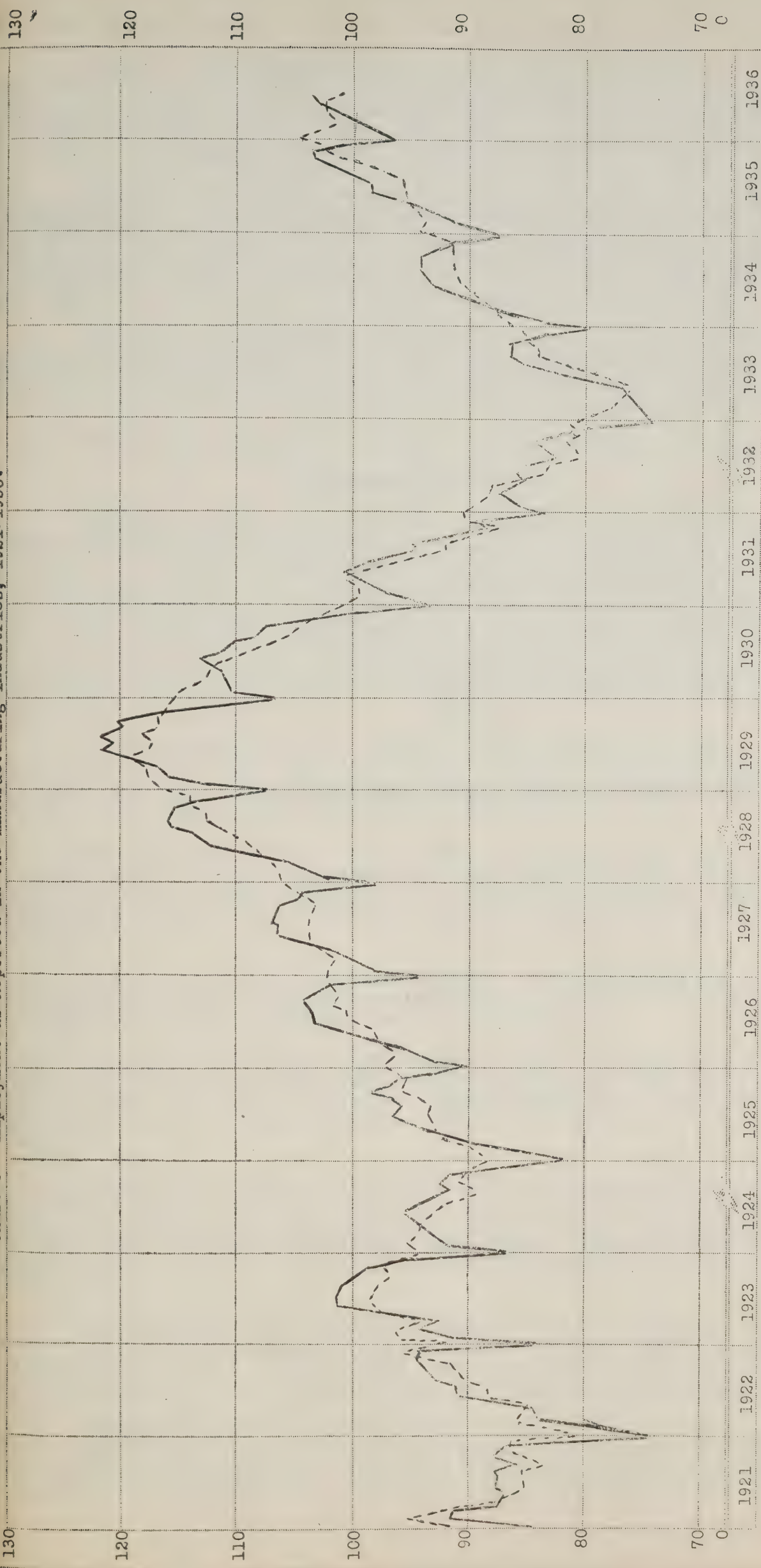
Quebec.— On the whole, there was an increase in Quebec City, chiefly in transportation and trade, while manufacturing was rather slacker. Statements were tabulated from 169 establishments having 12,865 workers, as against 12,758 in the preceding month. Curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was one point lower.

Toronto.— Returns were furnished by 1,459 employers in Toronto with 124,173 persons on their payrolls, compared with 123,054 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was brisker; there were reductions in iron and steel and textile factories, but the trend was upward in food, fur, tobacco and beverage, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone, mineral product and some other industries. Transportation, construction and trade also afforded more employment. The general index was higher than at June 1, 1935, when the indicated expansion had been on rather a larger scale.

Ottawa.— Manufacturing reported moderately heightened activity of a general character, while transportation and trade also showed improvement. The gain was smaller than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, but the index was then a few points lower. A combined working force of 14,137 employees was recorded at June 1, 1936, by the 184 co-operating firms, who had had 14,043 on their staffs in the preceding month.

Hamilton.— A decrease was noted in Hamilton, where 275 employers reported 31,345 workers on their paylists, as compared with 31,516 at the beginning of May. This decline compared unfavourably with the advance recorded at June 1, 1935, but the index was then lower. Moderate increases took place in trade and construction, but

Chart 3.- Employment as Reported in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

manufacturing has declined, particularly in the lumber and steel divisions.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor showed a seasonal decrease at June 1, for which data were received from 170 firms with 16,742 employees, or 1,763 fewer than at the beginning of May. Most of the loss took place in automobile factories, while there were only slight general changes in the other groups. A decline had also been registered at June 1, 1935; employment was then in practically the same volume.

Winnipeg.- An aggregate working force of 39,071 persons was indicated by the 475 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 37,543 employees at May 1. This increase was decidedly larger than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when the index was rather lower. Most of the gain recorded at the date under review was in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, and in trade and construction; the changes in the remaining industrial groups, on the whole, were moderate.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported gains in Vancouver; statements were tabulated from 427 employers with 33,291 workers in their employ, as compared with 32,635 at May 1. A rather greater increase had been indicated at June 1 of a year ago, but the index was then lower by over seven points.

Index numbers for cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was an upward movement in manufacturing, continuing the advances indicated uninterruptedly since the opening of the year; the gain, however, was smaller than the average increase recorded from May 1 to June 1 in the years since 1921. Statements were tabulated from 5,736 manufacturers employing 522,055 operatives, as compared with 518,679 in the preceding month. The crude index rose from 102.7 at May 1 to 103.4 at the latest date; except for the Nov. 1 index of 105.5, this was higher than in any other month since Nov. 1, 1930, being five points higher than at June 1, 1935. Since the increase from May 1 to June 1 of the present year was less than average, the seasonally-corrected index showed a decline, falling from 102.2 in the preceding month, to 100.6 at the latest date.

The unadjusted indexes at June 1 in the years for which statistics are available are as follows:- 1936, 103.4; 1935, 98.4; 1934, 93.2; 1933, 80.0; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 99.4; 1930, 113.6; 1929, 121.2; 1928, 112.6; 1927, 106.9; 1926, 101.3; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 95.7; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 91.1 and 1921, 87.8.

Gains were registered at June 1, 1936, in the lumber, pulp and paper, fish-preserving, vegetable food, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and mineral product industries. On the other hand, leather, textile, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel works were slacker, the losses being mainly seasonal in character.

A brief review of the situation at June 1, 1935, shows that the 5,523 co-operating manufacturers had employed 494,194 persons, as compared with 480,145 in the preceding month. General improvement had then been noted.

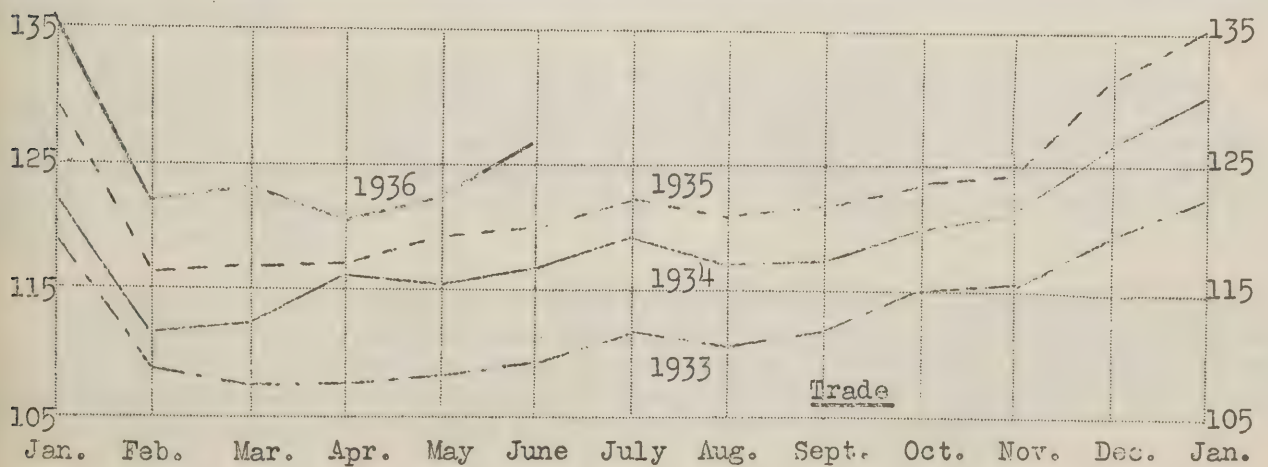
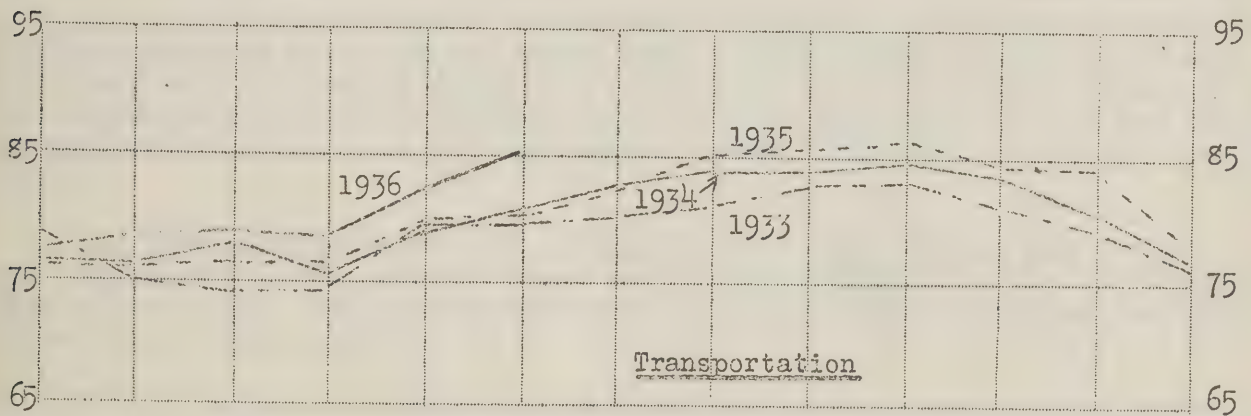
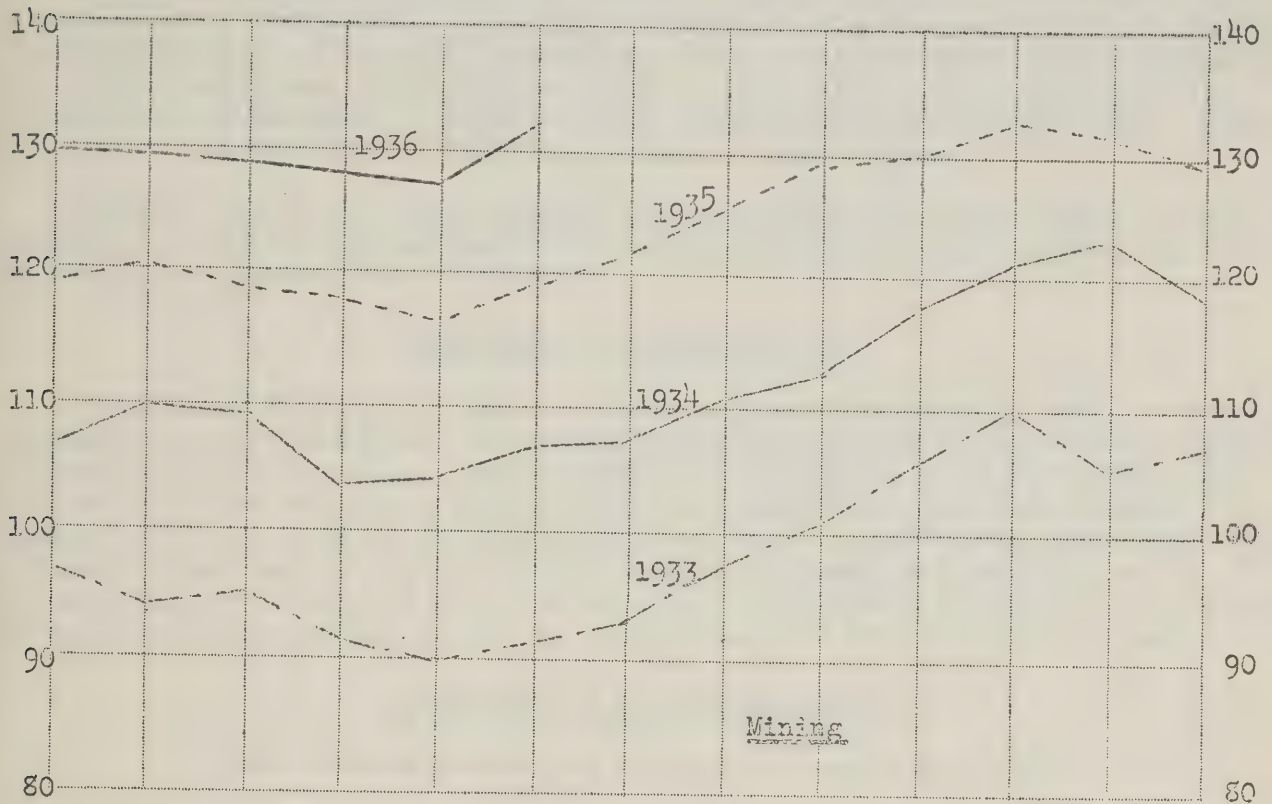
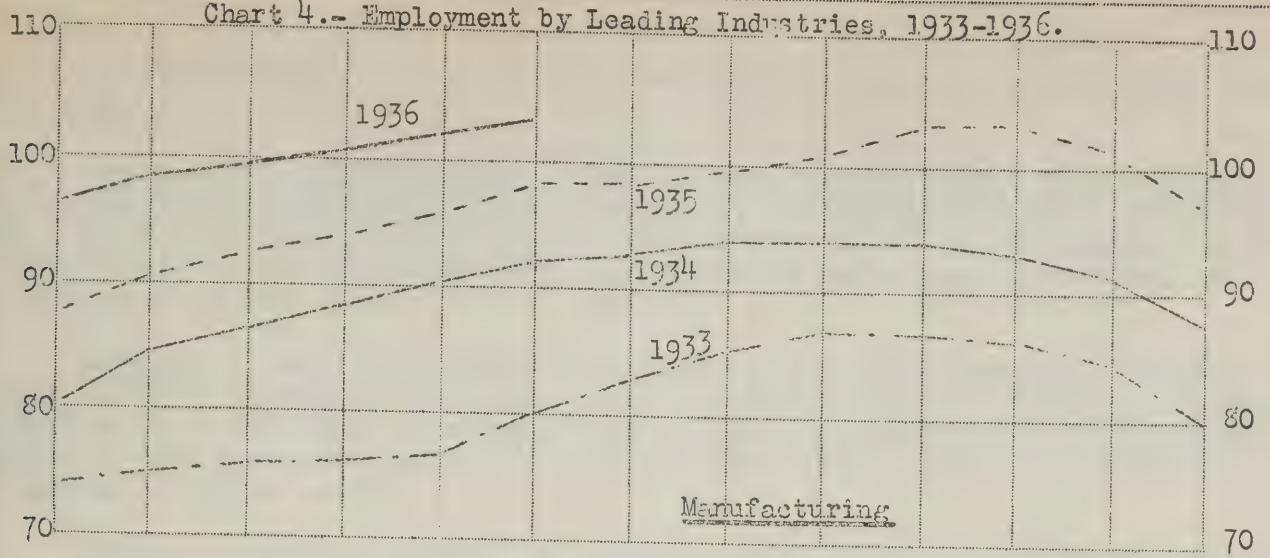
Logging.- Employment in logging camps increased to some extent. Returns were received from 311 firms employing 26,637 workers, or 1,487 more than in the preceding month. A smaller gain had been indicated at June 1, 1935, but the index, at 96.0, was then slightly higher than at the beginning of June in the present year, when it stood at 94.1.

Mining.- The extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, except coal, showed heightened activity, while little general change occurred in coal-mining. The operators making returns, numbering 366, reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 60,855, as against 58,674 in their last return. Additions to staffs on a smaller scale had been noted at the same date in 1935; employment was then at a lower level.

Communications.- Improvement was indicated in work on telephones and telegraphs; 85 companies and branches in the communications group reported 21,180 workers, or 418 more than at May 1. Employment was very slightly brisker than at the beginning of June of last year, when a similar increase in personnel had been indicated.

Transportation.- The trend was upward in transportation; shipping and stevedoring, steam railways and street railways and cartage showed greater activity. Data were received from 435 employers in this group with 102,729 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 99,599 at May 1. The increase compared favourably with the decline

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1933-1936.



indicated in transportation at June 1, 1935, when the index was 5.5 points lower than at the date under review, viz., 85.4.

Construction and Maintenance.— Further important additions to staffs were shown in highway and railway construction and maintenance, but building in most provinces was slacker. One thousand and sixty employers reported a staff of 102,175 persons, as compared with 93,139 in the preceding month. The volume of employment in construction as a whole was rather smaller than at June 1, 1935.

Services.— Hotels and restaurants showed the customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also reported heightened activity. Statements were compiled from 467 firms employing 26,758 persons, as compared with 26,197 at May 1. Employment in this group was brisker than at the same date in 1935, when the indicated gains were on a similar scale.

Trade.— Marked improvement was noted in wholesale and retail trade, the increase in personnel considerably exceeding the average gain indicated at the beginning of June in the experience of the years since 1920. The 1,230 co-operating establishments reported 101,126 employees, or 3,108 more than in their last return. Much smaller advances had been shown June 1, 1935, when the index was several points lower. Most of the increase at the date under review took place in retail stores.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while the course of employment since 1933 in several of the leading industries is depicted in Chart 4; the curves are plotted from the indexes given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at April 27, 1936, showed a further improvement, which extended to most of the principal industries, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 13.8 at April 27, 1936, as compared with 14.4 at March 23, 1936, while at April 15, 1935, the percentage was 15.6. Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed declined by 126,188 in the period from April 27 to May 25. There were approximately 10,831,000 insured persons in employment in Great Britain at May 25, an increase of 120,000 over the month.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest reports received.)

An increase in employment and payrolls during May in contrast to usual seasonal trends was reported by the United States Department of Labor, which stated that 88,000 workers were returned to employment last month. The press report said such an increase for May had not been registered since the boom May months of 1922 and 1923. Usually employment and payrolls fall off in that month, reflecting the summer decline in business.

The Department reported that during May there were 650,000 more workers employed than in May, 1935, and that there was a weekly payroll increase of \$36,000,000 over May of last year. The figures were based on reports from 135,000 manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

Factory employment during May continued the up-swing such as has been reported monthly since January.

New York.— Factory employment in the State of New York showed a slight, contra-seasonal increase of 0.2 p.c. from April to May, according to the New York State Department of Labor. Seasonal curtailment in the clothing industries was more than offset by gains in the metal and machinery and other industries. The preliminary index, calculated on the average for the years 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 77.6; this was 5.3 p.c. higher than in May, 1935.

Illinois.— According to statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor from 4,574 employers throughout the state, there was a contra-seasonal increase of 1.1 p.c. in employment between April 15 and May 15, improvement being noted in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. The index of employment stood at 78.5 in May, 1936, as compared with 74.0 in the same month of last year.

Wisconsin.^ The index of employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, stood at 89.3 in April, as compared with 88.7 in March, 1936, and 85.1 in April, 1935, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". There were declines in leather, printing and publishing and some other industries, while metal, food and some other factories were busier.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
June 1, 1921	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
June 1, 1931	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1936.

100.0 7.7 28.7 41.8 12.8 9.0

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922	87.0	-	95.7	-	-	-	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923	96.6	-	99.3	116.7	99.6	-	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924	97.4	-	94.1	108.2	87.5	-	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	-	87.5	89.3
June 1, 1926	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	113.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1936.

14.6 1.3 12.9 1.5 3.3 1.7 4.1 3.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

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	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1921	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1936

100.0	54.2	2.7	6.3	2.2	10.7	10.6	2.8	10.5
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The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1936	May 1 1936	June 1 1935	June 1 1934	June 1 1933	June 1 1932	June 1 1931
MANUFACTURING	54.2	103.4	102.7	98.4	93.2	80.0	86.0	99.4
Animal products - edible	2.6	127.2	115.9	120.6	115.8	110.4	106.3	112.3
Fur and products	.2	97.2	91.4	99.0	86.5	87.1	86.0	102.9
Leather and products	2.3	109.5	112.7	108.1	99.9	91.7	90.5	91.2
Boots and shoes	1.6	110.9	116.5	112.0	105.9	100.1	98.3	99.2
Lumber and products	4.4	81.1	73.2	75.6	71.1	56.4	64.2	84.0
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	74.7	64.7	68.1	61.9	45.8	51.3	72.1
Furniture	.7	80.4	76.6	72.4	73.1	66.5	77.4	101.8
Other lumber products	1.1	102.2	97.6	101.6	98.2	81.4	93.3	106.8
Musical instruments	.1	36.5	36.6	27.4	30.4	22.9	31.3	53.4
Plant products - edible	3.2	107.4	102.2	98.9	98.3	93.5	96.9	102.2
Pulp and paper products	6.3	100.6	99.2	96.7	93.6	85.7	88.3	97.5
Pulp and paper	2.8	91.4	88.8	86.7	84.5	72.6	72.8	86.9
Paper products	1.0	117.8	119.1	109.7	105.7	97.1	99.1	100.5
Printing and publishing	2.5	106.7	106.0	105.5	101.7	99.4	105.3	110.4
Rubber products	1.3	96.5	96.0	91.3	96.3	76.2	86.4	96.8
Textile products	10.4	116.4	118.6	112.4	109.8	93.6	98.9	101.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	128.5	132.6	127.3	125.6	102.4	107.0	102.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	89.0	92.0	90.3	91.0	74.1	80.4	81.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	136.8	140.6	127.6	125.8	107.4	108.5	98.7
Silk and silk goods	1.0	513.2	527.9	512.7	491.8	367.3	374.6	314.4
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	121.2	123.8	117.9	118.4	101.3	108.6	107.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	106.8	108.8	101.0	94.2	84.6	91.9	100.0
Other textile products	1.1	102.0	99.0	94.3	96.7	79.2	81.0	90.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	110.6	120.8	115.5	107.0	102.5	112.4	115.1
Tobacco	1.0	92.7	108.3	104.1	99.7	98.2	107.1	105.7
Distilled and malt liquors	.6	136.8	139.0	130.1	116.6	107.9	119.7	128.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	138.1	139.5	118.8	121.4	100.2	78.8	107.0
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	141.9	140.1	131.0	123.5	111.1	114.1	119.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	86.0	79.7	77.9	73.5	51.9	83.1	111.3
Electric light and Power	1.5	113.7	113.6	111.0	107.9	112.1	117.4	124.2
Electrical apparatus	1.4	123.3	117.3	108.1	103.5	84.0	109.9	134.7
Iron and steel products	12.4	90.9	94.1	86.2	77.1	61.7	69.4	92.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	104.3	115.2	104.0	92.2	53.4	58.8	97.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	102.7	100.9	90.1	78.9	62.8	78.6	98.1
Agricultural implements	.6	65.5	67.4	61.8	47.0	33.5	27.4	36.4
Land vehicles	5.7	90.8	94.9	86.9	78.8	68.4	73.8	94.3
Automobiles and parts	2.1	139.0	154.1	145.8	117.7	75.0	86.3	99.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.2	61.7	63.1	64.2	61.0	50.6	65.4	87.5
Heating appliances	.5	108.3	107.0	97.4	88.1	70.0	76.5	103.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	86.2	84.1	76.0	63.8	46.4	66.0	125.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	95.5	100.6	92.9	79.7	61.2	74.3	90.6
Other iron and steel products	1.7	88.8	89.9	83.7	79.1	63.4	75.3	92.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	130.1	126.8	121.3	111.0	81.0	78.4	116.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	137.6	133.1	134.6	134.5	121.9	123.3	127.0
Miscellaneous	6.6	127.9	124.7	123.5	112.5	97.8	97.5	108.6
MINING	2.7	94.1	88.6	96.0	75.0	40.7	37.9	53.3
Coal	6.3	132.1	127.4	119.2	106.2	91.4	96.8	105.3
Metallic ores	2.3	83.9	84.3	83.2	79.7	78.2	86.5	92.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	3.2	252.6	243.9	216.7	175.2	135.9	133.0	139.4
COMMUNICATIONS	.8	109.5	93.1	92.8	91.3	65.3	74.4	97.7
Telegraphs	2.2	80.0	78.4	79.2	78.0	83.2	94.1	104.7
Telephones	.5	89.5	86.3	89.4	85.5	81.7	98.0	106.2
TRANSPORTATION	1.7	77.5	76.3	76.5	76.1	83.6	93.1	104.3
Street railways and cartage	10.7	85.4	82.8	79.9	80.3	79.0	85.5	98.6
Steam railways	2.7	115.8	114.8	111.3	110.4	113.4	113.1	121.0
Shipping and stevedoring	6.2	74.5	72.3	70.4	71.4	67.8	77.1	92.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1.8	95.8	89.5	83.6	83.6	89.1	91.4	101.7
Building	10.6	87.0	79.4	89.5	116.7	67.8	92.9	121.8
Highway	2.2	52.0	55.6	54.0	47.8	33.8	62.9	113.8
Railway	5.0	129.8	124.0	146.1	242.8	106.7	147.7	159.7
SERVICES	3.4	82.7	62.1	72.9	69.5	66.3	74.0	97.7
Hotels and restaurants	2.8	123.0	120.4	118.5	115.4	106.2	116.8	125.9
Professional	1.5	114.7	111.8	113.5	113.1	100.6	111.1	125.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.2	129.3	130.0	125.5	119.0	118.6	129.4	125.2
RETAIL	1.1	135.3	132.3	125.1	118.2	111.5	121.9	126.6
Retail	10.5	127.1	123.3	119.9	116.5	109.1	116.1	124.0
Wholesale	7.7	134.5	129.7	126.2	123.0	114.9	122.1	130.9
WHOLESALE	2.8	110.0	108.8	105.5	101.4	96.0	102.4	108.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	102.0	99.5	97.6	96.6	80.7	89.1	103.6

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
		1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
<u>Maritime</u> -All Manufacturing	37.2	103.3	102.9	102.2	101.2	79.3	84.5	99.2
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	5.3	92.3	82.4	90.8	87.0	46.2	57.8	70.7
Pulp and paper	5.2	146.8	152.4	147.8	149.9	125.7	132.3	137.9
Textile products	4.2	83.6	87.4	82.5	88.0	74.3	78.6	84.3
Iron and steel	11.2	100.5	108.4	104.8	95.0	66.6	61.7	98.2
Other manufactures	11.3	106.8	98.9	99.6	105.5	97.7	110.6	109.8
Logging	2.8	96.2	101.9	106.2	123.7	52.0	43.6	58.0
Mining	21.3	105.0	102.9	106.1	95.4	91.5	101.7	107.3
Communications	2.5	86.6	83.3	83.2	81.8	82.1	94.3	115.1
Transportation	9.6	61.0	85.0	60.3	60.2	75.3	84.7	83.1
Construction	17.3	147.5	123.8	137.6	131.1	83.7	141.2	144.5
Services	1.8	164.8	158.8	161.6	153.6	144.9	167.1	187.2
Trade	7.5	118.6	114.5	112.0	111.0	99.5	108.1	123.5
<u>Maritimes</u> -All Industries	100.0	103.4	103.4	101.6	98.4	82.8	96.4	105.2
<u>Quebec</u> -All Manufacturing	61.1	103.7	102.6	97.9	94.4	82.1	88.9	103.0
Lumber products	3.5	89.1	77.0	83.5	80.8	66.4	73.4	95.8
Pulp and paper	8.1	96.1	92.5	90.3	87.9	79.7	78.6	91.7
Textile products	17.6	124.2	126.4	119.2	116.0	94.6	102.1	102.8
Iron and steel	10.0	82.9	83.6	73.0	68.5	59.5	69.5	97.0
Other manufactures	21.9	107.5	106.2	103.4	100.1	91.0	98.4	112.7
Logging	4.2	138.6	130.8	136.1	100.5	52.1	52.2	73.4
Mining	2.9	177.3	156.1	137.8	131.9	96.5	92.4	101.3
Communications	1.7	70.8	70.2	70.7	71.1	79.9	91.7	100.3
Transportation	10.8	89.1	85.0	83.5	86.2	79.8	85.5	98.2
Construction	8.8	63.8	53.2	60.2	60.1	52.1	73.9	111.9
Services	2.4	108.0	104.9	102.9	98.8	97.0	102.4	109.1
Trade	8.1	135.4	132.7	125.8	128.1	120.4	129.2	132.8
<u>Quebec</u> -All Industries	100.0	99.8	96.4	93.8	90.9	79.3	87.8	104.3
<u>Ontario</u> -All Manufacturing	63.2	104.0	104.6	99.6	93.6	78.9	85.8	98.2
Lumber products	3.7	69.5	62.2	67.9	67.5	53.5	65.9	89.7
Pulp and paper	6.7	99.7	99.4	97.2	94.4	86.2	91.1	96.8
Textile products	11.0	111.1	113.3	108.3	106.0	94.2	97.6	101.4
Iron and steel	17.1	97.0	101.9	93.2	81.1	59.9	69.4	89.8
Other manufactures	24.7	116.8	115.2	109.9	105.0	91.9	97.5	106.6
Logging	1.5	67.7	53.7	71.8	51.1	28.6	18.4	36.7
Mining	5.3	215.7	209.5	184.1	150.5	119.3	121.6	137.6
Communications	2.1	76.5	74.8	75.9	75.7	81.4	92.0	101.1
Transportation	7.4	82.8	75.6	77.2	78.1	75.4	84.3	101.5
Construction	7.4	83.3	82.9	99.7	190.1	73.4	98.0	129.7
Services	2.9	146.5	144.7	146.1	141.9	125.9	135.0	145.4
Trade	10.2	134.3	130.6	128.7	123.6	115.5	121.8	130.6
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.0	104.7	103.4	101.6	104.4	81.6	89.9	104.2
<u>Prairie</u> All Manufacturing	30.4	101.0	97.4	94.9	89.5	85.7	89.9	101.0
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.1	80.9	76.9	84.8	87.1	82.9	81.1	96.2
Pulp and paper	2.8	92.3	91.5	89.4	83.9	86.3	90.4	101.9
Textile products	2.2	124.1	126.6	114.1	114.2	96.7	103.7	98.9
Iron and steel	10.0	79.7	78.0	76.4	71.0	71.9	74.7	91.3
Other manufactures	13.3	127.4	122.9	118.7	110.6	101.8	108.6	115.0
Logging	.2	17.1	68.2	73.5	52.3	17.1	22.0	8.5
Mining	6.8	95.3	98.2	87.1	84.9	82.3	83.2	93.8
Communications	2.6	84.7	83.2	86.2	82.6	85.7	98.4	109.2
Transportation	20.0	90.7	86.6	84.1	83.6	81.5	84.8	100.4
Construction	17.7	93.7	78.1	89.4	90.0	69.1	83.1	108.3
Services	3.4	104.5	102.8	93.8	95.5	91.5	111.1	119.6
Trade	18.9	113.0	107.7	105.5	101.5	97.5	103.8	111.7
<u>Prairies</u> -All Industries	100.0	97.7	92.7	92.2	89.5	82.7	89.3	103.3
<u>British</u> All Manufacturing	39.3	100.3	95.4	93.0	82.4	72.5	71.0	89.7
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	13.4	88.1	84.2	75.4	61.0	50.9	52.3	66.1
Pulp and paper	5.5	109.1	108.2	103.4	95.6	89.7	94.5	104.2
Textile products	1.3	125.5	123.6	109.9	97.1	94.2	91.8	107.2
Iron and steel	3.1	71.7	77.3	70.3	66.5	58.4	63.7	86.9
Other manufactures	16.0	118.1	107.1	115.1	106.0	93.6	84.3	111.2
Logging	7.5	90.4	83.9	82.7	66.4	44.5	47.7	58.7
Mining	8.7	94.3	87.6	88.2	80.9	63.8	73.0	76.8
Communications	3.4	104.7	102.0	99.8	94.3	96.0	102.7	116.2
Transportation	13.2	94.3	87.9	87.7	83.3	86.3	92.1	103.0
Construction	14.6	115.7	125.3	118.9	122.4	88.7	125.4	143.9
Services	3.3	103.6	100.1	98.1	95.7	83.1	95.2	106.1
Trade	10.0	123.1	121.7	115.3	106.1	96.2	104.1	114.0
<u>B.C.</u> -All Industries	100.0	102.2	99.0	96.6	89.1	76.2	83.7	97.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926-100).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1936	May 1936	June 1 1935	June 1 1934	June 1 1933	June 1 1932	June 1 1931
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.4	97.2	96.7	90.2	87.8	79.3	87.5	103.7
Plant products - edible	4.5	111.6	113.0	109.6	106.9	103.2	100.5	113.8
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.7	103.6	102.8	101.6	99.1	96.8	104.6	108.2
Textiles	15.1	105.0	105.2	98.8	96.1	83.7	91.5	94.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.7	105.9	107.5	102.8	102.9	103.1	110.3	112.6
Iron and steel	14.8	82.2	81.9	69.4	66.6	57.3	67.7	95.4
Other manufactures	21.6	98.7	97.2	92.8	90.8	81.5	90.4	109.8
Communications	2.6	61.6	62.0	62.6	63.4	73.8	83.4	89.5
Transportation	10.8	100.1	101.1	93.7	93.1	92.1	98.8	107.1
Construction	4.8	42.6	37.6	38.3	46.0	47.9	84.4	111.9
Trade	12.8	129.1	127.1	120.3	121.0	116.0	123.8	131.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	93.7	92.7	87.2	86.3	80.6	91.7	107.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.1	98.3	98.7	96.3	98.1	96.1	106.3	122.0
Leather products	20.9	107.0	108.7	103.9	104.2	109.2	114.3	129.8
Other manufactures	40.2	94.2	94.1	92.8	95.3	90.0	102.5	117.7
Transportation	13.4	95.1	89.1	94.5	98.9	100.9	109.8	117.6
Construction	7.9	90.8	91.9	110.5	100.4	104.1	90.3	185.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	96.8	95.8	95.8	97.9	96.8	105.6	126.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.0	98.8	98.2	95.5	90.2	81.6	90.7	102.8
Plant products - edible	5.4	108.0	106.4	102.8	103.0	101.6	106.2	112.7
Printing and publishing	9.2	116.6	117.6	114.3	109.5	103.0	108.2	114.1
Textiles	11.5	89.3	90.1	90.1	87.8	83.0	86.0	99.8
Iron and steel	9.9	81.7	84.5	79.6	67.8	53.6	73.3	91.0
Other manufactures	27.0	104.3	101.0	98.5	93.7	83.7	92.9	103.2
Communications	2.7	64.2	64.3	66.4	68.8	74.6	84.8	91.3
Transportation	6.2	95.6	93.1	89.2	90.6	94.0	100.6	130.3
Construction	2.7	58.7	56.9	63.2	55.9	48.3	88.2	124.1
Trade	20.8	125.3	123.2	120.7	119.4	111.5	118.0	128.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	101.1	100.2	97.9	93.9	86.5	96.8	110.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.9	95.0	93.5	89.8	90.1	81.1	87.9	104.2
Lumber products	3.7	44.1	39.8	45.6	70.2	40.3	50.3	65.4
Pulp and paper	14.9	87.7	94.0	93.9	87.6	82.7	85.1	103.1
Other manufactures	27.3	118.7	112.6	102.9	99.3	95.0	104.1	122.2
Construction	15.0	148.3	163.9	156.1	143.7	97.1	127.3	215.3
Trade	18.1	135.2	129.9	121.7	111.4	108.3	111.2	112.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	108.2	107.7	103.5	102.4	91.1	100.9	123.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.8	95.9	97.4	91.2	84.5	73.2	74.4	94.2
Textiles	17.7	87.0	89.2	85.4	87.7	77.0	76.9	88.5
Electrical apparatus	10.1	103.4	102.6	93.7	87.5	71.8	93.9	103.3
Iron and steel	28.0	87.0	92.0	82.2	70.2	57.2	52.7	85.4
Other manufactures	25.0	113.9	110.6	103.9	101.6	94.3	96.3	106.1
Construction	2.8	54.1	48.1	62.7	56.1	43.9	177.6	227.2
Trade	8.7	130.6	125.0	121.3	115.6	97.9	106.1	116.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	97.6	98.1	93.5	86.7	75.6	84.9	103.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.2	132.5	149.3	134.7	114.5	79.8	94.2	98.1
Iron and steel	65.8	132.1	154.1	138.6	113.7	72.9	89.8	92.6
Other manufactures	18.4	134.1	131.9	120.4	117.5	107.7	112.6	120.4
Construction	1.7	31.8	36.7	26.7	20.2	25.2	14.5	68.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	123.2	136.1	123.5	107.1	78.9	91.0	99.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	50.2	98.2	94.8	93.9	87.4	84.5	87.6	102.9
Animal products - edible	5.7	121.9	118.7	128.1	115.0	108.2	106.8	107.9
Printing and publishing	5.4	96.6	95.2	97.2	104.4	102.4	106.6	100.5
Textiles	6.0	132.6	134.7	118.6	91.0	96.5	100.0	106.1
Iron and steel	19.1	80.8	76.3	75.3	120.0	97.9	104.4	100.5
Other manufactures	14.0	110.4	106.2	106.1	76.7	75.7	79.4	101.8
Transportation	9.7	74.6	72.9	72.1	73.3	71.6	78.4	86.0
Construction	2.9	40.3	29.5	37.6	25.7	21.6	42.2	75.9
Trade	29.6	97.1	92.5	92.6	88.5	85.1	91.3	100.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	90.9	87.3	87.0	81.9	79.4	85.2	98.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.2	106.4	104.4	97.1	86.5	78.6	82.0	98.0
Lumber products	9.2	79.7	78.6	68.7	53.5	50.8	48.7	55.7
Other manufactures	30.0	118.6	116.3	110.2	101.9	91.6	96.6	118.5
Communications	7.4	104.3	102.5	99.4	93.9	94.9	101.5	112.7
Transportation	17.9	101.2	98.8	93.7	90.1	95.8	101.4	105.7
Construction	7.2	63.7	61.0	59.8	36.1	40.2	62.8	120.8
Services	6.1	101.9	99.6	98.0	96.0	80.2	89.5	99.8
Trade	22.1	128.1	127.4	120.4	109.5	98.3	106.2	117.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	103.8	101.9	96.5	86.3	81.9	89.4	106.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

72-002

CANADA

DEPARTMENT TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

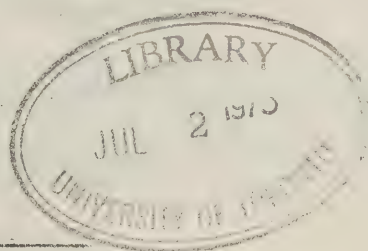
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JULY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1936

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



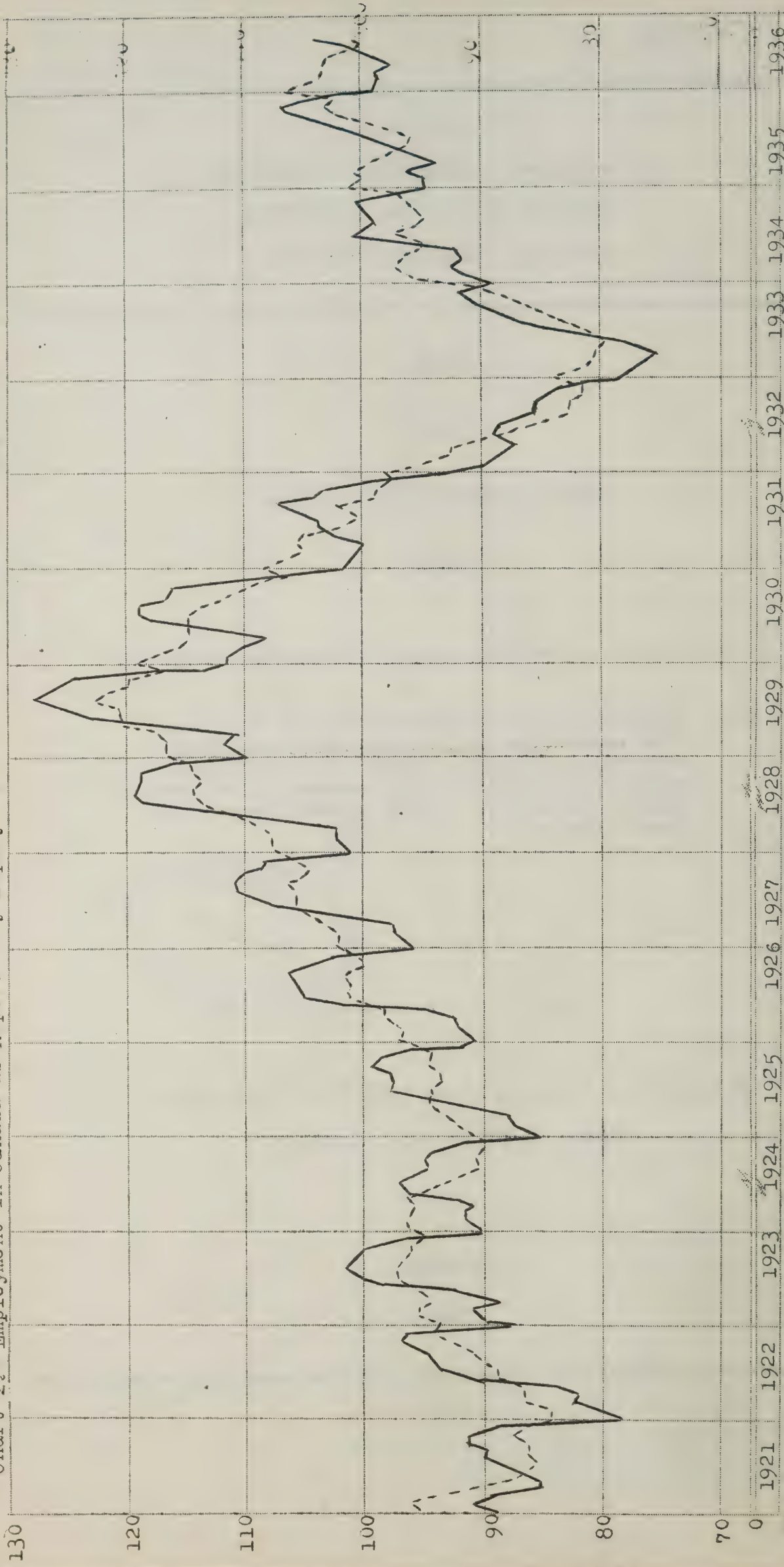
Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1936

Chart I. Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued July 30, 1936.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The general industrial situation showed further marked improvement at the beginning of July, according to information received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,744 employers, whose staffs aggregated 987,955 persons, as compared with 963,401 in the preceding month. This increase of 24,554 considerably exceeded that recorded at July 1, 1935, and was also greater than the average gain between June 1 and July 1 in the preceding fifteen years for which statistics are available. Reflecting this advance, the index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 102.0 at June 1, to 104.6 at the latest date; this was higher than at the beginning of July in any other year since 1930. The index, when adjusted for seasonal variation, also increased, standing at 100.9 at July 1, compared with 100.5 at the beginning of June of the present year.

The unadjusted indexes at July 1 in the sixteen years for which data are available are as follows:- 1936, 104.6; 1935, 99.5; 1934, 101.0; 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6.

Employment in manufacturing showed continued advances, contrary to the usual seasonal trend at July 1; most of the gain over June 1 occurred in the food, lumber and pulp and paper groups. Mining (except of coal), communications, services, transportation and construction and maintenance also indicated substantial improvement. The increases in all of these except construction considerably exceeded the average gains indicated at July 1 in the years, 1921-1935. On the other hand, there was a small seasonal decline in logging, and within the group of factory employment, there were losses, also seasonal in character, in leather, textile and iron and steel plants. No general change occurred in trade. An analysis of the data by industries is given in some detail beginning on page 3.

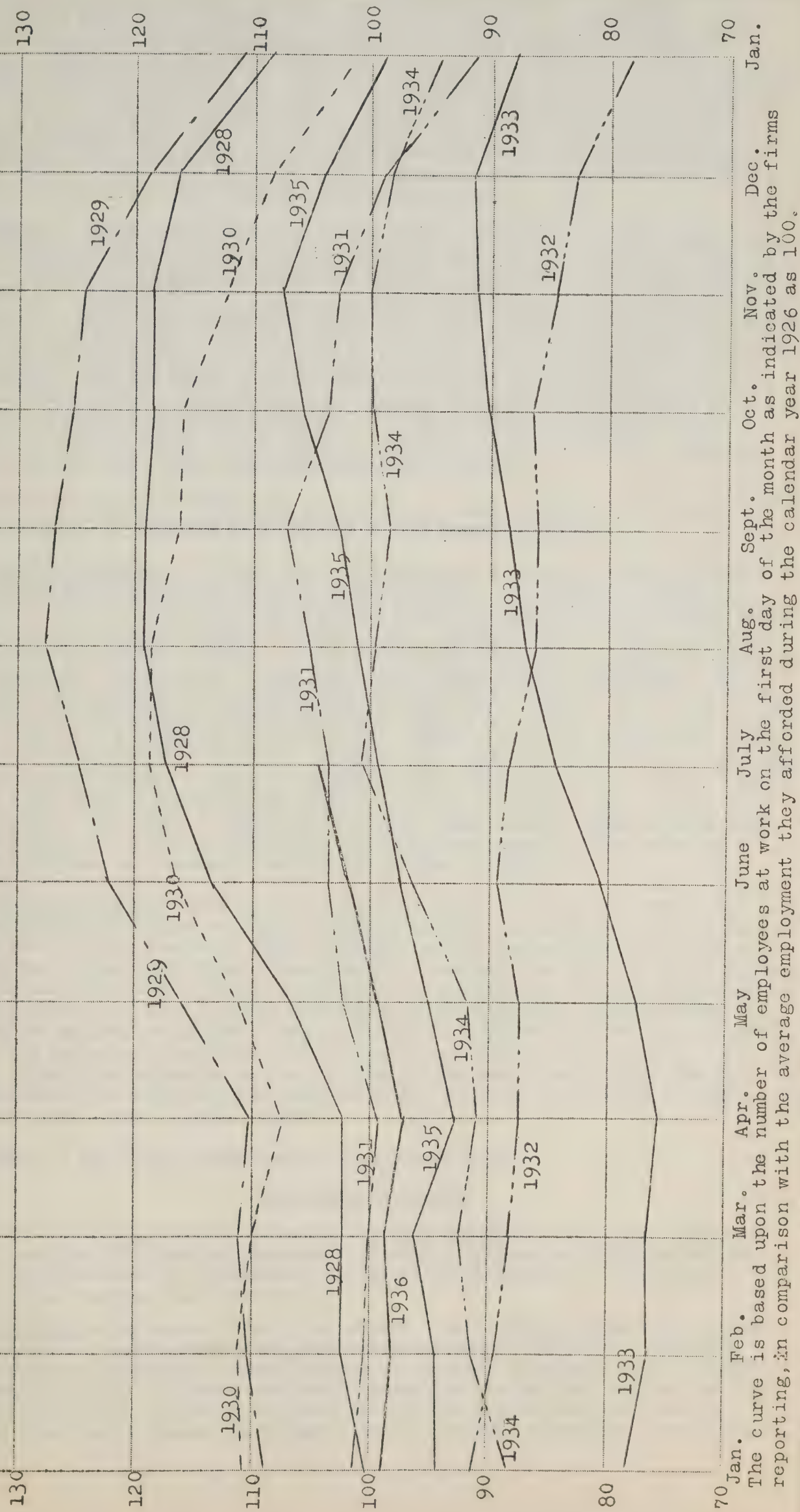
The firms furnishing statements for July 1 of last year had numbered 9,323, and their employees had aggregated 934,262, an increase of approximately 18,500 over their June 1, 1935, staffs. Improvement had then been indicated in nearly all the main industrial groups with the exception of logging, which was seasonally dull.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was decidedly upward in all five economic areas; the largest additions to staffs were in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. The index number of employment in each of the economic areas was higher than at the same date of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 685 firms employing 80,055 workers, as against 74,141 in the preceding month. This increase brought the index to 111.7, or five points higher than at the beginning of July in 1935, when the gain over the preceding month had been much smaller. The advance at the latest date was also decidedly greater than the average increase indicated at July 1 in the preceding years since 1920. Highway construction recorded the most pronounced improvement at the date under review, but there were also important additions to staffs in lumber and pulp and paper mills, and in mining, communications, transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade. On the other hand, animal food and chemical factories and logging were slacker, the losses being partly seasonal in character. The 659 employers whose returns were included in the employment survey for July 1, 1935, had reported 76,030 workers; as already stated, employment was then in lesser volume than at the date under review.

Chart 2.-Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1928-1936.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, on the whole, showed moderate improvement in Quebec, there being increases in food, lumber, pulp and paper, textile, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and other factories; leather and iron and steel plants, however, showed seasonal curtailment. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, service and construction reported heightened activity; the gains in the last-named took place in the highway and railway divisions, and were considerable. The general advance during the month was larger than that indicated at July 1 in 1935, also exceeding the average increase recorded at that date in the last fifteen years. The forces of the 2,298 co-operating employers aggregated 281,041 persons, compared with 276,117 at June 1, or an addition of 4,924. The index at the latest date was nearly seven points higher than at July 1, 1935, when the 2,244 firms making returns had employed 260,923 persons, or some 3,000 more than in the preceding month.

Ontario.- There was an increase in activity in Ontario, where the 4,296 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 409,031 employees, or 6,143 more than at June 1. Employment in previous years has usually, though not invariably, advanced at July 1 as compared with the preceding month, the average change being a moderate increase; the gain noted at the date under review was considerably above the average, and was also larger than that indicated at the same date in 1935, when the index was 3.5 points lower. The improvement at July 1, 1936, was fairly widely distributed, food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, electrical apparatus, non-metallic mineral and non-ferrous metal product factories, logging, transportation, services and construction showing considerable gains. The increases in construction were greatest, occurring mainly in the railway division. On the other hand, leather, textile and iron and steel works were seasonally slacker.

The 4,100 employers furnishing statistics for July 1, 1935, had reported 392,961 workers, as compared with 388,753 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- The most important expansion recorded in this area was in construction and maintenance, notably on the railways, but highway construction, services, transportation, communications and manufacturing also showed gains; those in the last-named occurred largely in the food, lumber, electric light and power and non-metallic mineral groups. On the other hand, logging was seasonally slacker, and coal-mining, building and retail trade also afforded less employment. In addition to the general improvement shown in industrial activity, there have doubtless been seasonal increases in agricultural work, which, though not recorded in this survey owing to the generally small unit of production, must be an important factor in the general situation. Data were compiled from 1,415 employers with an aggregate staff of 129,134 workers at July 1, as against 123,756 in their last return. This gain of 5,378 workers decidedly exceeded the average increase at July in the last fifteen years. The index, at 101.9 at the date under review, compared favourably with that of 96.3 at July 1, 1935, when the 1,348 co-operating firms reported 121,438 employees, as compared with 116,276 at June 1, 1935.

British Columbia.- Continued advances were made in British Columbia; the increase brought the index to 104.8, or more than five points higher than at July 1 of last year. A total working force of 88,694 persons was employed at the date under review by the 1,050 firms whose data were received, and who had 86,499 on their staffs at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was seasonally busier at July 1, 1936, and mining, communications, transportation, building and railway construction and services also reported considerable improvement, while curtailment was indicated in logging and highway construction. As already stated, the situation was better than at the same date in 1935; the 972 establishments then reporting had employed 82,910 workers, an increase of some 2,400 over their June 1, 1935, staffs.

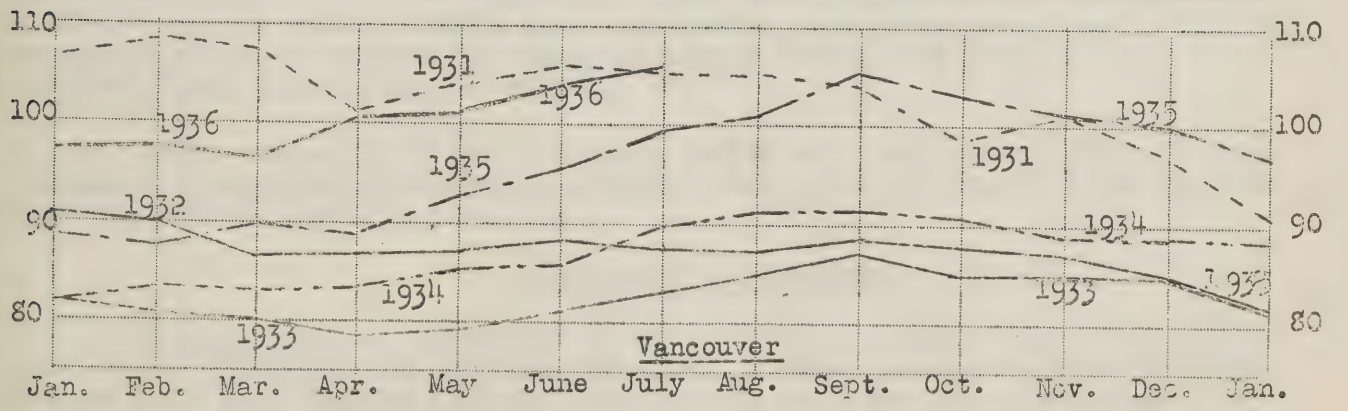
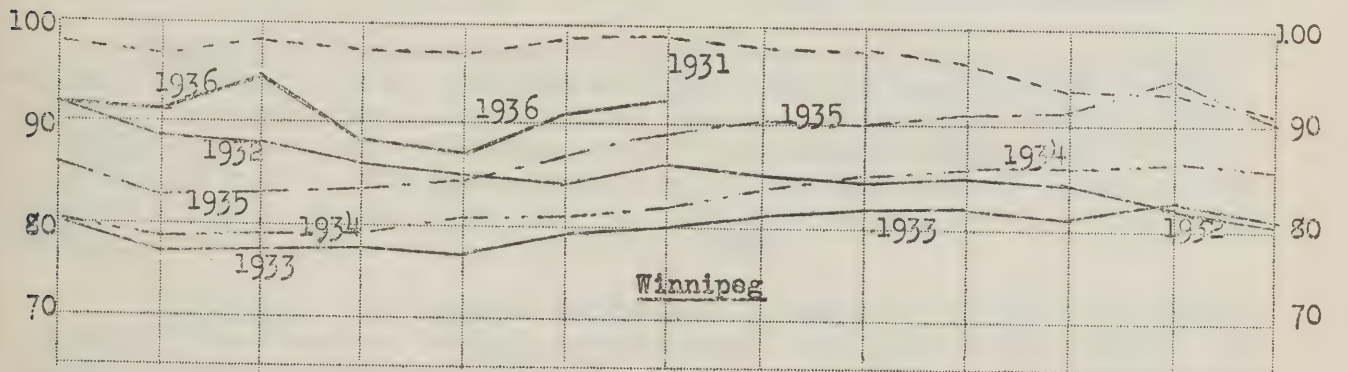
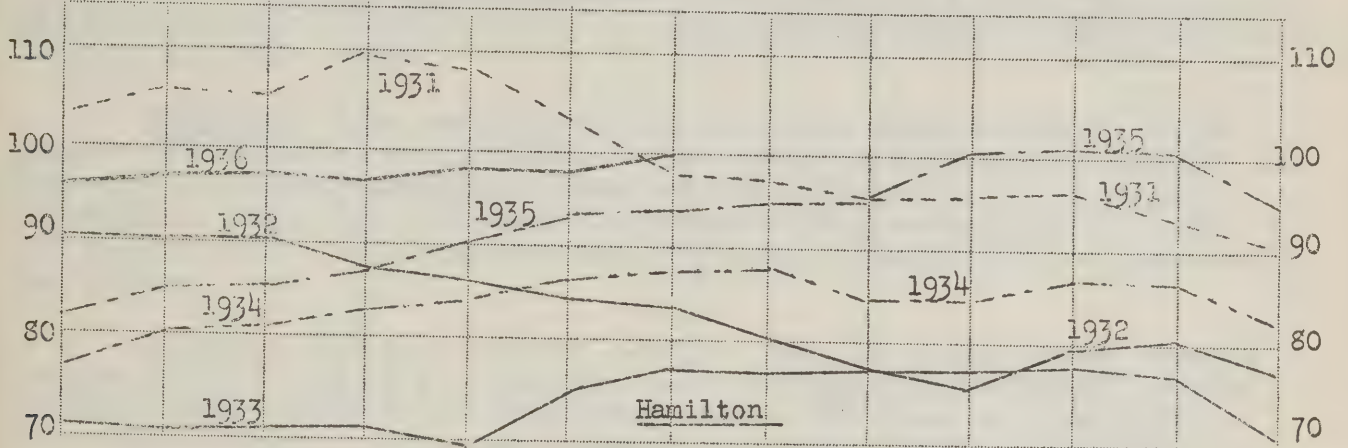
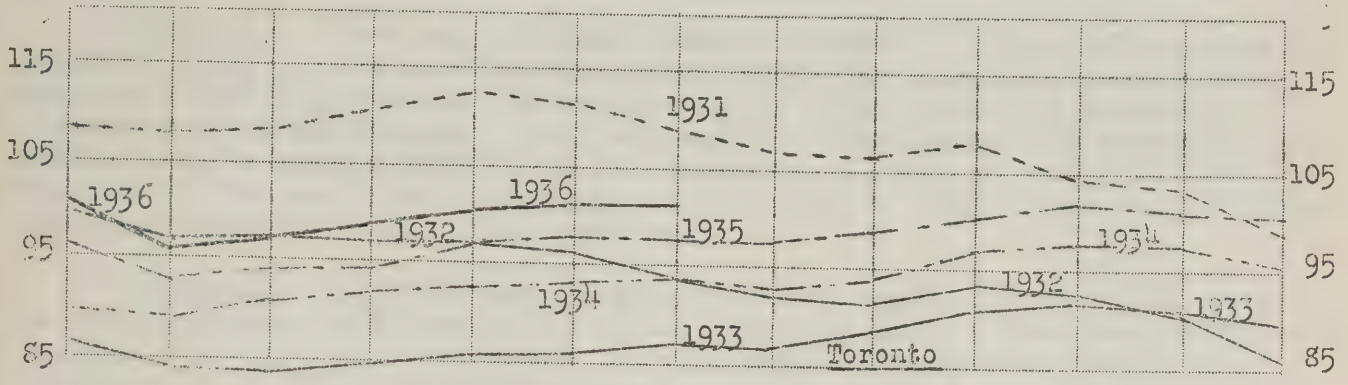
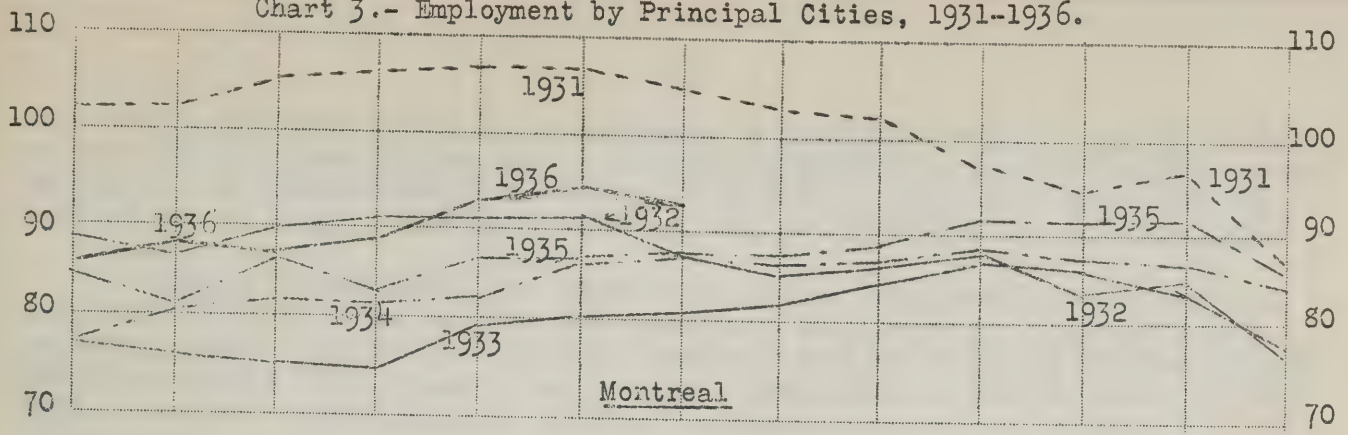
Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made - Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver - showed heightened activity, while the tendency was unfavourable in Montreal, Quebec City and Windsor. The largest gains were in Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed a small decline from the preceding month, mainly in transportation and manufacturing; within the latter, vegetable food, electrical apparatus, mineral product and musical instrument plants reported heightened activity, but there were larger reductions in textile, leather and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, work on the streets and roads and in building construction showed improvement, while services, communications and trade

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1936.



reported little general change in Montreal. A combined working force of 140,177 persons was indicated by the 1,327 co-operating employers, who had 140,341 workers at June 1. A decrease had also been noted at July 1, 1935, when the index was several points lower, standing at 86.8 as compared with 93.5 at the latest date.

Quebec.- Curtailment was reported in Quebec City, where statements were tabulated from 172 firms with 12,570 employees, compared with 12,918 in the preceding month. Employment in trade, manufacturing and building declined, while there was a gain in services. The index was lower than at the beginning of July, 1935, a general increase having then been shown.

Toronto.- There was a further moderate advance in industrial activity in Toronto at July 1, when construction and manufacturing showed improvement that was partly offset by declines in transportation; other industries generally reported only slight changes. The 1,462 employers furnishing data reduced their staffs by 457 workers to 124,560 at the beginning of July. A decline had been recorded at the same date of last year, and the July 1, 1935, index was 3.7 points lower than that of 101.4 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- Statistics were received from 190 employers with 14,401 persons on their paylists, or 230 more than in the preceding month. There were increases in manufacturing, notably in lumber and pulp and paper factories, but transportation and building construction were rather slacker. A larger gain had been indicated at July 1, 1935; however, the index then was several points lower than in the month under review.

Hamilton.- There was an advance in Hamilton, where employment was in greater volume than at the same date of last year; 549 workers were added to the forces of 284 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 31,972 at the beginning of July, 1936. Manufacturing reported improvement, notably in the iron and steel division, and transportation also showed a small gain, but construction was quieter.

Windsor.- Reduced activity, mainly in iron and steel plants, caused a decline of 1,394 persons in the staffs of the 170 reporting employers, who had 15,348 in their employ at the date under review. The index was fractionally lower than at July 1, 1935, when a similar contraction had been indicated.

Winnipeg.- Communications, transportation and construction registered moderate advances, and the tendency was also upward in manufacturing, while trade and services showed little general change. An aggregate working force of 39,861 employees was reported by the 476 co-operating firms; this was 757 more than at June 1. The improvement noted at the same date of a year ago had involved a larger number of persons, but the index of employment then was lower by 3.6 points than that of 92.7 at July 1, 1936.

Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 432 establishments employing 34,042 workers, as against 33,287 in the preceding month. There were increases in practically all groups, those in transportation and construction being most pronounced. Greater expansion had been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1935, but employment was then in smaller volume.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1931, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing at July 1 showed a further substantial increase; this advance, which was contra-seasonal in character, was greater than that indicated at the same date in any other year for which statistics are available, with the exception of 1933. The 5,749 establishments reporting had 592,292 employees at the date under review, as compared with 522,539 at June 1. The index rose from 103.4 in the preceding month to 104.7 at July 1, 1936, while the seasonally-corrected index also showed an advance from 100.6 to 101.9 at the latest date; this was higher than at July 1 in any of the last five years.

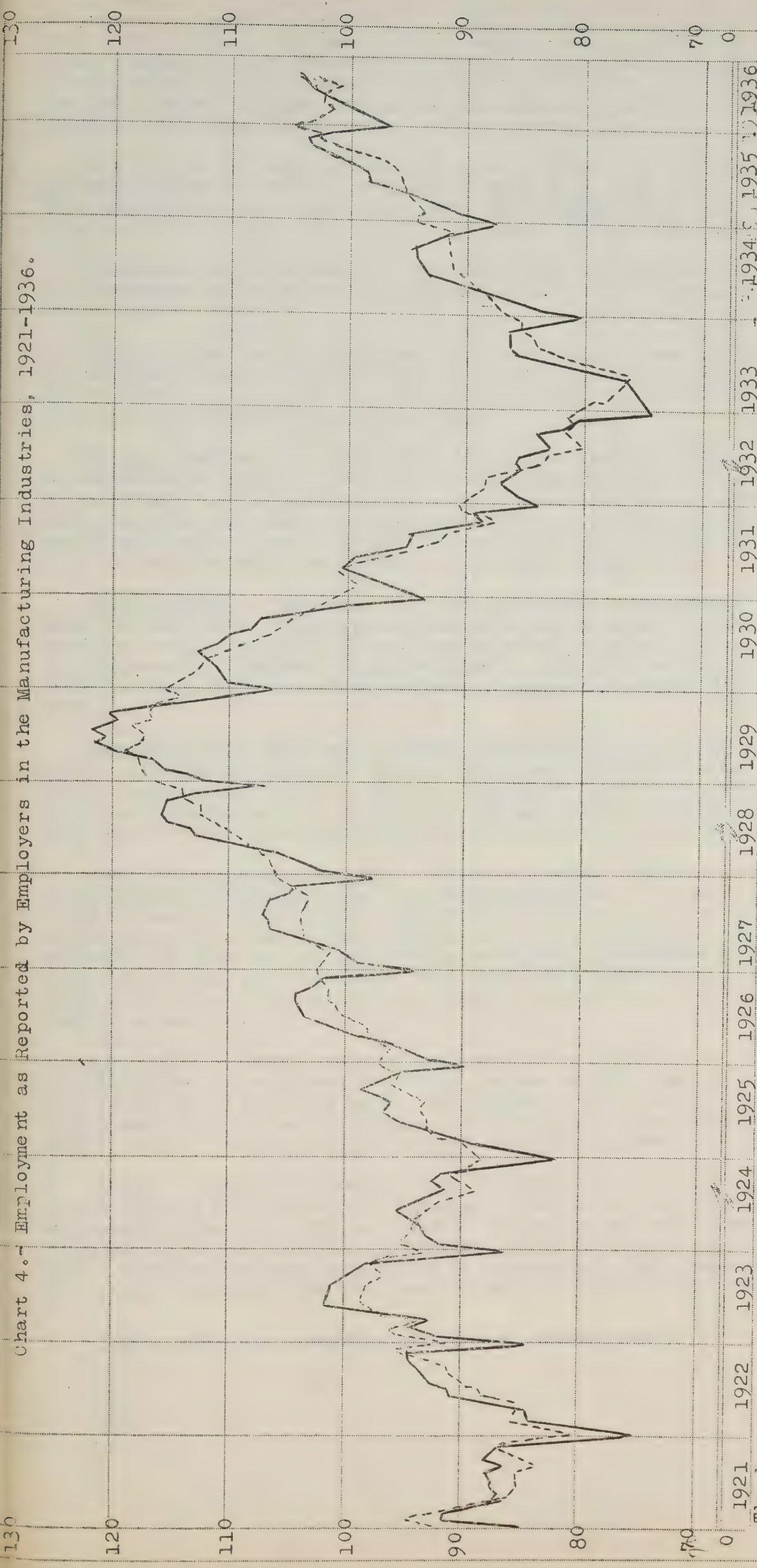


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1936.

1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

An analysis of the data for July 1, 1936, shows pronounced improvement in the animal and vegetable food, lumber and pulp and paper groups, with smaller gains in the musical instrument, rubber, tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. On the other hand, chemical, leather footwear, textile and iron and steel plants were seasonally slacker, the greatest losses being in the last-named group.

At July 1 in the years for which data are available, the unadjusted indexes in manufacturing are as follows: 1936, 104.7; 1935, 98.5; 1934, 93.8; 1933, 83.0; 1932, 85.4; 1931, 97.2; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 120.3; 1928, 113.1; 1927, 106.8; 1926, 103.1; 1925, 96.4; 1924, 94.9; 1923, 101.3; 1922, 91.1 and 1921, 87.6.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics at July 1, 1935, had numbered 5,537, and their employees had aggregated 495,013, which was a slight increase over the preceding month.

Logging.- There was a small seasonal decrease in employment in logging, 194 persons being released from the staffs of the 307 reporting firms, who employed 26,422 at July 1. A much larger decline had been recorded at the same date in 1935, when the index was many points lower.

Mining.- Returns were tabulated from 374 mine operators with 61,750 employees, as compared with 60,900 in their last report. Moderate seasonal losses occurred in coal-mines, but the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, other than coal, afforded more employment. The general index, at 134.1, was considerably higher than at the beginning of July, 1935, although the increase over the preceding month had then been on a rather larger scale.

Transportation.- Employment continued to advance in this group, there being gains in street and electric railway operation and cartage, in steam railway operation and in shipping; 434 employers reported a combined working force of 104,142 persons, as against 101,979 at June 1. Employment was in greater volume than at July 1, 1935, when there had been a larger increase over the preceding month.

Communications.- There was a further improvement in this group, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 21,798 persons on their pay-rolls, compared with 21,163 at June 1. Employment on both telegraphs and telephones was more active. A rather smaller gain had been recorded at July 1, 1935, and the index of employment in this division was then slightly lower.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further and larger increases were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries. Data were received from 1,085 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 114,600 employees, or 12,336 more than at the beginning of June, 1936. Highway and railway construction absorbed many more men, but there was a slight decline in building; employment in the railway construction group was at a higher level than at the beginning of July of last year, but work on the highways and in general building construction was in smaller volume.

Services.- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 470 employers with 28,693 persons on their staffs, as compared with 26,778 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the advance, which was on a larger scale than that noted at July 1, 1935. The index then was lower by some eight points.

Trade.- Wholesale houses reported slightly greater activity, while retail stores showed a small decrease in personnel. The result was a minor increase in employment in the trade group as a whole. Statements were tabulated from 1,241 firms having 101,258 employees, as against 101,162 at the beginning of June, 1936. Employment was more active than at the same date last summer, although more marked improvement had then been indicated by trading establishments.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment, on the whole, showed some further expansion between Apr. 27 and May 25, 1936, in which nearly all the principal industries shared; among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 13.0 at May 25, 1936, as compared with 13.8 at Apr. 27, 1936, and 15.5 at May 20, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(The notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Employment in manufacturing in the United States showed a contra-seasonal increase of 0.4 p.c. from May to June, according to data tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 24,823 establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country, having in June 4,200,590 employees. This is a sample of more than 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The preliminary index (average 1923-1925=100) stood at 86.0, compared with 85.7 in May, 1936, and with 79.7 in June, 1935. During June, 1936, the most pronounced gains in employment were seasonal in character, occurring in the food, radio and phonograph and building material divisions, but many other groups shared in the upward movement.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were also gains, notably in retail trading establishments, public utilities, building construction, mining (except of anthracite), laundries and other groups.

New York.- According to the State Department of Labor, there was a decrease of 0.4 p.c. in employment in New York factories from May 15 to June 15, when the preliminary index of employment, (average 1925-1927=100), stood at 77.2, or 6.4 p.c. higher than in June, 1935. The metal and machinery, leather, rubber, food and other divisions showed improvement in June, 1936, as compared with May, but textile, clothing and millinery and some other divisions recorded reduced activity. The general decline was slightly below the average decrease indicated from May 15 to June 15 in the last 21 years.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,633 establishments showed that they employed 259,174 persons in June, as compared with 261,144 in May, a seasonal decrease of 0.8 p.c. Employment in June, 1936, was slightly more active than in the same month in 1935. The largest losses during June of the present year were in boot and shoe and cotton factories.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the average of 1925-1927 as 100, was 90.7 in May, compared with 89.3 in April, 1936, and 85.7 in May, 1935. The metal, food and chemical groups reported increases, while textile and some other factories were slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, communications, construction and some other divisions also recorded heightened activity.

TABLE I.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
July 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
July 1, 1932	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at July 1, 1936.

100.0	8.1	28.4	41.4	13.1	9.0
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

-6-
TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	-	92.7	108.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	83.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1936.

14.2	1.3	12.6	1.5	3.2	1.6	4.0	3.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

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TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	103.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.8	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.1	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	131.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	113.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1936.

100.0	53.6	2.7	6.2	2.2	10.5	11.6	2.9	10.3
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1936	June 1 1936	July 1 1935	July 1 1934	July 1 1933	July 1 1932	July 1 1931
MANUFACTURING	53.6	104.7	103.4	98.5	93.8	83.0	85.4	97.2
Animal products - edible	2.6	134.4	127.2	125.7	132.7	130.2	114.7	112.6
Fur and products	.2	97.1	97.2	96.8	89.4	95.8	84.6	98.9
Leather and products	2.2	106.0	109.5	102.8	95.4	94.0	86.5	89.4
Boots and shoes	1.4	106.3	110.9	105.5	99.7	101.5	93.6	97.6
Lumber and products	4.6	86.8	81.1	80.8	74.7	63.7	64.8	83.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	81.3	74.7	75.8	68.1	55.2	54.7	74.5
Furniture	.7	81.8	80.4	73.3	72.5	69.1	71.2	96.1
Other lumber products	1.1	108.2	102.2	102.4	97.1	85.7	91.0	102.3
Musical instruments	.1	44.7	36.5	35.1	33.0	22.0	29.4	58.9
Plant products - edible	3.3	112.7	107.4	103.3	107.0	97.2	100.5	106.8
Pulp and paper products	6.3	102.4	100.6	96.6	95.8	86.4	87.9	97.5
Pulp and paper	2.9	95.0	91.4	87.8	88.9	74.5	73.7	87.4
Paper products	1.0	120.6	117.8	108.8	105.2	98.5	96.7	99.3
Printing and publishing	2.4	105.8	106.7	104.2	101.9	98.5	104.0	110.3
Rubber products	1.3	97.3	96.5	91.8	95.0	79.8	86.2	97.0
Textile products	10.1	115.9	116.4	110.4	107.5	95.6	96.2	96.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	131.1	128.5	125.3	122.0	103.9	103.6	97.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	94.5	89.0	87.5	90.2	75.4	79.3	81.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	135.4	136.8	130.4	114.7	108.5	99.4	92.5
Silk and silk goods	1.0	507.8	513.2	502.8	481.7	377.5	363.1	317.5
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	122.3	121.2	118.8	118.2	108.5	107.7	105.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	104.4	106.8	98.5	93.3	86.4	89.1	94.6
Other textile products	1.0	95.7	102.0	89.7	90.2	77.9	77.6	83.8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	111.6	110.6	117.5	109.5	106.6	112.0	116.2
Tobacco	.8	93.6	92.7	106.3	99.7	102.3	106.7	103.2
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	137.9	136.8	129.5	123.3	112.6	118.5	136.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	129.6	138.1	103.1	112.2	91.3	82.7	105.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	139.5	141.9	132.0	121.0	111.3	109.9	115.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	87.9	86.0	81.2	75.6	57.0	78.2	112.9
Electric light and power	1.5	118.3	113.7	113.5	109.5	110.0	117.4	127.7
Electrical apparatus	1.4	128.4	123.3	110.6	103.1	85.5	109.0	133.3
Iron and steel products	11.9	89.3	90.9	83.4	74.2	62.4	68.2	85.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	104.6	104.3	100.7	85.7	65.1	61.7	88.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	105.6	102.7	91.2	80.5	63.9	77.6	98.5
Agricultural implements	.6	63.1	65.5	59.6	42.5	38.9	28.1	39.9
Land vehicles	5.3	86.4	90.8	82.7	75.1	66.6	72.7	85.2
Automobiles and parts	1.8	124.2	139.0	131.0	105.4	73.8	87.8	73.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	64.1	61.7	58.5	51.9	37.7	62.4	81.9
Heating appliances	.5	108.2	108.3	98.3	85.8	68.2	72.6	96.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	87.5	86.2	76.1	63.5	50.1	63.8	111.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	92.2	95.5	91.3	84.7	63.3	69.9	85.8
Other iron and steel products	1.7	90.3	88.8	81.8	76.9	64.7	72.5	90.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	135.1	130.1	122.6	111.4	87.0	78.2	114.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	142.2	137.6	138.1	137.3	125.4	123.6	127.7
Miscellaneous	.6	132.3	127.9	123.8	116.0	98.7	99.8	107.2
LOGGING	2.7	93.4	94.1	82.2	86.3	49.5	34.2	38.5
MINING	6.2	134.1	132.1	121.5	107.0	93.1	95.0	104.1
Coal	2.3	83.6	83.9	81.9	78.7	76.6	83.2	90.5
Metallic ores	3.1	258.0	252.6	223.2	179.7	142.0	132.2	141.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	115.1	109.5	101.7	93.7	73.2	76.1	92.6
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	82.4	80.0	80.8	80.1	84.0	93.1	104.8
Telegraphs	.5	94.7	89.5	92.4	89.3	83.6	95.3	107.6
Telephones	1.7	79.1	77.5	77.7	77.7	84.1	92.7	104.1
TRANSPORTATION	10.5	87.1	85.4	82.7	82.6	80.5	85.9	97.7
Street railways and cartage	2.7	117.5	115.8	114.2	112.0	113.4	114.0	122.1
Steam railways	6.1	76.0	74.5	72.5	73.1	69.8	77.7	91.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	98.7	95.8	89.9	89.5	89.9	90.4	96.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.6	97.4	87.0	101.1	140.6	78.2	93.3	137.1
Building	2.1	51.3	52.0	57.3	52.2	39.0	59.1	117.3
Highway	5.6	147.7	129.8	170.2	310.0	129.2	149.7	201.8
Railway	3.9	97.5	82.7	81.5	73.0	71.1	77.3	101.9
SERVICES	2.9	131.7	123.0	123.6	119.7	111.5	119.9	130.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	128.7	114.7	122.2	121.3	109.3	118.2	133.7
Professional	.2	131.4	129.3	122.8	117.7	113.1	130.7	125.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	136.7	135.3	126.0	117.5	114.5	119.5	128.0
TRADE	10.3	127.3	127.1	122.1	119.1	111.8	115.4	124.0
Retail	7.6	134.4	134.5	128.9	126.5	118.1	121.8	130.7
Wholesale	2.7	111.0	110.0	106.4	102.0	97.2	100.8	109.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	104.6	102.0	99.5	101.0	84.5	88.7	103.8

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY			ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).						
Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	July 1 1936	June 1 1936	July 1 1935	July 1 1934	July 1 1933	July 1 1932	July 1 1931
Maritime - Provinces	All Manufacturing	34.3	104.2	103.3	101.7	99.9	84.4	83.7	92.3
	Lumber products	5.2	99.7	92.3	97.0	96.5	64.3	64.6	73.1
	Pulp and paper	5.1	156.1	146.8	138.2	156.1	133.7	127.7	138.3
	Textile products	3.8	83.4	83.6	83.7	89.0	76.2	77.0	70.2
	Iron and steel	10.3	101.5	100.5	100.4	91.4	74.2	65.5	86.9
	Other manufactures	9.9	101.9	106.8	101.9	96.9	93.4	102.7	103.7
	Logging	2.4	89.7	96.2	123.2	139.7	52.5	41.9	11.7
	Mining	20.0	107.3	105.0	100.8	96.6	91.0	97.1	108.2
	Communications	2.5	93.1	86.6	88.0	85.4	82.2	94.7	114.2
	Transportation	9.2	63.8	61.0	62.0	61.8	76.9	80.1	80.8
	Construction	22.4	197.4	147.5	177.0	138.8	120.3	153.3	210.2
	Services	2.1	201.2	164.8	186.4	176.0	159.9	196.4	232.8
	Trade	7.1	121.8	118.6	115.8	113.6	103.0	108.0	123.5
	All Industries	100.0	111.7	103.4	106.7	100.4	89.9	96.4	109.4
Quebec	All Manufacturing	60.8	105.0	103.7	98.1	95.3	84.9	87.8	100.9
	Lumber products	3.8	97.7	89.1	90.7	93.3	79.0	74.8	98.2
	Pulp and paper	8.1	97.4	96.1	92.1	92.4	81.3	82.3	90.3
	Textile products	17.4	125.4	124.2	116.4	113.6	97.9	98.8	98.5
	Iron and steel	9.7	81.9	82.9	71.8	67.9	60.3	67.9	93.6
	Other manufactures	21.8	108.9	107.5	104.6	100.5	93.2	96.8	111.9
	Logging	4.1	137.3	138.6	105.7	128.0	60.6	52.2	51.2
	Mining	2.9	184.6	177.3	150.8	136.0	101.2	93.7	95.8
	Communications	1.7	71.5	70.8	72.0	72.3	79.7	90.6	99.3
	Transportation	10.5	88.7	89.1	85.5	85.3	78.9	86.2	98.5
	Construction	9.6	69.7	63.8	68.4	71.4	63.4	69.3	117.6
	Services	2.5	114.4	108.0	110.3	103.8	100.6	106.8	110.2
	Trade	7.9	136.3	135.4	125.8	129.7	123.4	128.8	132.7
	All Industries	100.0	101.6	99.8	94.8	94.1	83.0	86.6	103.2
Ontario	All Manufacturing	62.7	104.8	104.0	99.0	92.3	81.1	84.5	95.4
	Lumber products	4.1	76.8	69.5	73.0	69.6	60.2	66.2	88.6
	Pulp and paper	6.6	101.2	99.7	96.7	94.5	85.8	88.4	97.6
	Textile products	10.7	109.5	111.1	106.7	102.9	95.1	95.3	97.0
	Iron and steel	16.4	94.3	97.0	89.2	76.5	60.8	67.3	81.0
	Other manufactures	24.9	119.6	116.8	111.1	107.3	95.7	97.5	108.1
	Logging	1.8	79.3	67.7	60.5	58.4	46.9	18.9	28.2
	Mining	5.3	217.5	215.7	188.6	153.9	127.8	123.8	139.6
	Communications	2.0	76.8	76.5	75.8	76.2	81.6	90.7	101.0
	Transportation	7.4	83.9	82.8	79.7	81.3	77.5	86.1	99.8
	Construction	7.9	89.8	83.3	111.9	243.3	82.2	99.3	137.0
	Services	2.8	150.2	146.5	146.3	141.7	129.7	132.4	146.0
	Trade	10.1	133.7	134.3	132.1	128.0	118.2	120.7	130.9
	All Industries	100.0	106.2	104.7	102.7	109.9	85.0	89.2	102.7
Prairie Provinces	All Manufacturing	30.0	102.7	101.0	96.8	89.6	85.7	90.5	100.9
	Lumber products	2.1	94.6	90.9	94.3	89.8	84.4	79.3	93.7
	Pulp and paper	2.7	92.2	92.3	87.8	82.4	85.4	88.5	100.9
	Textile products	2.0	118.4	124.1	116.2	114.3	99.9	97.8	96.0
	Iron and steel	9.9	79.9	79.7	76.7	70.5	69.1	75.2	91.0
	Other manufactures	13.3	133.2	127.4	121.8	111.8	104.8	112.0	115.9
	Logging	.1	10.8	17.1	52.1	43.2	16.3	13.7	14.2
	Mining	6.4	94.2	95.3	92.0	83.0	80.5	80.4	86.6
	Communications	2.8	92.4	84.7	89.6	87.3	88.9	96.9	109.0
	Transportation	19.7	93.6	90.7	87.7	86.0	83.6	85.2	98.6
	Construction	19.2	106.8	93.7	99.5	110.0	75.1	88.9	141.0
	Services	3.8	123.2	104.5	105.0	106.0	103.7	117.9	133.7
	Trade	18.0	112.9	113.0	107.5	102.3	100.0	103.6	111.1
	All Industries	100.0	101.9	97.7	96.3	94.1	85.0	90.5	108.9
British Columbia	All Manufacturing	40.5	105.4	100.3	96.6	93.8	83.6	75.9	91.5
	Lumber products	13.3	88.4	88.1	78.1	58.3	52.2	51.5	65.1
	Pulp and paper	5.6	113.5	109.1	103.2	97.6	89.9	90.6	107.1
	Textile products	1.1	114.9	125.5	105.5	102.7	81.3	100.5	99.8
	Iron and steel	3.1	71.9	71.7	68.6	65.3	53.3	65.1	86.0
	Other manufactures	17.4	131.7	118.1	123.3	141.4	125.6	100.1	117.8
	Logging	6.3	77.5	90.4	77.2	67.1	45.9	34.6	49.8
	Mining	8.8	96.8	94.3	93.2	79.6	63.8	72.0	76.1
	Communications	3.4	108.9	104.7	104.0	99.8	98.3	103.2	121.2
	Transportation	13.2	100.9	94.3	93.9	90.3	90.7	92.2	103.9
	Construction	14.4	116.3	115.7	121.4	115.6	89.4	119.6	141.7
	Services	3.4	109.3	103.6	98.2	98.4	85.1	98.2	107.5
	Trade	10.0	124.6	123.1	116.6	109.0	97.2	103.4	114.1
	All Industries	100.0	104.8	102.2	99.5	94.1	81.8	83.7	97.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

-11-

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	Weight	1/ Relative July 1 June 1 July 1 July 1 July 1 July 1 July 1						
		1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.9	96.2	97.2	89.3	87.3	80.3	85.3	100.3
Plant products & edible	4.5	113.7	111.6	107.1	104.9	99.9	100.3	111.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	102.3	103.6	99.6	101.3	95.6	104.8	106.9
Textiles	14.7	101.9	105.0	96.0	93.1	83.0	86.9	87.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.8	105.6	105.9	108.2	107.3	105.7	111.3	111.7
Iron and steel	14.4	80.0	82.2	68.2	65.5	59.6	66.6	89.6
Other manufactures	21.8	99.2	98.7	92.8	91.0	83.4	87.2	109.3
Communications	2.6	62.4	61.6	63.6	64.4	73.4	82.1	88.4
Transportation	10.3	95.8	100.1	95.1	93.4	90.7	99.8	105.8
Construction	5.7	50.7	42.6	38.1	51.0	49.4	68.7	114.9
Trade	12.9	129.1	129.1	119.7	122.5	118.9	123.7	131.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	93.5	93.7	86.8	86.7	81.5	88.6	105.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.9	97.0	98.3	97.0	95.0	96.1	104.2	120.0
Leather products	20.9	104.5	107.0	102.6	99.8	111.0	110.5	122.3
Other manufactures	41.0	93.6	94.2	94.5	92.7	89.2	101.2	118.7
Transportation	13.2	91.4	95.1	95.4	97.9	99.6	110.5	129.3
Construction	6.5	73.3	90.8	130.3	100.3	99.6	80.2	134.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	94.5	96.8	99.0	96.1	99.4	104.8	122.2
Toronto- Manufacturing	63.0	99.3	98.8	93.8	89.9	82.7	88.4	100.3
Plant products - edible	5.4	108.4	108.0	101.8	105.1	102.4	102.2	110.2
Printing and publishing	9.2	116.8	116.6	112.7	108.1	102.4	107.0	112.6
Textiles	11.1	86.4	89.3	85.2	84.5	83.7	84.1	95.1
Iron and steel	9.8	81.8	81.7	75.8	69.3	56.0	68.4	84.8
Other manufactures	27.5	106.7	104.3	99.3	93.9	85.1	91.5	103.1
Communications	2.7	64.5	64.2	65.5	68.4	74.7	83.0	91.2
Transportation	6.0	93.7	95.6	92.8	92.3	92.8	100.7	132.3
Construction	2.8	60.7	58.7	65.5	57.9	48.3	81.9	125.8
Trade	20.8	125.2	125.3	124.1	120.9	113.3	117.1	129.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	101.4	101.1	97.7	94.1	87.7	94.6	109.0
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.1	99.4	95.0	93.6	91.1	80.9	86.7	105.8
Lumber products	5.3	64.2	44.1	62.3	75.8	77.0	50.0	69.1
Pulp and paper	15.5	94.0	87.7	90.7	89.4	65.9	82.7	101.3
Other manufactures	26.3	116.2	118.7	107.1	97.9	93.6	103.3	129.9
Construction	14.3	144.2	148.3	161.3	136.5	107.6	125.3	191.5
Trade	18.1	134.9	135.2	121.3	115.1	107.1	109.7	112.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	110.0	108.2	106.2	102.4	91.5	99.3	121.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.1	98.1	95.9	92.0	84.8	75.0	77.9	89.6
Textiles	17.9	89.5	87.0	88.1	87.9	78.4	79.1	87.0
Electrical apparatus	10.0	104.1	103.4	93.4	86.3	71.5	98.3	110.7
Iron and steel	29.1	92.5	87.0	82.5	70.6	62.3	56.2	71.8
Other manufactures	24.1	111.5	113.9	109.1	102.5	92.6	100.5	108.9
Construction	2.5	49.7	54.1	52.8	60.2	44.6	116.2	185.7
Trade	8.5	129.2	130.6	123.5	119.7	99.2	107.1	116.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	99.4	97.6	93.9	87.5	77.2	84.4	98.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.6	119.2	132.5	121.9	105.6	82.1	92.4	92.7
Iron and steel	61.4	113.0	132.1	121.8	100.0	74.9	87.1	85.6
Other manufactures	21.2	141.9	134.1	122.5	126.1	111.5	114.6	121.3
Construction	2.0	34.6	31.8	26.3	32.6	21.8	14.7	58.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	113.0	123.2	113.4	100.6	80.5	89.6	94.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.6	98.7	98.2	94.0	86.9	84.3	88.7	103.0
Animal products - edible	5.9	129.8	121.9	130.2	120.4	110.6	114.0	106.6
Printing and publishing	5.2	96.6	96.6	95.5	105.1	102.1	106.5	100.4
Textiles	5.8	132.0	132.6	122.5	88.8	94.5	97.7	104.5
Iron and steel	18.4	79.3	80.8	74.1	120.4	102.0	98.2	97.7
Other manufactures	14.3	112.4	110.4	107.3	75.4	74.9	81.4	103.8
Transportation	10.0	78.5	74.6	78.7	76.7	74.8	78.1	83.6
Construction	3.3	46.3	40.3	52.6	36.0	20.3	56.0	92.7
Trade	29.0	97.2	97.1	93.1	87.8	87.8	92.9	100.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	92.7	90.9	89.1	82.7	80.3	87.0	99.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.5	106.8	106.4	101.6	88.8	80.8	82.7	96.9
Lumber products	8.5	75.6	79.7	78.4	53.7	52.2	46.8	57.3
Other manufactures	30.0	121.0	118.6	112.3	104.8	94.1	98.5	116.9
Communications	7.4	107.3	104.3	103.5	99.8	97.3	101.0	113.7
Transportation	18.6	107.7	101.2	98.0	98.2	96.0	98.9	106.5
Construction	7.6	67.6	63.7	64.1	35.7	41.0	60.1	114.5
Services	6.1	105.5	101.9	96.4	97.4	82.1	89.6	100.6
Trade	21.7	128.1	128.1	121.7	112.6	99.4	105.5	117.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	106.0	103.8	99.9	89.8	83.4	88.7	106.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA
DEPARTMENT TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
AUGUST
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1936

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

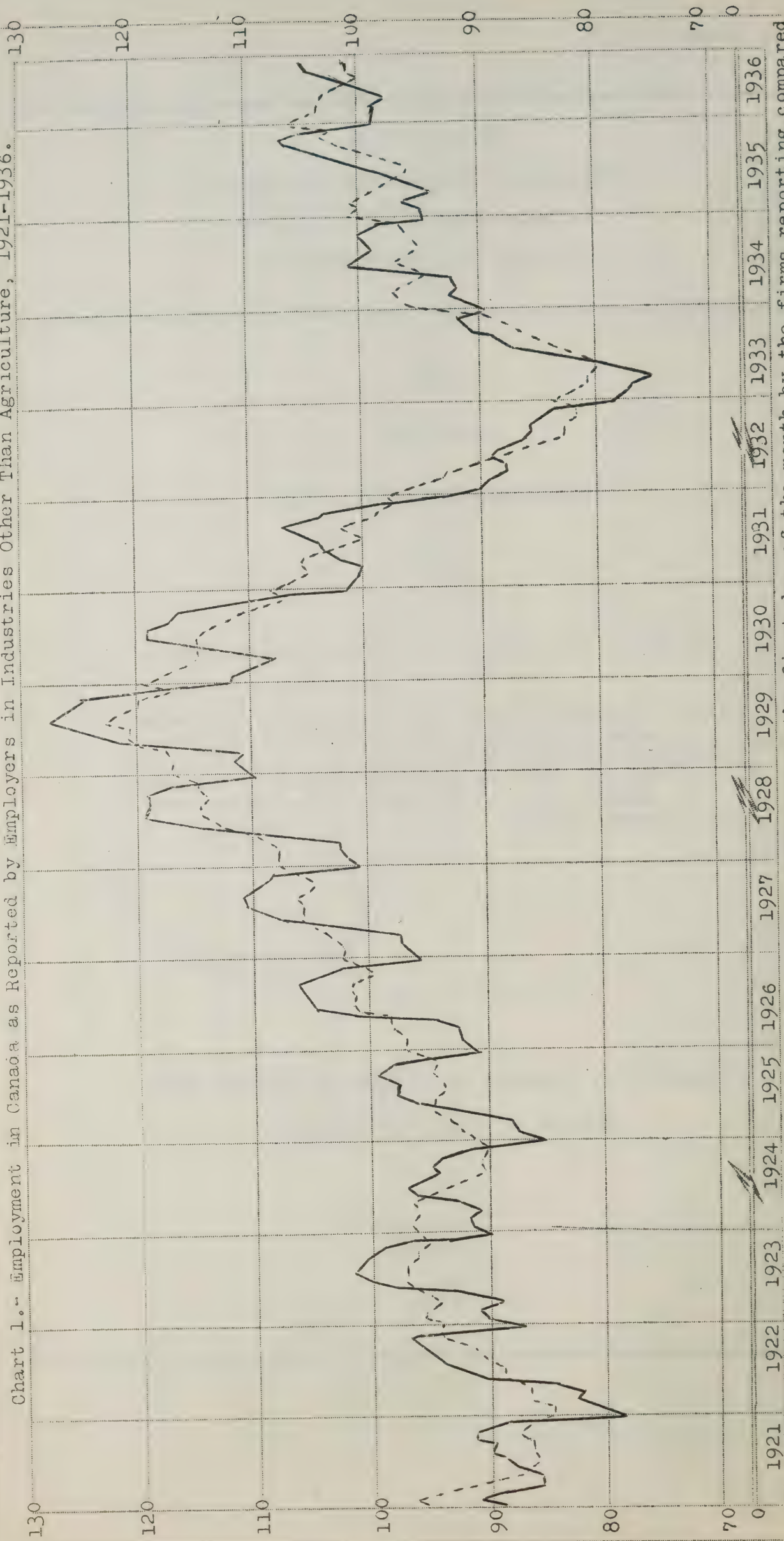


Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA
1936

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Aug. 31, 1936.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment at the beginning of August showed further improvement, continuing the moderately forward movement that has characterized the industrial situation in the last four months. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,795 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 998,564 persons, as compared with 988,838 at July 1. The index number, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 104.6 in the preceding month to 105.6 at Aug. 1, when it was 4.5 points higher than at the same date in 1935.

The experience of the years, 1921-1935, shows that employment usually though not invariably gains at the beginning of August, there being, on the average, a fractional increase in the index. The advance at the latest date rather exceeded this average increase so that the Aug. 1 index, after correction for seasonal influences, very slightly advanced, standing when adjusted at 101.1, as compared with 100.9 in the preceding month.

As already stated, the unadjusted employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 105.6 at the beginning of August, 1936, compared with 104.6 at July 1, while at Aug. 1 in the fifteen preceding years, the crude index was as follows: 1935, 101.1; 1934, 99.9; 1933, 87.1; 1932, 86.3; 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

The improvement noted at the date under review was quite widely distributed, geographically and industrially. There were gains in each of the five economic areas except Quebec, where a slight decline was indicated; the trend was also upward in all the main industrial groups except logging and retail trade, both of which reported seasonal losses. Manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction recorded the largest additions to payrolls, while the gains in communications, services and wholesale trade were also considerable. An analysis by industries is given in greater detail beginning on page 3.

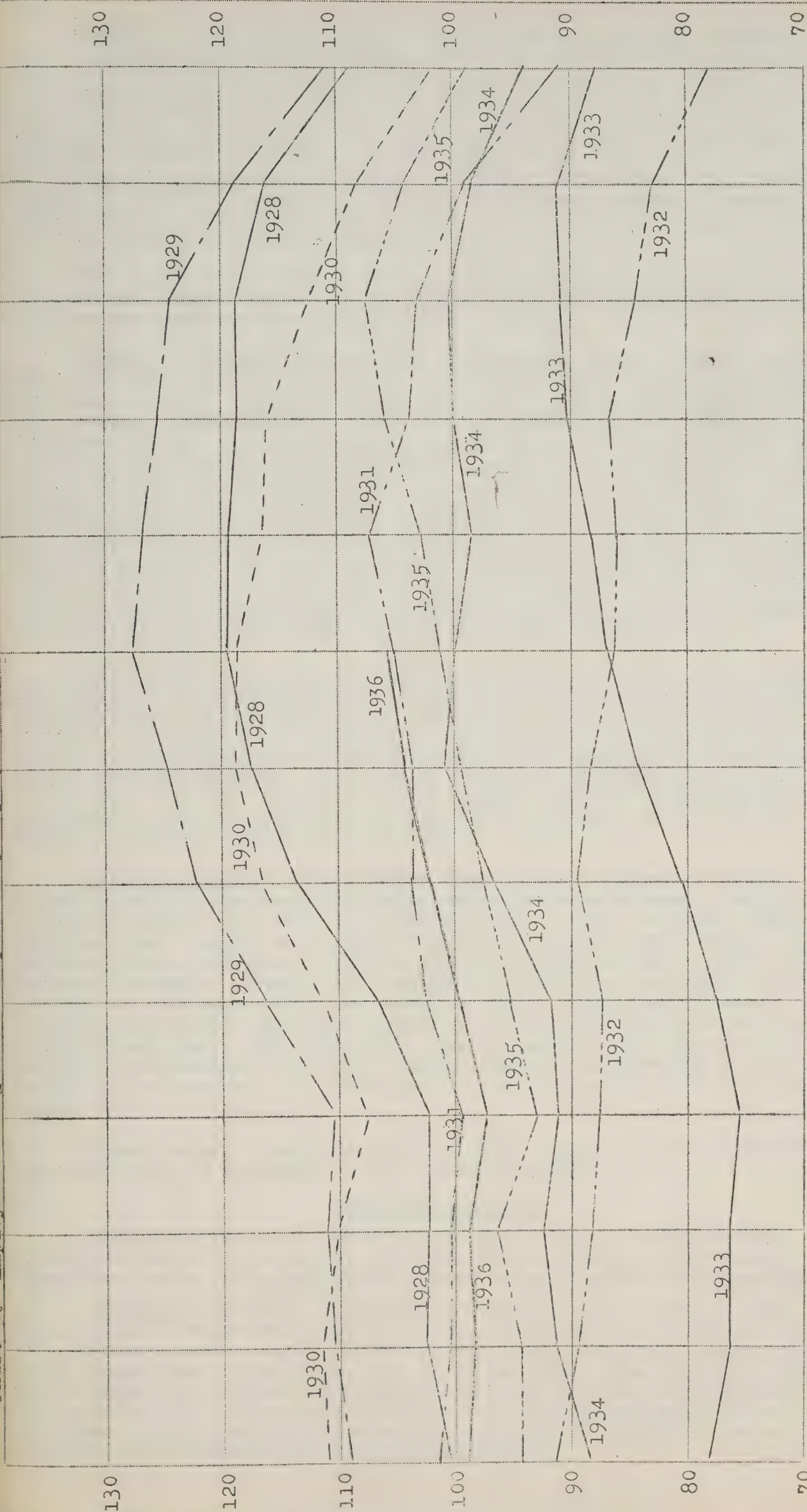
For Aug. 1, 1935, 9,387 firms had reported an aggregate payroll of 949,940 persons, while in the preceding month they had had 934,633 employees. The gain then had occurred mainly in manufacturing, construction and maintenance and transportation.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Activity increased in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while there were moderate reductions in personnel in Quebec. Employment in all five economic areas was in greater volume than at the same date in any of the last four years.

Maritime Provinces.— Statements were tabulated from 691 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 81,675 persons, or 1,597 more than in the preceding month. Building, highway and railway construction, coal-mining and services recorded heightened activity at the beginning of August, 1936; within the manufacturing group, iron and steel works showed moderate increases, but fish-preserving and textile factories were slacker, the losses being mainly seasonal in character. Logging also reported a decided contraction, resulting from between-seasonal dullness. The general index, at 113.9, was over seven points higher than at the same date in 1935, when little general change had been indicated; it was also higher than at the beginning of August in any other year since 1930. The 676 employers reporting for Aug. 1, 1935, had 76,197 persons on their payrolls.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1928-1936.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Quebec.— A moderate decline was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 2,312 establishments with 280,344 workers, as against 280,973 at July 1. The level of employment was higher than at Aug. 1, 1935, when an advance had been made; the index at the latest date, standing at 101.3, was rather more than four points above that for the same month of last summer. Mining, local transportation, building and railway construction and hotels and restaurants reported increased employment at the date under review, while there were reductions in manufacturing as a whole, in logging, shipping and retail trade; within the manufacturing division, there were considerable gains in leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper and electric current plants, but lumber, textile and some other divisions were slacker.

For Aug. 1 of last year, 2,233 employers had reported 267,275 workers, as compared with 260,442 at July 1. The manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries had shared in the improvement then indicated.

Ontario.— Industrial employment in this province showed a further betterment, the 4,317 firms co-operating at Aug. 1 having 413,724 employees, or 3,530 more than at July 1. The gain compared favourably with the loss recorded, on the average, in the years since 1920. Most of the advance occurred in mining, transportation and construction, while services were also somewhat busier. On the other hand, manufacturing, as a whole, logging and retail trade were slacker; within the group of factory employment, iron and steel showed pronounced seasonal curtailment, but food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and beverage, electric current, non-ferrous metal and some other divisions afforded greater employment. Employment at Aug. 1, 1935, had shown a decline as compared with the preceding month, and the index number then was several points lower, standing at 102.4, as compared with 107.1 at the latest date. Returns had been tabulated for the beginning of August of last year from 4,119 employers with 392,517 persons on their payrolls, a number slightly smaller than in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.— The situation in the Prairie Provinces continued to improve; the 1,428 establishments furnishing data had 131,706 workers, as compared with 129,260 at the beginning of July. There were general gains, heightened activity being indicated in manufacturing, mining, communications, highway construction, transportation, services and trade, while employment in logging showed little change on the whole. The level of employment was higher than at Aug. 1 of last year, the index standing at 103.9 compared with 98.7 at the same date in 1935, when a total of 1,361 firms had reported an aggregate staff of 124,672 persons, or 3,014 more than at July 1, 1935.

British Columbia.— Further marked expansion was registered in British Columbia, mainly in manufacturing, while transportation also showed considerably heightened activity, and there were moderate gains in trade, services, mining and communications. Logging and highway construction, however, were slacker. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains occurred in fish and fruit and vegetable canneries. Returns were compiled from 1,047 firms employing 91,115 persons, or 2,782 more than in the preceding month. A much larger increase had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, but the index was then slightly lower than at the latest date, when it was also higher than at Aug. 1 in any of the preceding four years. The 998 employers co-operating at that date in 1935 had reported 89,279 on their payrolls, as against 83,116 in the preceding month.

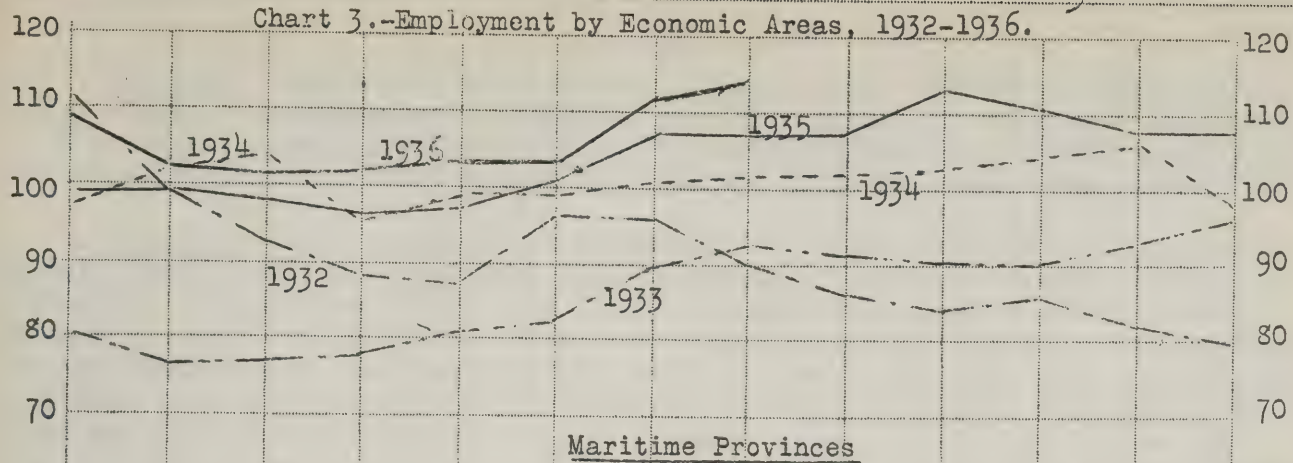
Index numbers by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1932.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

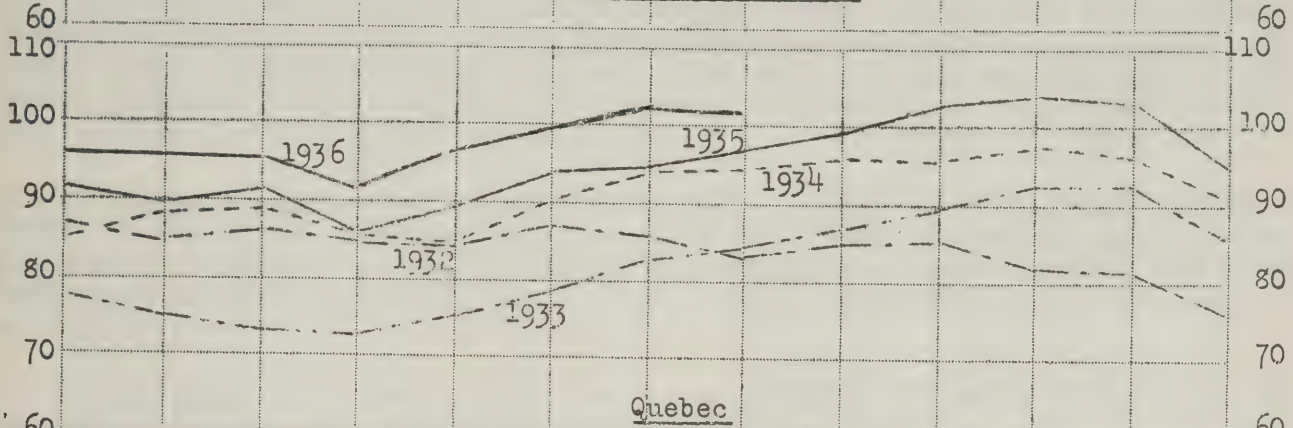
Employment increased in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; Quebec City, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement, while in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto curtailment was indicated.

Montreal.— There was a decline in Montreal at the date under review, for which the 1,340 co-operating firms reported a combined payroll of 138,226 employees, or 1,838 fewer than at July 1. Manufacturing, road construction, shipping and retail trade showed contractions, while local and steam railway operation afforded greater employment. Within the manufacturing group, textiles were seasonally quiet and there were also losses in food and iron and steel plants, while leather and some other factories reported improvement. Activity was greater than at Aug. 1, 1935, although an increase had then been indicated.

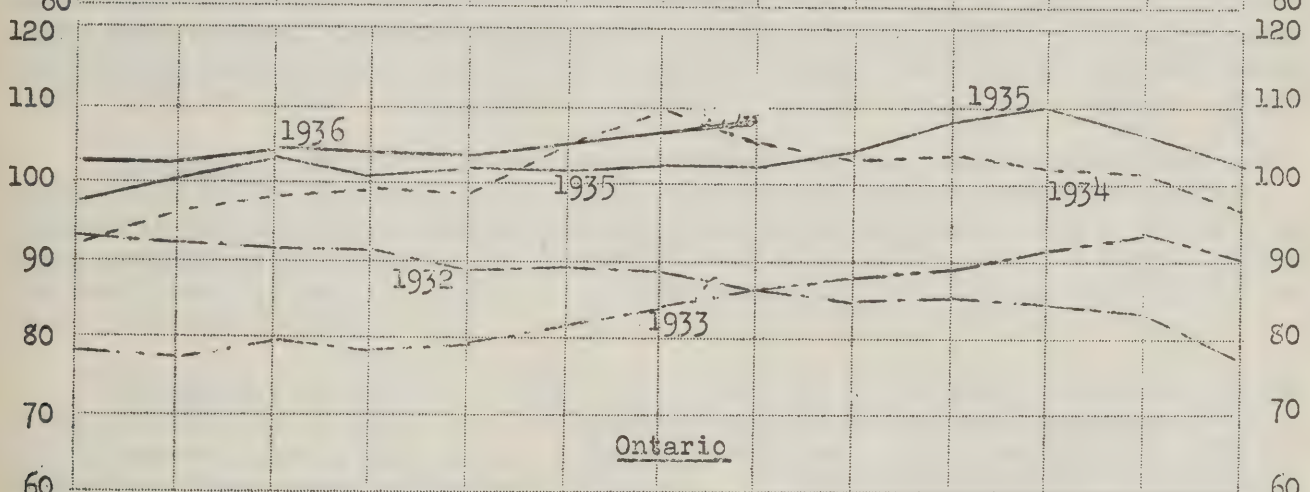
Chart 3.-Employment by Economic Areas, 1932-1936.



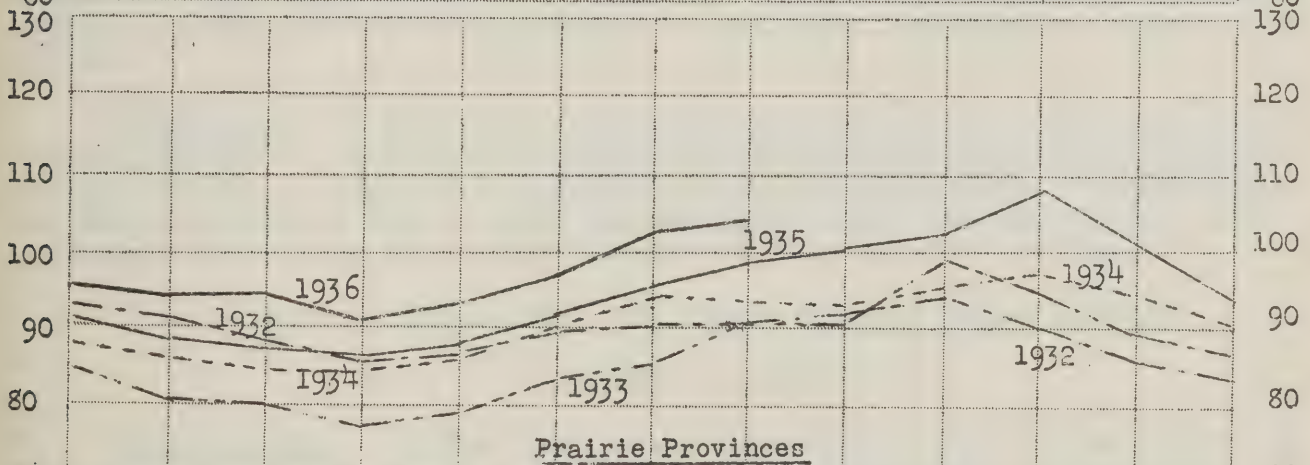
Maritime Provinces



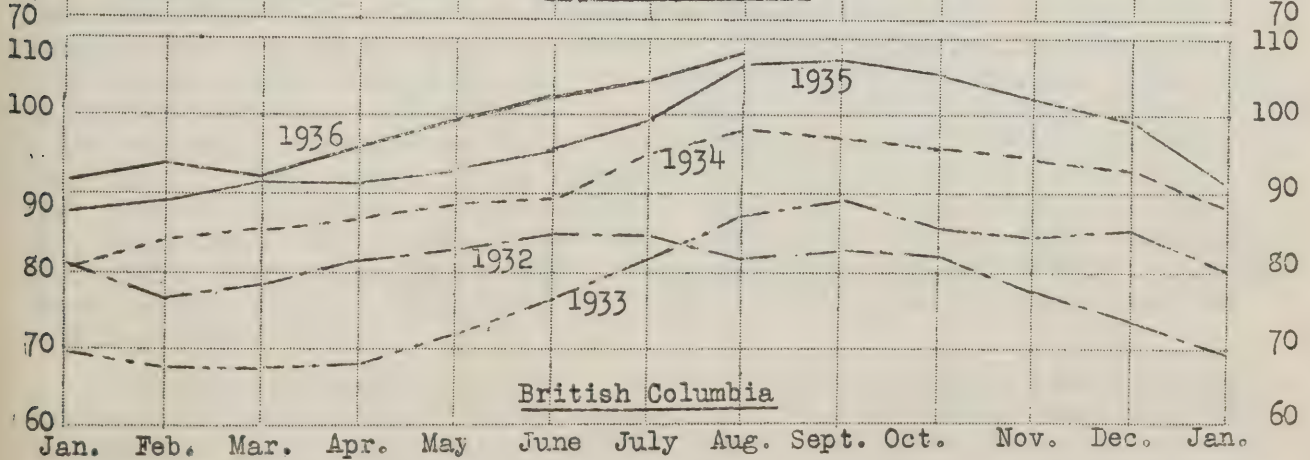
Quebec



Ontario



Prairie Provinces



British Columbia

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

Quebec.— Improvement was reported in Quebec City, mainly in manufacturing and services. Statements were received from 168 employers whose staffs aggregated 12,844 workers, compared with 12,539 in the preceding month. A rather smaller gain had taken place at Aug. 1 of a year ago, but the index was then a few points higher.

Toronto.— There was a slight falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,466 firms employing 125,094 persons, or 263 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced at Aug. 1 in twelve of the fifteen years for which statistics are available; the contraction this year was decidedly smaller than at the same date in 1935, being also less than the average loss recorded at Aug. 1 in the period, 1922-1935. The index was higher than at the beginning of August in any of the years since 1931. Manufacturing showed a small decline as compared with July 1, there being reductions in textile, iron and steel and some other factories, but increases in non-ferrous metal, printing and publishing, food and other works. Trade was affected by mid-summer dullness, and the service division also released help, while transportation and construction showed improvement.

Ottawa.— Employment in Ottawa declined, 335 persons being released from the forces of the 191 co-operating employers, who had 14,099 workers at Aug. 1. There was a gain in transportation, but trade, construction and manufacturing were slacker. Employment at the beginning of August, 1935, had also decreased, but the index then was rather lower.

Hamilton.— There were further moderate additions to staffs in Hamilton, 281 establishments reporting 32,065 persons on their pay lists, as against 31,957 in their last return. Manufacturing showed a minor increase, mainly in food production, while other industries reported little general change. Employment was more active than at the same date of last year, although a larger advance had then been noted.

Windsor.— The trend of employment in Windsor was upward; statistics were received from 172 firms employing 15,684 workers, or 318 more than at July 1. Automobile and other iron and steel works reduced their staffs, but food and other manufacturing establishments and trade afforded more employment. A large decline had been shown at Aug. 1, 1935, as compared with the preceding month, and the index then was between eight and nine points lower than at the date under review.

Winnipeg.— A further increase was indicated in Winnipeg, according to 476 firms who had 40,256 employees, as compared with 39,808 at the beginning of July. Little general change took place in manufacturing as a whole, while trade and some other divisions showed moderate improvement. A favourable trend had also been in evidence at the same date of last year, but employment was then at a rather lower level.

Vancouver.— In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation and trade afforded greater employment. Returns were compiled from 433 employers with 35,048 persons on their staffs, as compared with 34,034 in the preceding month. A smaller gain had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1935, and the index number was then between seven and eight points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 109.2.

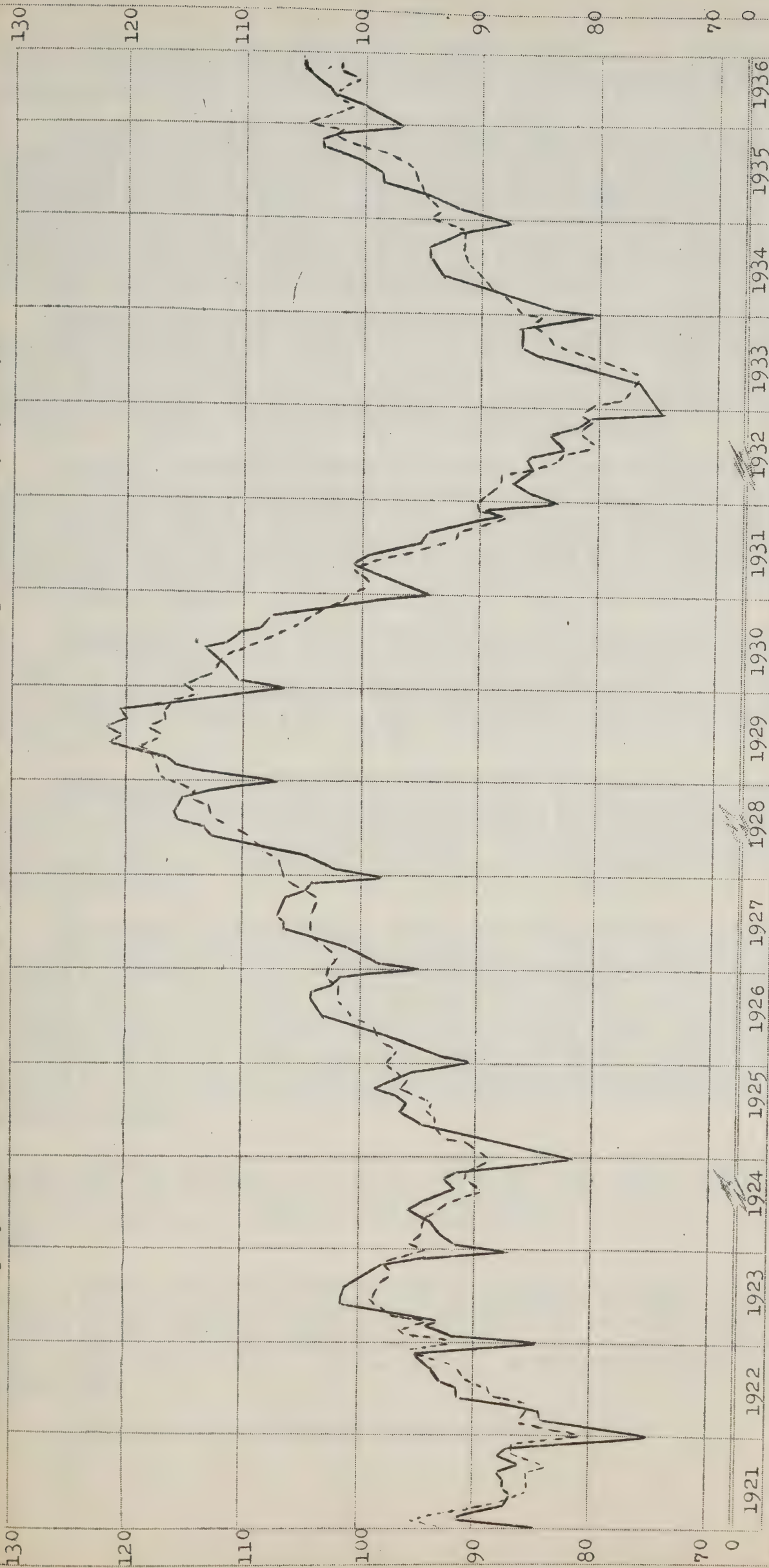
Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.— Further improvement took place at Aug. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,758 of which reported 531,089 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 529,726 at July 1. Employment in this group has, on the average, shown a very slight advance at Aug. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920; the increase this year approximated the average, but was smaller than that noted at the beginning of August in 1935. The crude index stood at 104.9 (the highest since Oct. 1, 1930), while in the preceding month it was 104.7, and at Aug. 1 in other years of the record was as follows:— 1935, 99.8; 1934, 94.2; 1933, 85.2; 1932, 82.6; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 121.6; 1928, 115.2; 1927, 107.0; 1926, 103.6; 1925, 95.8; 1924, 93.3; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 92.9 and 1921, 88.0. After correction for seasonal variation, the index at 101.9, was unchanged from the preceding month.

The firms reporting for Aug. 1, 1936, showed the seventh consecutive gain recorded in as many months; during this period, the co-operating manufacturers have enlarged their staffs by over 42,000 persons, while the index has risen by rather better than eight points since the opening of the year. It is also noteworthy that the index at the beginning of August was 5.1 p.c. higher than at

Chart 4. Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

Aug. 1, 1935, while it was nearly 41 p.c. higher than the Jan. 1, 1933, index of 74.4, the low point in manufacturing employment in this record of nearly sixteen years.

Increased activity was indicated at the date under review in the leather, lumber, musical instrument, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and beverage, electric current, non-ferrous metal and mineral product industries; the seasonal gains in fish and fruit and vegetable canning were most extensive. On the other hand, declines took place in textile and iron and steel plants, where they were seasonal in character. For Aug. 1, 1935, returns had been compiled from 5,569 manufacturers with 501,930 employees, while in the preceding month they had 495,125 persons on their payroll.

Logging.— Seasonal dullness affected employment in logging camps in all provinces; statements were tabulated from 309 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 24,059 persons, or 2,373 fewer than in the preceding month. Smaller losses had been reported at Aug. 1, 1935, when the index stood at 79.0, as compared with 85.0 at the date under review; this index is higher than at the beginning of August in other years for which data are available.

Mining.— Substantial increases were indicated in metallic ore, coal and other non-metallic mineral mining; an aggregate working force of 63,601 persons was employed by the 383 reporting operators, who had 61,717 employees at July 1. The general gain exceeded that noted at Aug. 1 in any other year since 1920 except 1933, while the index at 137.9 at the latest date was at its maximum for this record, chiefly as a result of the great activity prevailing in the mining of the precious metals.

Communications.— There was a further advance in employment in communications at Aug. 1, the companies and branches whose statistics were received having 22,280 workers in their employ, as against 21,815 in the preceding month. Both telegraphs and telephones showed improvement. The number engaged in this group was rather larger than at the same date of last year, when a smaller increase had been indicated.

Transportation.— Employment increased in local and steam railway transportation, but there was a slight decline in shipping and stevedoring. Returns were tabulated from 437 employers whose payrolls rose from 104,043 persons at July 1, to 105,917 at the beginning of August. This gain in the group as a whole was smaller than that noted at Aug. 1 of last year, but the index was then some three points lower.

Construction and Maintenance.— Further but smaller additions to staffs were registered in this group, building, highway and railway construction work showing heightened activity. The general movement was upward in four of the five economic areas, there being a contraction in British Columbia. A combined working force of 120,990 persons was employed at Aug. 1, 1936, by the 1,096 contractors furnishing data, who had 114,680 employees in their last report. Employment in this group was in less volume than at the beginning of August, 1935; the number engaged in the building and highway groups was smaller than at the same date last year, while railway construction and maintenance provided work for a greater number of persons.

Services.— The service industries recorded further improvement, mainly in the hotel and restaurant division; a total of 469 firms employed 29,576 persons, or 885 more than at the beginning of July. Employment was above its level at Aug. 1 of last year, although the advance then indicated had been on a larger scale.

Trade. Activity in wholesale houses increased, but there was a seasonal decline in retail trade; the 1,258 trading establishments reporting had 101,052 workers on their staffs, as compared with 101,674 in the preceding month. A rather greater decline had been recorded at the beginning of August of last year, and the index then was lower, standing at 120.7, as compared with 126.3 at the latest date.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment in June showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the preceding month, but was considerably better than in June, 1935. Among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 13.1 at June 22, 1936, as compared with 13.0 at May 25, 1936, and 15.4 at June 24, 1935. Recent press dispatches state that at July 20, 1936, 1,652,072 persons were registered as unemployed, a decrease of 50,604 as compared with the June figure, and of 320,869 as compared with July, 1935. The number of persons estimated as in employment at July 20, 1936, was 10,895,000, which was 63,000 more than a month before, and 481,000 more than a year before.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

New York.- According to the New York State Department of Labor, a contra-seasonal increase of 0.8 p.c. occurred in factory employment at July 15 as compared with June 15. The preliminary index stood at 77.4, based on the average for the years 1925-1927 as 100; this was 7.5 p.c. higher than in July, 1935. The canning, shoe, metal and machinery and some other groups showed heightened activity, while the clothing and allied industries and some others reported curtailment of a seasonal character.

Massachusetts.- The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts received reports on employment from 1,632 representative manufacturing establishments having 266,070 persons on their payrolls in July, as compared with 258,976 in June. Improvement was indicated in boot and shoe, cotton, leather and some other industries.

Illinois.- According to the State Department of Labor, there was an increase of 0.9 p.c. in the employment afforded in June by 4,675 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises in Illinois. The advance exceeded the average seasonal gain recorded in the years, 1923-1935. The June, 1936, index of employment stood at 79.2, as compared with 73.5 in the same month of last year.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1925-1927 as 100, was 91.8 in June, as compared with 90.7 in May, 1936, and with 86.6 in June, 1935. The June, 1936, index was higher than in any other month since June, 1930. Improvement since the preceding month took place in the stone and allied industries, in rubber and food factories, and in construction, trade, communications, hotels and restaurants and some other classes. On the other hand, the metal, wood, leather and textile divisions were slacker.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1936.
100.0 8.2 28.1 41.4 13.2 9.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1922	89.8	-	97.4	-	-	-	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923	98.5	-	98.4	116.4	98.2	-	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924	96.3	-	92.7	108.2	85.1	-	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	105.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1936.

13.8 1.3 12.5 1.4 3.2 1.6 4.0 3.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All

	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1936.

100.0 53.2 2.4 6.4 2.2 10.6 12.1 3.0 10.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
		1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
MANUFACTURING	53.2	104.9	104.7	99.8	94.2	85.2	82.6	94.7
Animal products - edible	2.8	142.5	134.4	142.3	132.5	129.6	113.3	112.2
Fur and products	.2	94.0	97.1	100.3	83.6	104.1	82.0	94.0
Leather and products	2.2	108.2	106.0	107.4	99.3	98.9	88.8	90.6
Boots and shoes	1.5	110.8	106.3	111.2	105.3	106.9	97.3	99.7
Lumber and products	4.6	87.4	86.8	82.6	74.9	67.3	59.8	81.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	83.8	81.3	78.6	69.9	60.7	51.8	74.4
Furniture	.7	83.1	81.8	76.6	70.1	67.2	62.4	91.2
Other lumber products	1.1	102.2	108.2	99.7	94.5	88.2	82.2	93.9
Musical instruments	.1	49.6	44.7	41.1	41.9	24.5	34.9	56.2
Plant products - edible	3.5	120.3	112.7	114.3	115.6	104.4	103.6	108.9
Pulp and paper products	6.3	104.3	102.4	98.3	95.8	88.4	86.6	97.4
Pulp and paper	2.9	98.3	95.0	90.3	89.1	77.3	73.1	87.3
Paper products	1.0	121.4	120.6	110.4	104.6	100.1	94.0	100.1
Printing and publishing	2.4	106.4	105.8	104.8	101.5	99.2	102.2	110.0
Rubber products	1.3	98.7	97.3	88.2	94.1	81.0	80.7	95.8
Textile products	9.8	113.7	115.9	109.9	106.0	97.7	91.8	92.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	129.1	131.1	128.0	123.3	109.9	101.2	93.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	91.1	94.5	90.6	90.8	79.9	76.0	77.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	140.5	135.4	131.1	120.8	119.0	101.5	103.1
Silk and silk goods	.9	496.8	507.8	506.1	478.3	384.4	358.0	319.3
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	120.2	122.3	117.1	114.8	109.9	103.5	100.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	101.6	104.4	94.3	90.3	85.6	81.8	90.0
Other textile products	1.0	94.2	95.7	92.7	86.8	78.1	75.2	80.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	118.3	111.6	117.9	111.2	109.6	110.4	115.7
Tobacco	.8	100.9	93.6	103.3	101.2	105.1	106.3	102.0
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	143.8	137.9	135.4	124.3	115.9	115.2	135.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	131.6	129.6	101.2	116.1	95.9	67.1	97.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	138.3	139.5	128.7	117.6	111.6	105.9	110.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	88.4	87.9	83.6	76.6	63.8	71.2	109.1
Electric light and power	1.5	122.3	118.3	115.4	113.9	111.7	116.9	131.4
Electrical apparatus	1.7	120.8	128.4	118.6	103.7	87.4	105.7	131.3
Iron and steel products	11.1	85.5	89.3	81.0	73.7	63.0	64.3	80.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	107.3	104.6	100.6	88.3	66.9	54.2	87.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	106.9	105.6	92.6	81.0	65.4	72.5	95.1
Agricultural implements	.4	51.6	63.1	59.1	39.4	35.2	23.4	34.7
Land vehicles	4.8	78.8	86.4	77.6	74.0	66.4	69.1	76.6
Automobiles and parts	1.4	99.5	124.2	109.2	99.2	73.3	72.5	52.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	67.4	64.1	62.5	47.5	43.2	69.8	80.5
Heating appliances	.5	112.8	108.2	99.6	89.2	71.0	64.3	96.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	90.1	87.5	76.3	65.5	49.3	61.6	115.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	93.2	92.2	87.2	80.1	62.3	71.0	80.2
Other iron and steel products	1.7	89.8	90.3	80.9	76.8	67.8	67.7	86.6
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	137.3	135.1	122.3	110.2	89.5	78.3	111.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	143.6	142.2	140.3	137.6	125.7	120.6	129.2
Miscellaneous	.6	133.1	132.3	119.3	114.8	96.3	97.2	108.1
LOGGING	2.4	85.0	93.4	79.0	84.5	48.9	29.1	28.8
MINING	6.4	137.9	134.1	125.2	110.3	97.4	94.8	104.5
Coal	2.3	85.4	83.6	83.6	81.4	77.7	83.5	89.8
Metallic ores	3.3	265.6	258.0	230.0	185.3	151.7	132.3	143.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	119.0	115.1	106.5	94.4	80.2	73.9	94.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	84.1	82.4	81.6	81.2	83.6	93.5	105.9
Telegraphs	.5	97.0	94.7	93.0	91.2	86.9	98.2	109.3
Telephones	1.7	80.7	79.1	78.6	78.6	82.8	92.4	105.1
TRANSPORTATION	10.6	88.7	87.1	85.4	83.6	81.2	85.3	97.8
Street railways and cartage	2.7	120.0	117.5	117.1	112.3	112.6	114.0	121.6
Steam railways	6.2	77.8	76.0	74.7	74.2	71.2	76.8	91.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	98.1	98.7	94.7	90.6	88.8	90.0	98.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.1	102.9	97.4	104.7	129.0	88.4	90.0	162.8
Building	2.3	57.4	51.3	60.6	56.6	43.1	57.1	119.4
Highway	5.7	152.1	147.7	119.0	266.2	156.5	146.9	285.2
Railway	4.1	103.6	97.5	80.6	75.1	71.7	72.3	101.8
SERVICES	3.0	135.8	131.7	127.9	123.0	111.8	117.0	133.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	137.1	128.7	129.4	127.0	108.6	114.4	138.9
Professional	.3	132.0	131.4	126.9	117.7	119.9	126.9	123.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	134.5	136.7	125.7	117.7	114.7	118.2	126.8
TRADE	10.1	126.3	127.3	120.7	116.5	110.5	113.8	120.9
Retail	7.3	132.2	134.4	126.4	122.5	116.2	118.9	126.4
Wholesale	2.8	112.9	111.0	107.5	102.5	97.6	102.0	108.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	105.6	104.6	101.1	99.9	87.1	86.3	105.2

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Aug.1 1936	July 1 1936	Aug.1 1935	Aug.1 1934	Aug.1 1933	Aug.1 1932	Aug.1 1931
Maritime - All Manufacturing		32.9	102.0	104.2	101.0	99.1	81.6	76.3	86.1
Provinces	Lumber products	5.1	97.7	99.7	103.4	97.5	65.6	58.7	65.5
	Pulp and paper	4.9	155.0	156.1	140.8	151.3	140.1	125.5	144.3
	Textile products	3.5	77.1	83.4	80.1	83.6	74.0	70.4	67.2
	Iron and steel	10.2	102.8	101.5	99.9	95.8	69.7	63.5	82.6
	Other manufactures	9.2	97.3	101.9	97.3	93.2	86.8	85.9	90.0
	Logging	1.9	74.0	89.7	69.4	124.8	47.1	29.4	14.8
	Mining	20.0	109.6	107.3	105.9	98.5	90.8	98.5	107.0
	Communications	2.5	94.1	93.1	89.8	87.8	83.3	96.8	122.1
	Transportation	9.1	64.1	63.8	62.9	61.3	76.4	68.3	82.6
	Construction	24.5	219.0	197.4	180.1	147.8	153.2	140.3	207.1
	Services	2.1	213.9	201.2	204.0	195.8	186.9	198.2	247.0
	Trade	7.0	122.9	121.8	115.2	111.9	103.0	108.2	116.7
Maritimes-All Industries		100.0	113.9	111.7	106.7	101.3	93.0	90.1	106.8
Quebec	All Manufacturing	60.6	104.4	105.0	99.8	96.0	87.6	85.0	97.5
	Lumber products	3.7	94.9	97.7	92.4	91.7	78.5	71.2	91.0
	Pulp and paper	8.3	100.3	97.4	94.6	92.9	83.2	81.7	88.1
	Textile products	16.9	120.4	125.4	115.8	112.4	99.8	92.6	92.3
	Iron and steel	9.6	81.4	81.9	72.0	68.2	61.4	64.9	89.1
	Other manufactures	22.1	110.4	108.9	108.5	103.3	98.4	95.7	111.1
	Logging	3.6	119.4	137.3	106.6	129.1	60.8	45.7	35.1
	Mining	3.1	193.0	184.6	165.8	134.9	111.9	94.4	104.9
	Communications	1.8	72.5	71.5	72.3	72.5	78.5	89.2	99.9
	Transportation	10.4	87.6	88.7	85.9	85.4	79.6	86.7	99.1
	Construction	10.1	74.0	69.7	75.4	75.0	63.7	67.4	128.7
	Services	2.6	118.3	114.4	114.9	105.5	96.0	104.5	111.8
	Trade	7.8	132.7	136.3	125.8	126.8	122.8	126.2	129.6
Quebec -All Industries		100.0	101.3	101.6	97.2	94.9	84.8	84.4	102.4
Ontario	All Manufacturing	61.9	104.3	104.8	98.5	92.4	82.8	81.6	93.2
	Lumber products	4.2	79.5	76.8	73.4	69.0	61.9	60.0	87.4
	Pulp and paper	6.7	102.8	101.2	97.9	93.9	87.9	87.3	99.2
	Textile products	10.6	110.0	109.5	106.6	101.6	98.1	93.0	94.5
	Iron and steel	14.6	87.3	94.3	84.6	74.7	61.5	61.4	74.6
	Other manufactures	25.8	121.6	119.6	113.2	108.5	97.3	97.0	108.0
	Logging	1.7	76.6	79.3	68.7	55.6	39.6	14.0	21.1
	Mining	5.4	224.1	217.5	192.3	159.5	138.1	122.5	138.8
	Communications	2.0	77.1	76.8	76.6	76.9	79.7	91.4	100.2
	Transportation	7.5	86.7	83.9	83.2	82.6	79.4	85.5	99.3
	Construction	8.8	100.6	89.8	109.2	205.7	88.4	99.4	136.8
	Services	2.9	152.3	150.2	145.4	144.7	128.6	129.9	146.5
	Trade	9.8	131.5	133.7	127.5	123.1	115.0	117.4	126.2
Ontario -All Industries		100.0	107.1	106.2	102.4	106.0	86.6	86.9	100.7
Prairie Provinces	All Manufacturing	29.9	104.6	102.7	96.9	90.0	87.3	89.7	99.0
	Lumber products	2.1	94.5	94.6	94.3	88.3	83.2	84.5	94.0
	Pulp and paper	2.7	93.5	92.2	87.8	82.0	84.2	86.0	98.7
	Textile products	2.1	126.7	118.4	115.2	110.5	97.6	96.8	93.2
	Iron and steel	9.6	79.3	79.9	75.6	71.4	69.7	76.4	89.2
	Other manufactures	13.4	138.0	133.2	123.3	112.9	108.5	107.6	113.5
	Logging	.1	6.8	10.8	40.3	33.3	12.9	17.0	8.6
	Mining	6.4	97.4	94.2	91.0	84.9	84.0	80.2	86.1
	Communications	2.9	100.2	92.4	90.7	91.0	92.5	99.1	111.2
	Transportation	19.7	95.4	93.6	91.5	87.7	84.0	86.0	97.6
	Construction	19.0	107.9	106.8	106.1	100.7	99.5	86.5	253.0
	Services	4.0	130.4	123.2	115.2	109.2	103.5	115.8	136.8
	Trade	18.0	114.1	112.9	108.7	101.6	99.8	103.8	110.4
Prairies-All Industries		100.0	103.9	101.9	98.7	93.0	90.5	90.1	129.1
British Columbia	All Manufacturing	42.7	114.8	105.4	111.3	99.6	91.6	75.0	94.4
	Lumber products	13.0	89.4	88.4	80.9	61.5	63.3	43.4	64.9
	Pulp and paper	5.5	114.8	113.5	104.2	100.6	91.4	86.4	105.8
	Textile products	1.1	112.8	114.9	105.5	103.3	85.4	84.7	99.9
	Iron and steel	3.2	77.4	71.9	75.2	66.2	60.6	64.4	82.2
	Other manufactures	19.9	155.6	131.7	160.2	152.8	134.5	110.2	128.7
	Logging	5.9	74.4	77.5	71.4	68.3	54.7	31.4	39.5
	Mining	8.7	97.7	96.8	92.9	85.6	66.1	70.0	76.9
	Communications	3.4	110.4	108.9	105.3	100.3	98.9	102.7	125.7
	Transportation	13.5	106.5	100.9	100.1	94.3	89.5	96.1	104.2
	Construction	12.6	104.3	116.3	127.3	112.6	98.8	106.3	136.8
	Services	3.4	111.9	109.3	104.4	101.4	86.8	91.6	109.4
	Trade	9.8	126.3	124.6	117.6	111.1	99.2	104.5	113.6
B.C. -All Industries		100.0	107.9	104.8	106.8	97.6	87.3	81.4	98.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1	July 1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1
		1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	64.8	94.8	96.2	89.4	86.8	81.6	81.6	97.1
Plant products - edible	4.3	106.5	113.7	108.3	109.6	106.9	104.4	109.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	101.8	102.3	102.7	100.2	97.2	102.5	105.7
Textiles	14.4	98.1	101.9	90.9	91.1	81.9	76.5	84.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.9	107.0	105.6	107.1	107.4	110.4	108.9	106.1
Iron and steel	14.4	79.0	80.0	68.3	65.0	60.0	63.8	85.0
Other manufactures	22.1	99.7	99.2	95.2	90.8	85.0	85.0	107.3
Communications	2.7	62.6	62.4	62.8	64.6	71.3	80.7	88.2
Transportation	10.5	96.6	95.8	98.5	92.3	90.6	94.1	108.8
Construction	5.5	48.2	50.7	38.3	54.5	51.9	70.1	111.1
Trade	12.9	126.1	129.1	120.4	119.1	118.4	122.1	128.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	92.2	93.5	87.2	86.4	82.4	85.5	102.5
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	61.6	98.7	97.0	97.6	98.0	99.0	100.2	118.4
Leather products	20.6	105.7	104.5	105.3	104.0	114.1	112.9	123.9
Other manufactures	41.0	95.5	93.6	94.1	95.2	92.0	94.2	115.4
Transportation	13.2	93.5	91.4	98.6	101.7	101.2	107.6	130.5
Construction	6.1	70.0	73.3	139.7	107.7	100.4	87.7	134.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	96.5	94.5	100.9	99.4	99.5	101.0	122.0
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	63.3	99.2	99.3	94.0	89.0	82.9	86.5	98.0
Plant products - edible	5.5	109.5	108.4	104.3	105.2	97.6	98.5	107.3
Printing and publishing	9.3	118.9	116.8	114.3	108.3	102.7	105.8	115.1
Textiles	10.9	86.0	86.4	82.5	82.4	83.5	81.3	90.4
Iron and steel	9.2	79.6	81.8	73.7	65.9	56.3	65.9	78.3
Other manufactures	28.4	106.1	106.7	101.2	94.1	86.1	90.5	102.2
Communications	2.7	64.8	64.5	65.7	68.0	71.6	82.0	89.5
Transportation	6.2	97.5	93.7	94.5	93.0	92.4	101.2	130.8
Construction	3.0	64.5	60.7	69.1	61.4	49.8	78.3	126.3
Trade	20.4	123.3	125.2	118.9	116.7	110.0	112.8	123.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	101.3	101.4	97.2	92.9	86.9	92.3	106.3
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	48.0	98.7	99.4	93.5	90.7	82.6	81.7	112.3
Lumber products	5.3	63.1	64.2	61.9	70.0	75.8	43.0	105.8
Pulp and paper	16.2	94.7	94.0	92.4	87.1	67.2	75.4	98.8
Other manufactures	26.5	114.4	116.2	106.0	100.9	96.7	101.5	126.7
Construction	13.8	136.4	144.2	147.8	154.3	111.6	128.4	179.8
Trade	16.8	123.5	134.9	115.3	108.2	104.3	108.5	110.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	107.4	110.0	104.3	103.4	92.7	97.6	122.8
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	81.2	98.7	98.1	93.5	85.2	75.1	75.4	89.3
Textiles	18.0	90.4	89.5	88.0	86.5	81.9	78.2	85.6
Electrical apparatus	10.2	106.1	104.1	100.3	86.7	73.8	96.9	113.7
Iron and steel	28.1	89.7	92.5	84.3	69.4	59.0	52.5	71.2
Other manufactures	24.9	116.2	111.5	109.1	107.0	93.5	97.5	108.6
Construction	2.2	44.7	49.7	53.5	61.5	45.3	87.2	181.4
Trade	8.6	130.3	129.2	123.5	116.1	96.7	100.9	114.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	99.8	99.4	95.4	87.8	77.5	80.6	97.6
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	82.0	121.0	119.2	113.6	105.7	82.0	81.5	69.1
Iron and steel	58.8	110.5	113.0	111.9	96.6	73.4	74.2	55.7
Other manufactures	23.2	159.4	141.9	120.1	139.5	117.3	111.3	122.8
Construction	2.1	35.6	34.6	22.1	30.4	26.1	19.3	61.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	115.1	113.0	106.6	100.7	80.9	80.0	75.1
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	48.9	98.9	98.7	93.7	87.3	85.7	88.1	101.6
Animal products - edible	6.0	132.7	129.8	129.8	121.0	115.5	114.4	106.7
Printing and publishing	5.2	96.7	96.6	91.8	87.5	93.3	93.7	104.9
Textiles	6.1	140.4	132.0	122.3	115.3	102.7	102.2	96.5
Iron and steel	17.9	77.9	79.3	74.2	69.5	67.7	73.4	93.4
Other manufactures	13.7	111.8	112.4	107.5	99.0	99.7	102.1	103.5
Transportation	10.1	80.6	78.5	80.6	76.0	74.7	81.0	85.4
Construction	3.1	45.4	46.3	65.3	49.0	24.3	46.8	86.2
Trade	29.3	98.6	97.2	94.9	87.8	88.1	92.5	97.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	93.8	92.7	90.6	84.0	81.7	86.0	98.1
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	38.7	110.5	106.8	102.2	90.4	85.1	81.3	97.8
Lumber products	8.4	77.0	75.6	78.5	52.6	56.9	44.3	61.9
Other manufactures	30.3	125.7	121.0	113.1	107.8	98.1	98.4	115.9
Communications	7.3	108.9	107.3	104.5	99.8	98.2	100.6	115.8
Transportation	19.0	113.1	107.7	105.7	101.1	95.4	100.7	106.8
Construction	7.3	67.0	67.6	60.1	38.3	39.1	56.7	113.7
Services	6.1	107.5	105.5	102.4	99.2	82.1	84.6	98.9
Trade	21.6	131.4	128.1	122.6	113.6	101.5	106.5	115.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	109.2	106.0	101.7	91.5	85.2	87.9	106.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

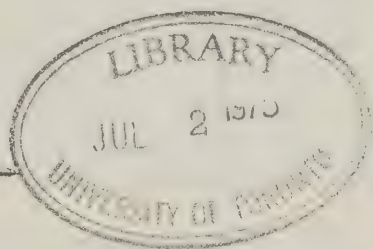
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
SEPTEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1936

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

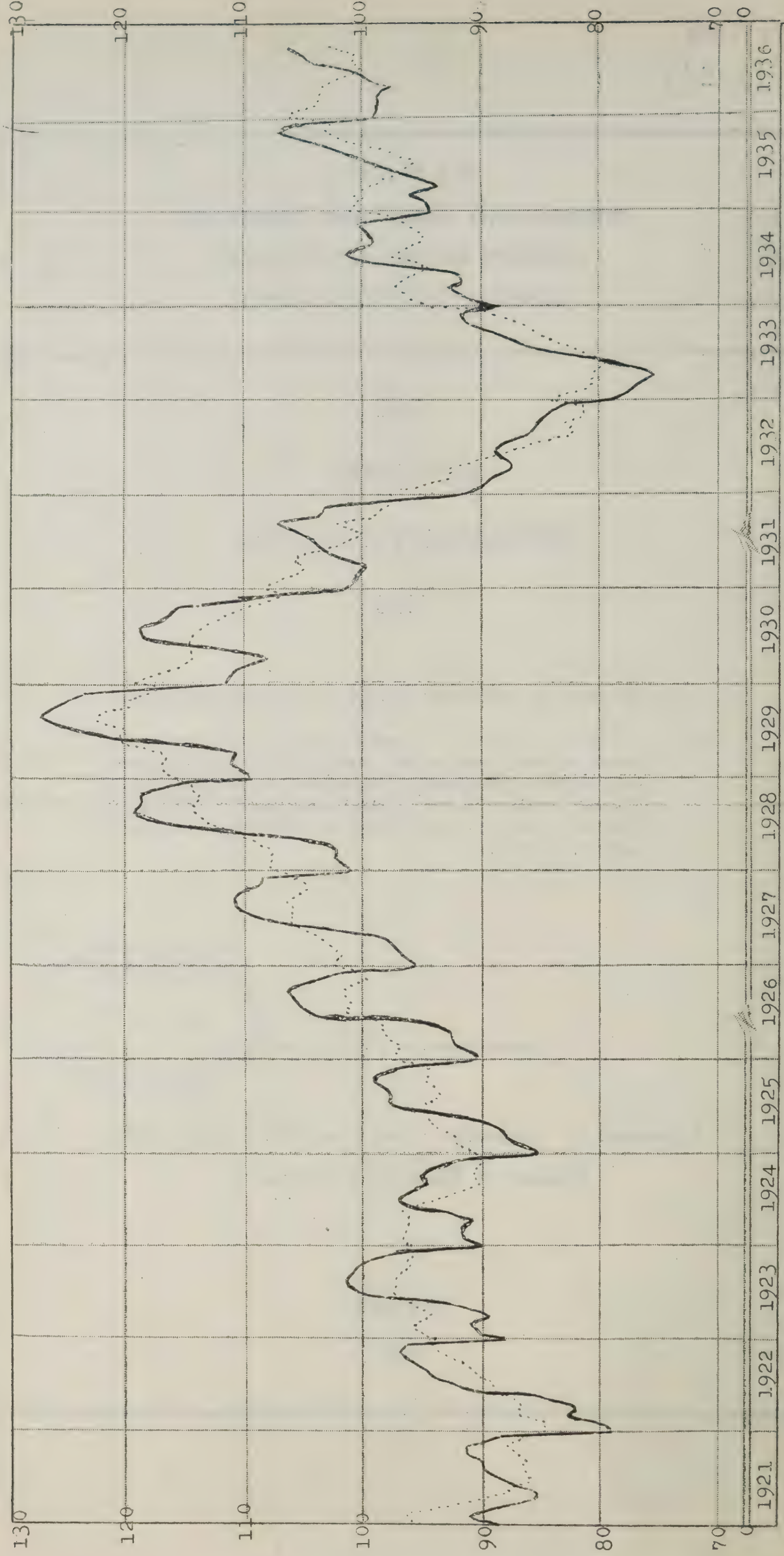


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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA
1936

Chart I.—Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Sept. 22, 1936.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The firms furnishing monthly returns on employment to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported at the beginning of September further substantial improvement in the situation, the upward movement extending to all five economic areas and to most of the industrial groups. Statements were received from 9,967 employers with an aggregate payroll of 1,014,532 persons, or 14,562 more than at Aug. 1. Reflecting this gain, the crude index (average 1926=100) rose from 105.6 in the preceding month to 107.1 at Sept. 1, as compared with 102.7 at the same date of last year.

According to the experience of the years since 1920, the average change between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 is very slight, increases in a number of these years just about offsetting declines in the remainder. The advance at the latest date therefore resulted in a gain in the seasonally-adjusted index, which rose from 101.1 at Aug. 1 to 102.7 at the beginning of September, 1936.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes for Sept. 1 in the sixteen years of the record:- 1936, 107.1; 1935, 102.7; 1934, 98.8; 1933, 88.5; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8 and 1921, 89.8.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows continued expansion in manufacturing, the eighth consecutive monthly increase since Jan. 1, 1936. The experience of past years indicates that factory employment has declined in seven and increased in eight of the previous Septembers for which statistics are available, showing on the average for the fifteen years, a very slight falling-off. The advance at the beginning of September in the present year compares favourably with this average reduction, being also rather larger than at Sept. 1 in any other of the years when the trend has been upward, with the exception of 1933. The greatest gains in manufacturing at the date under review occurred in fruit and vegetable canneries and in textile factories, while there were important seasonal losses in fish-canneries, and iron and steel plants were also slacker. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, construction and services showed heightened activity. On the other hand, there were small reductions in logging, while employment in trade was practically unchanged from the preceding month. An analysis by industries is given in greater detail beginning on page 3.

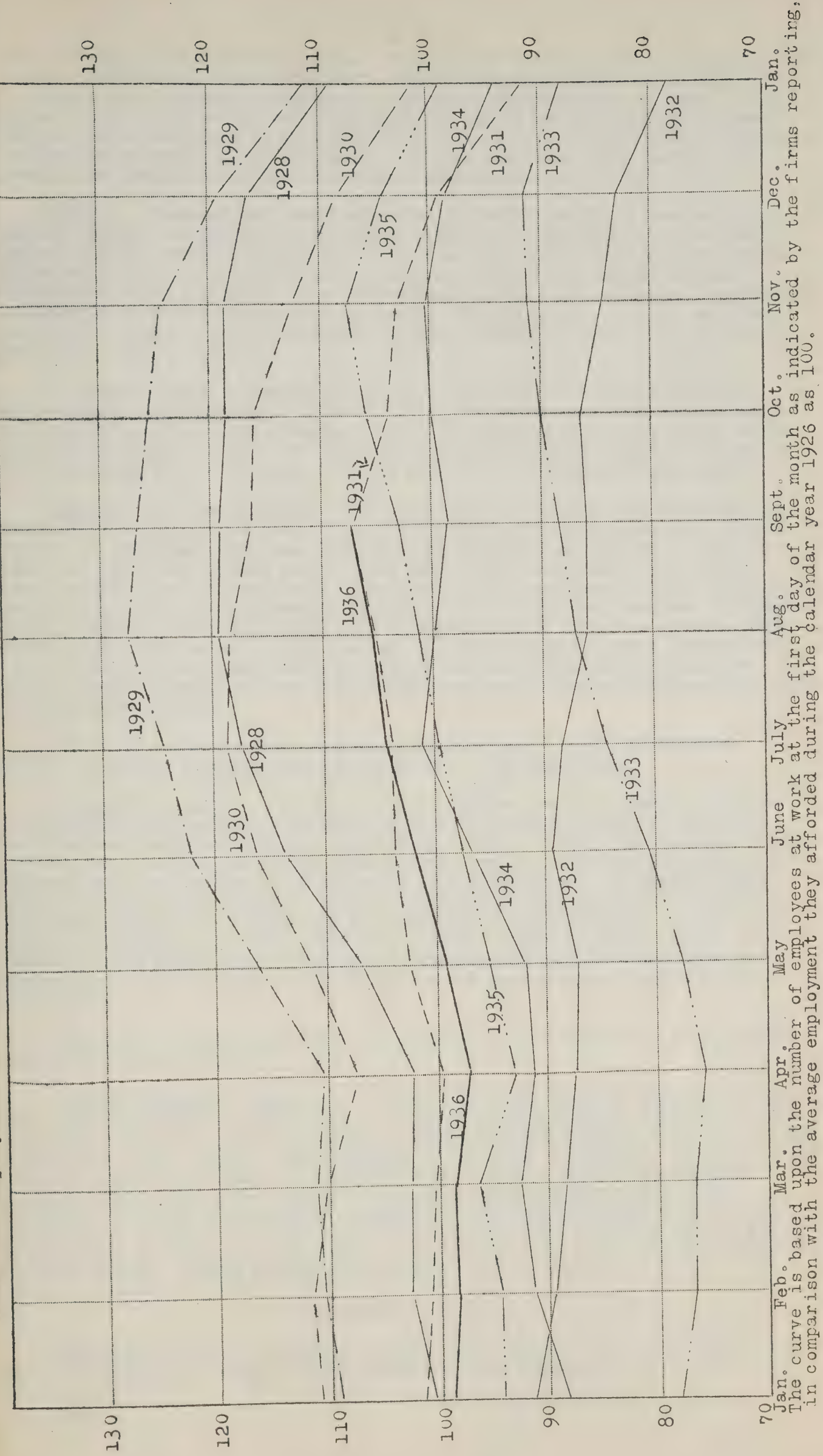
The employers furnishing data for Sept. 1, 1935, had numbered 9,355, and their employees had aggregated 964,647, which was an increase of 15,062 over their Aug. 1, 1935, payrolls. The improvement then had also been fairly general, there having been gains in each of the five economic areas and in most of the main industrial divisions. As already indicated, the index at the date under review, standing at 107.1, was several points higher than at the beginning of September of last year, when it was 102.7.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all five economic areas showed substantial gains, those in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces being most pronounced. The situation generally was more favourable than at the beginning of September of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed a moderate expansion at Sept. 1, the fifth successive increase in as many months. The advance, though not large, is especially interesting because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend at this time of year, the experience of the years since 1920 showing, on the average, a decline between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. Most of the gain at the date under review took place in construction and maintenance, mainly of highways and roads, although general building work was also rather more active. Improvement was indicated in manufacturing (particularly of textile and vegetable

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1928-1936.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.
The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

food products), and in communications. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining and railway construction showed curtailment. Statistics were received from 701 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 82,130 workers at Sept. 1, 1936, compared with 81,678 in the preceding month. A rather smaller increase had been recorded at the beginning of September of last year, when the 656 employers furnishing data had reported 76,325 persons on their payrolls; the index then was over seven points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 114.4.

Quebec.- Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation and trade; within the first-named, the textile, vegetable food, leather, lumber, rubber and some other manufacturing groups showed improvement, while iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and tobacco and beverage factories released employees. The working force of the 2,353 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 285,430 persons, as against 280,865 at Aug. 1. This gain was considerably greater than the average increase indicated at Sept. 1 in the years, 1921-1935.

An advance rather exceeding that noted at the date under review had been registered at the beginning of September, 1935, but employment then was generally in lesser volume, the index standing at 99.3, as compared with 103.0 at the latest date. Statements for Sept. 1 of last year had been tabulated from 2,231 establishments employing 273,178 workers, compared with 267,289 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- In this province, 4,406 firms reported considerable increases in personnel, enlarging their staffs from 414,473 at the first of August, to 418,296 at Sept. 1; improvement had also been noted at the same date last year, when the index, at 103.9, was several points lower than at the latest date, viz., 108.1. Manufacturing recorded a substantial increase. There were large seasonal increases over Aug. 1, 1936, in the vegetable food and textile divisions, together with smaller gains in leather, chemical, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and some other groups, while there were moderate declines in lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, construction, services and trade reported heightened activity, but logging was slacker.

The 4,126 employees co-operating at the same date in 1935 had employed 397,962 persons as compared with 392,513 at Aug. 1 of last year.

Prairie Provinces.- A further important advance was indicated on the whole in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September; the index was nearly seven points higher than at Sept. 1, 1935, when a much smaller increase had been recorded by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated for the date under review from 1,447 employers of 136,342 workers, as compared with 131,818 in the preceding month. Mining, transportation and construction afforded heightened employment, the gains in the last-named being extensive. On the other hand, manufacturing and retail trade were slacker; within the former group, iron and steel works showed most of the loss. The seasonal employment afforded in harvesting operations at this time of year is, of course, not reflected in these statistics.

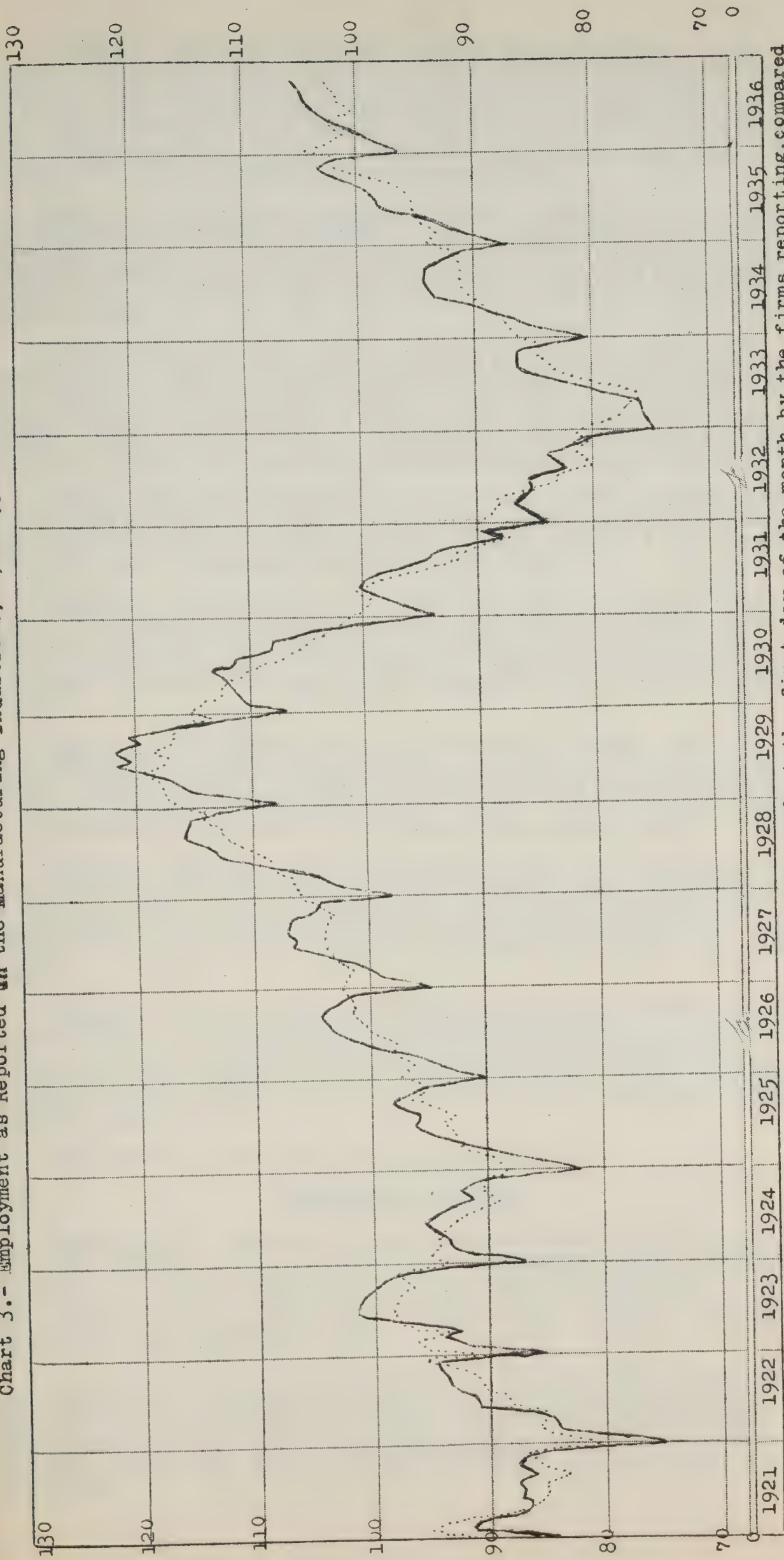
For Sept. 1, 1935, 1,355 firms had reported 126,860 employees, or 2,250 more than in the preceding month.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed an increase at Sept. 1, the sixth recorded in as many months. A similar advance had been indicated at the same date of last year, but the index, at 108.0, was then slightly lower than at the latest date, (viz., 109.3). Manufacturing on the whole was brisker, the improvement occurring largely in lumber and vegetable food factories, while fish canneries released help. Logging and highway construction and maintenance also showed heightened activity, while railway construction and shipping released some workers. The personnel of the 1,057 firms furnishing data rose from 91,136 persons at Aug. 1, to 92,334 at the beginning of September. At the same date last year, 987 employers had made returns, showing an aggregate working force of 90,322.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver, while curtailment was noted in Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg.

Chart 3.- Employment as Reported in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed an increase at Sept. 1, 3,040 persons having been added since Aug. 1 to the paylists of the 1,355 co-operating firms, who employed 141,569. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in textiles, but leather, lumber, vegetable food and printing and publishing factories were also somewhat busier. In addition, transportation, construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. A smaller advance had occurred at Sept. 1, 1935, and the index then was between five and six points lower.

Quebec.- An increase was registered in Quebec, according to 173 employers of 13,064 persons, as compared with 12,924 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, especially of leather products, and construction were rather more active, while other industries showed little general change. Employment as reported by employers was in smaller volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a larger advance had been noted.

Toronto.- Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in the leather, vegetable food, textile, electrical apparatus and metal divisions; services and trade also afforded moderately increased employment, while the fluctuations in the other industries were slight. Statements were received from 1,486 firms with 128,010 workers, 2,855 more than at Aug. 1. Expansion on a smaller scale had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, and employment then was below its present level.

Ottawa.- There was a further increase in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing, construction and trade. The 196 firms furnishing returns reported 14,661 employees, compared with 14,179 in the preceding month. At Sept. 1, 1935, a minor decline had been noted, and the index was then several points lower.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing showed curtailment, mainly in textile and iron and steel. The changes in the remaining industries were on a comparatively small scale. Two hundred and eighty-seven employers had 31,482 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 32,120 at Aug. 1. Employment had been considerably curtailed at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial activity was at a much lower level.

Windsor.- A substantial reduction was registered in Windsor, where the 176 firms making returns reported 14,582 workers, as against 15,714 in the preceding month. Vegetable food and iron and steel factories showed diminished activity, while in other industries there was little general change. A moderate loss had been noted at the same date of last year, but the index was then slightly lower.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg declined on the whole; construction and transportation showed small advances, while manufacturing and trade were slacker. An aggregate working force of 39,878 persons was reported by the 484 co-operating establishments, which had employed 40,331 workers in the preceding month. A decrease had also been recorded at the same date in 1935, when the index was somewhat lower.

Vancouver.- There was a moderate advance in employment in Vancouver, according to statements received from 439 firms employing 35,351 workers, as against 35,125 at Aug. 1. Manufacturing plants reported larger payrolls, the greatest gains being in the food and lumber industries, but transportation showed a decline. Employment was more active than at the same date of a year ago, although a much larger increase had then been noted.

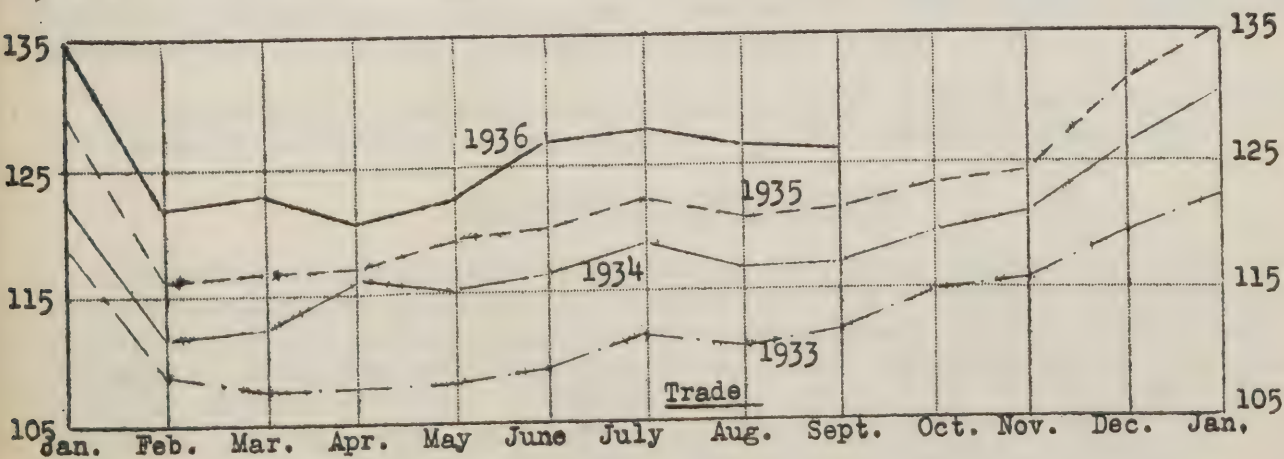
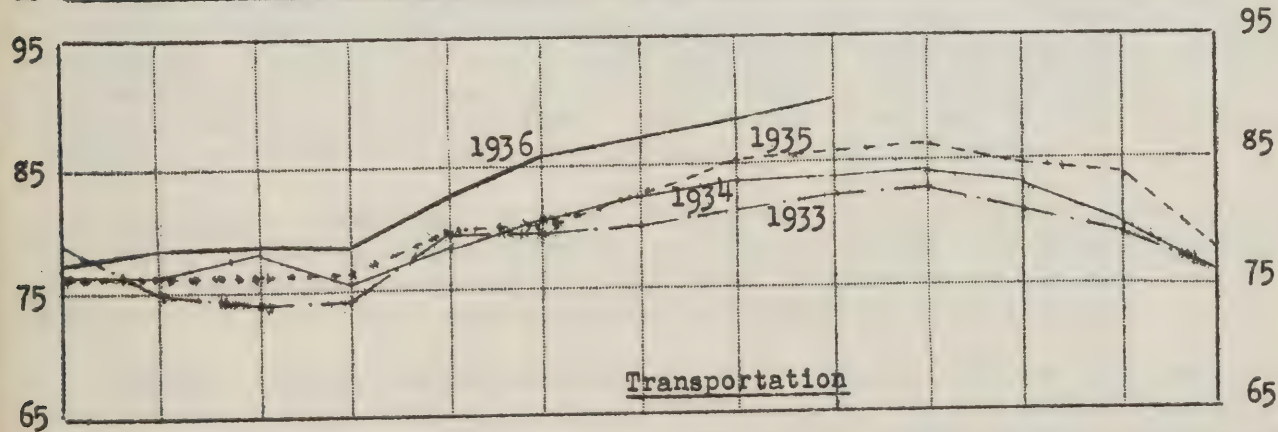
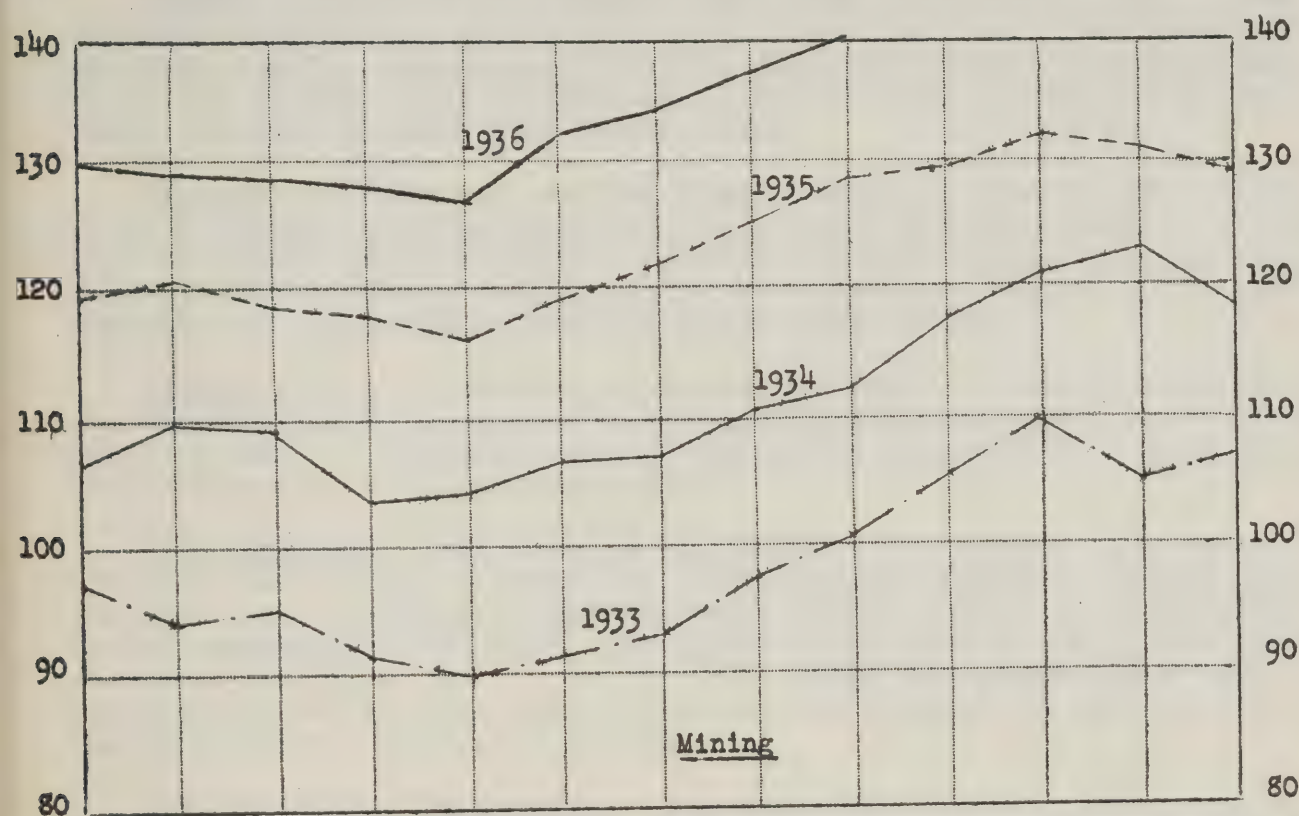
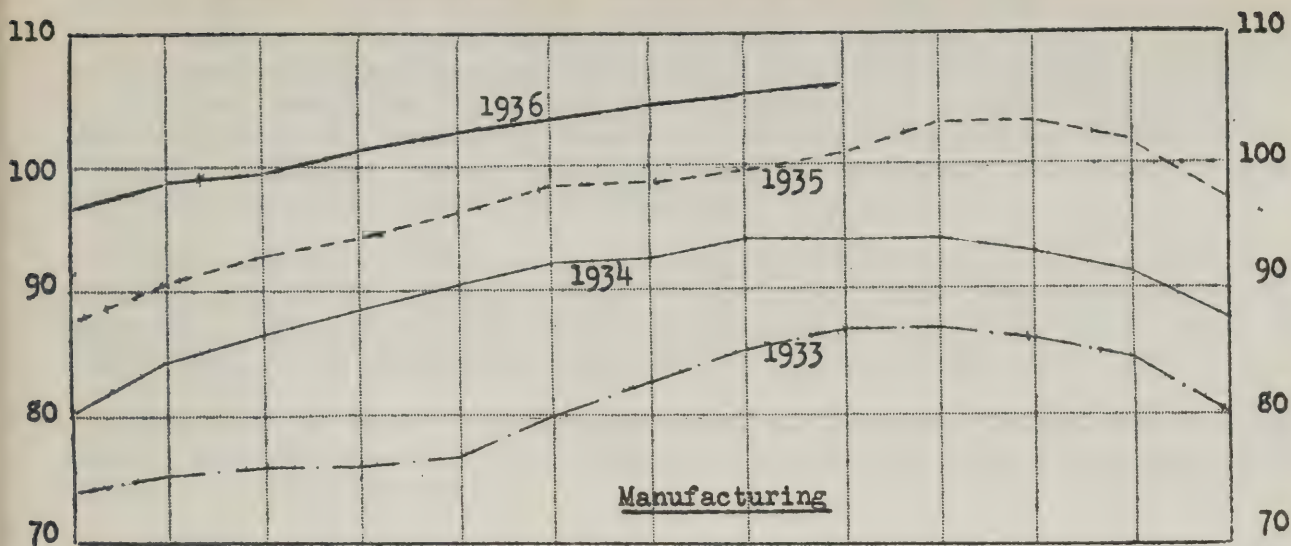
Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Continuing the uninterruptedly favourable movement in evidence since the beginning of the year, employment in manufactures showed a further advance at Sept. 1, the 5,812 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 531,449 at Aug. 1, to 536,420 at the date under review. Reflecting this advance, the index rose from 104.9 in the preceding month to 105.9 at Sept. 1, when it was higher than in any other month since Oct. 1, 1930.

The increase in activity at the beginning of September, 1936, is especially interesting because factory operations have very often been curtailed in the early autumn of the years since 1920, the average index showing a small fractional reduction between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. The crude index when adjusted for seasonal movement therefore showed a gain, rising from 101.9 at the first of August to 103.0 at the latest date.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1933-1936.



A review of the manufacturing group shows that the edible animal, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage and iron, and steel divisions reported contractions as compared with the preceding month; these were generally seasonal in character. On the other hand, the leather, musical instrument, vegetable food, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus, electric light and power and non-ferrous metal industries indicated considerable improvement, also partly of a seasonal nature. The largest gains in factory employment were in Quebec.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment at Sept. 1 in the sixteen years of the record are as follows:- 1936, 105.9; 1935, 100.8; 1934, 94.3; 1933, 86.8; 1932, 83.1; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 108.2; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 115.9; 1927, 106.8; 1926, 104.8; 1925, 96.8; 1924, 91.5; 1923, 100.7, 1922, 93.6 and 1921, 85.3.

For Sept. 1, 1935, 5,550 manufacturers had reported 506,900 employees on their staffs; the increase over the preceding month had been on much the same scale as at the date under review.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed a small falling-off at the beginning of September, according to the 311 reporting firms, whose employees aggregated 23,400, compared with 23,987 in their last return. The number employed in the bush at Sept. 1 was greater than at the same date in 1935, being also larger than in most other years of the record.

Mining.- The mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals and metallic ores showed heightened activity, there being an increase of 1,056 persons in the mining group as a whole; the 400 operators furnishing data had 64,633 employees at Sept. 1. Rather larger advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was between eleven and twelve points lower.

Communications.- Continued improvement was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 22,790 workers, as compared with 22,280 in the preceding month. Activity was greater than in the early autumn of 1935; the gain then indicated had been decidedly smaller.

Transportation.- Employment in this industry again advanced, increases in local and steam railway operation more than offsetting losses in shipping and longshore work. A combined working force of 106,855 persons was registered by the 445 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, as against 105,985 at Aug. 1. The index was nearly four points higher than at the same date of last year, when a less extensive increase had been indicated in the transportation division as a whole.

Construction and Maintenance.- Improvement took place in these industries; building, highway and railway construction and maintenance all afforded greater employment. The payrolls of the 1,142 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 128,463 employees, or 7,340 more than in the preceding month. The index, at 109.0 at the latest date, was slightly lower than at Sept. 1, 1935. The additions to staffs then indicated had been on a similar scale.

Services.- Employment in the service group showed continued gains; 472 employers had 29,994 persons on their payrolls, an increase of 364 over their employees at Aug. 1. No general change had been indicated in services at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was nearly ten points lower.

Trade.- Retail and wholesale trade, on the whole, afforded practically the same volume of employment as in the preceding month, but was rather brisker than at Sept. 1 of last year. Returns were received from 1,299 trading establishments employing 101,977 persons, compared with 101,939 at Aug. 1, 1936.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment in certain of the leading industries since 1933.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, there was an improvement in the state of employment, on the whole, between June 22 and July 20. Among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 12.7 at July 20, 1936, as compared with 13.1 at June 22, 1936, and 15.3 at July 22, 1935. The total number of insured persons in employment stood at approximately 10,895,000 at July 20, 1936, an increase of 63,000 over June, 1936, and of 481,000 as compared with July of

last year. Recent press reports state that in Great Britain 1,613,940 persons were registered as out of work in August, 1936, a decrease of 38,132 from the July figure. The August total is the lowest in six years.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

A substantial increase in factory employment between July and August, combined with gains in ten of the sixteen non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, resulted in a net gain of 166,000 workers in these combined industries over the month interval. The gain marks the seventh consecutive month in which increases have been reported in manufacturing. The August, 1936, employment index (88.7) exceeds the level shown in any other month since September, 1930. The base used in calculating this index is the average for the period 1923-1925 equals 100.

Employment gains in ten non-manufacturing industries slightly offset the decline in the remaining six non-manufacturing industries covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and resulted in a small net employment increase between July and August.

New York.- According to the State Department of Labor, employment in New York State factories increased by 2.7 p.c. in August as compared with July, bringing the preliminary index (1925-27 average = 100) to 79.5, or 7.7 p.c. higher than in August, 1935; the index at the latest date was higher than in any other month since November, 1930. There were gains in the clothing and millinery, metal and machinery, stone, clay and glass, wood, leather, rubber, textile and other groups.

Illinois.- Industrial activity showed a contra-seasonal increase in Illinois in July, 1936, according to statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor. Statements were received from 4,688 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises, employing 541,509 persons at July 15, an increase of 0.3 p.c. over their June staffs. The index, based on the average for 1925-1927 as 100, rose from 79.2 in June, 1936, to 79.4 in July, 1936, while in July of last year it was 72.4. The improvement since the preceding month took place in factory employment, the non-manufacturing industries showing a slight decline.

Wisconsin.- According to The Wisconsin Labor Market, the index of factory employment (average, 1925-7 = 100), stood at 95.6 in July, compared with 91.8 in June, 1936, and 92.3 in July, 1935. The employment afforded in Wisconsin factories in July, 1936, was greater than in the same month of any other year since 1929. Most of the increase over June was in the canning and preserving industry, other branches of manufacturing showing, on the whole, a slight decline.

TABLE I.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	37.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1936.
100.0 8.1 28.1 41.2 13.5 9.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

-7-
TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922	91.7	-	97.6	-	-	-	101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.0	114.5	97.1	-	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	-	88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept. 1, 1926	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1936.

13.9	1.3	12.6	1.4	3.1	1.4	3.9	3.5
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	93.6	65.9	103.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1936.

100.0	52.9	2.3	6.4	2.2	10.5	12.7	3.0	10.0
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1936	Aug.1 1936	Sept.1 1935	Sept.1 1934	Sept.1 1933	Sept.1 1932	Sept.1 1931
MANUFACTURING	52.9	105.9	104.9	100.8	94.3	86.8	83.1	94.7
Animal products -edible	2.7	136.9	142.5	134.6	125.9	127.4	112.7	109.3
Fur and products	.2	89.2	94.0	99.7	81.9	101.5	79.6	92.3
Leather and products	2.2	112.2	103.2	111.0	99.9	100.2	91.4	91.3
Boots and shoes	1.5	114.6	110.8	115.7	105.2	108.2	99.4	100.7
Lumber and products	4.5	87.1	87.4	81.7	74.2	66.5	59.4	77.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	82.0	83.8	77.5	68.9	58.9	50.4	67.5
Furniture	.7	84.4	83.1	75.9	72.3	70.5	67.3	95.7
Other lumber products	1.1	104.9	102.2	99.1	92.2	87.0	81.0	93.7
Musical instruments	.1	53.3	49.6	47.4	48.0	29.6	50.1	61.9
Plant products - edible	3.8	133.3	120.3	126.4	125.3	115.2	109.2	124.1
Pulp and paper products	6.2	103.6	104.3	98.2	94.4	89.5	88.5	94.3
Pulp and paper	2.8	96.3	98.3	89.9	86.4	79.3	76.1	82.8
Paper products	1.0	123.4	121.4	113.0	105.2	102.3	98.3	99.1
Printing and publishing	2.4	106.3	106.4	104.2	101.4	98.7	101.7	107.9
Rubber products	1.3	101.5	98.7	91.2	94.3	84.2	80.7	95.7
Textile products	10.1	118.8	113.7	112.3	108.1	101.5	93.9	93.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	133.5	129.1	129.0	122.6	115.2	102.6	95.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	93.9	91.1	89.5	90.3	82.8	75.2	76.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	145.3	140.5	133.0	119.3	126.0	103.9	96.9
Silk and silk goods	1.0	514.4	496.8	523.6	469.7	397.9	366.9	283.5
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	124.0	120.2	117.9	114.0	113.9	104.7	100.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	110.1	101.6	99.9	96.1	89.0	87.4	92.4
Other textile products	1.0	94.3	94.2	92.6	91.7	81.3	70.9	76.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	113.4	118.3	121.0	114.0	109.3	112.6	118.7
Tobacco	.8	95.4	100.9	109.0	103.7	105.5	106.3	108.0
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	139.2	143.3	133.5	128.4	113.2	121.1	133.8
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	128.4	131.6	107.5	122.1	96.4	84.6	86.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	139.3	138.3	129.5	121.1	111.3	106.9	112.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	88.9	88.4	80.6	75.8	64.6	69.9	107.9
Electric light and power	1.5	124.1	122.3	118.8	116.6	112.1	117.6	133.0
Electrical apparatus	1.7	124.4	120.8	122.3	105.1	91.8	101.3	133.1
Iron and steel products	10.7	83.1	85.5	79.7	71.2	62.8	62.1	79.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	107.4	107.3	100.0	85.7	68.7	60.8	81.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	106.5	106.9	91.8	82.2	66.3	71.4	92.3
Agricultural implements	.4	45.5	51.6	52.8	37.0	29.6	22.4	25.7
Land vehicles	4.4	74.2	78.8	75.1	69.4	65.0	64.8	77.0
Automobiles and parts	1.3	92.0	99.5	100.1	79.4	68.8	57.3	57.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	56.6	67.4	58.4	48.3	42.7	66.4	100.8
Heating appliances	.5	105.8	112.8	100.9	93.5	81.4	78.5	103.2
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.6	91.9	90.1	79.1	65.0	55.3	53.9	109.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	96.7	93.2	87.9	74.5	63.0	61.5	79.2
Other iron and steel products	1.7	93.2	89.8	83.0	77.0	67.5	65.4	85.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	139.3	137.3	123.2	111.9	91.6	80.6	107.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	143.7	143.6	141.6	133.7	127.5	122.2	132.2
Miscellaneous	.6	133.0	133.1	128.3	114.2	99.3	96.4	106.5
LOGGING	2.3	82.7	85.0	77.7	85.6	48.3	26.0	30.5
MINING	6.4	140.2	137.9	128.6	112.4	100.4	96.5	105.6
Coal	2.3	85.7	85.4	86.5	83.1	80.7	87.6	91.3
Metallic ores	3.3	272.7	265.6	233.0	189.1	156.5	130.0	142.1
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	120.5	119.0	112.3	95.2	30.7	72.6	98.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	86.0	84.1	82.1	82.5	83.8	92.9	105.8
Telegraphs	.5	99.6	97.0	94.2	93.2	87.7	96.0	108.6
Telephones	1.7	82.5	80.7	78.9	79.7	82.7	92.2	105.1
TRANSPORTATION	10.5	89.4	88.7	85.8	83.6	82.5	86.5	97.8
Street railways and cartage	2.7	121.2	120.0	118.3	114.3	114.4	118.4	121.6
Steam railways	6.2	79.0	77.8	75.4	74.3	72.0	77.3	90.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	96.1	98.1	92.1	87.1	91.9	90.2	100.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.7	109.0	102.9	110.9	118.1	83.4	84.4	176.8
Building	2.4	60.1	57.4	63.2	56.5	45.9	52.8	117.5
Highway	6.0	161.9	152.1	191.8	224.7	155.6	133.4	337.0
Railway	4.3	109.6	103.6	84.5	81.9	69.7	73.3	98.3
SERVICES	3.0	137.5	135.8	127.8	125.5	113.8	119.4	134.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	139.6	137.1	129.9	131.5	113.2	120.1	140.5
Professional	.3	130.7	132.0	124.0	120.8	123.3	128.9	123.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	135.6	134.5	125.3	116.5	112.4	116.0	129.6
TRADE	10.0	126.3	126.3	121.8	117.1	111.8	113.1	120.5
Retail	7.3	132.3	132.2	126.8	123.3	117.1	117.3	125.7
Wholesale	2.7	112.9	112.9	110.2	102.7	99.6	103.1	108.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	107.1	105.6	102.7	98.8	88.5	86.0	107.1

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1936	Aug. 1 1936	Sept. 1 1935	Sept. 1 1934	Sept. 1 1933	Sept. 1 1932	Sept. 1 1931
<u>Maritime-Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	33.1	103.0	102.0	99.0	97.1	86.8	77.3	83.5
	Lumber products	4.7	91.5	97.7	92.5	97.1	69.6	47.0	59.8
	Pulp and paper	5.0	156.5	155.0	146.9	142.2	151.3	119.2	138.6
	Textile products	3.7	83.6	77.1	80.1	85.7	79.7	76.1	65.0
	Iron and steel	10.2	102.6	102.8	98.8	91.0	80.5	73.2	83.8
	Other manufactures	9.5	100.8	97.3	95.5	93.6	84.3	84.8	86.2
	Logging	1.2	48.6	74.0	63.6	102.0	49.2	34.8	22.3
	Mining	19.4	106.9	109.6	106.8	99.0	91.6	97.7	106.2
	Communications	2.6	100.6	94.1	92.6	90.0	86.0	94.9	118.2
	Transportation	9.0	63.7	64.1	61.3	61.8	64.1	64.3	85.0
	Construction	25.5	228.9	219.0	188.0	162.0	140.3	124.0	179.2
	Services	2.2	218.2	213.9	209.2	196.8	182.0	203.2	232.6
	Trade	7.0	121.4	122.9	112.1	109.8	101.9	106.7	114.8
	All Industries	100.0	114.4	113.9	107.0	101.8	91.5	87.8	102.7
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	60.8	106.5	104.4	101.0	96.7	88.3	86.8	97.4
	Lumber products	3.7	95.9	94.9	93.8	90.2	75.8	74.9	88.0
	Pulp and paper	8.2	100.5	100.3	94.7	92.1	84.5	84.5	83.7
	Textile products	17.6	127.8	120.4	119.6	115.3	104.1	96.3	95.8
	Iron and steel	9.2	79.3	81.4	72.3	69.1	61.2	64.5	88.3
	Other manufactures	22.1	112.0	110.4	109.0	103.2	97.4	96.6	111.4
	Logging	3.9	133.4	119.4	108.3	146.0	60.3	35.1	39.4
	Mining	3.2	204.3	193.0	165.5	133.0	115.7	92.9	111.7
	Communications	1.8	73.5	72.5	72.5	73.7	77.9	87.6	99.3
	Transportation	10.3	88.6	87.6	87.3	85.1	85.5	88.5	98.5
	Construction	9.5	70.9	74.0	83.4	73.6	69.2	67.4	180.4
	Services	2.6	121.3	118.3	113.5	108.6	100.7	106.2	114.1
	Trade	7.9	133.8	132.7	126.3	124.3	126.1	126.0	130.2
	All Industries	100.0	103.0	101.3	99.3	95.4	87.0	85.3	109.8
<u>Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	61.8	105.3	104.3	100.1	92.4	84.8	80.7	94.0
	Lumber products	4.0	76.5	79.5	72.6	68.1	63.3	61.0	84.3
	Pulp and paper	6.5	101.0	102.8	97.1	92.3	88.3	89.3	96.9
	Textile products	10.7	112.6	110.0	107.8	103.0	101.0	92.7	93.2
	Iron and steel	14.2	85.8	87.3	82.5	70.2	60.1	56.7	73.5
	Other manufactures	26.4	125.7	121.6	119.4	112.6	102.6	97.8	113.7
	Logging	12.2	53.9	76.6	60.4	58.6	39.8	16.3	21.5
	Mining	5.4	228.1	224.7	201.1	161.7	139.1	117.5	137.7
	Communications	2.0	78.7	77.1	76.5	76.8	79.3	90.5	99.9
	Transportation	7.4	86.7	86.7	82.1	81.0	79.8	84.0	98.1
	Construction	9.3	107.1	100.6	113.4	175.8	88.7	89.1	131.6
	Services	3.0	154.1	152.3	144.8	147.7	128.2	132.9	150.3
	Trade	9.9	132.1	131.5	129.1	123.3	115.6	116.3	125.5
	All Industries	100.0	108.1	107.1	103.9	103.3	88.1	85.1	100.7
<u>Prairie-Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	27.6	99.9	104.6	97.5	90.2	86.9	89.3	97.8
	Lumber products	1.9	92.4	94.5	93.0	89.0	80.5	72.4	82.3
	Pulp and paper	2.5	91.2	93.5	87.9	82.9	81.8	86.5	98.8
	Textile products	2.1	130.8	126.7	118.0	113.0	103.6	101.4	99.1
	Iron and steel	8.3	70.5	79.3	75.2	71.8	69.8	75.2	86.7
	Other manufactures	12.3	135.6	138.0	125.5	111.9	108.5	109.9	115.0
	Logging	.1	8.3	6.8	31.4	26.2	11.3	15.2	5.5
	Mining	6.6	103.4	97.4	100.3	92.8	94.2	93.8	90.8
	Communications	2.9	100.8	100.2	92.3	96.9	93.2	101.5	114.4
	Transportation	19.6	98.6	95.4	93.7	89.4	86.7	92.9	98.3
	Construction	22.1	129.4	107.9	108.9	92.0	93.8	82.3	257.7
	Services	3.8	130.4	130.4	115.7	109.8	107.0	117.0	135.8
	Trade	17.3	113.2	114.1	108.8	104.7	100.7	103.1	109.6
	All Industries	100.0	107.4	103.9	100.5	92.9	90.7	91.6	130.0
<u>British Columbia</u>	All Manufacturing	42.9	116.2	114.8	109.6	99.2	93.8	80.1	91.9
	Lumber products	13.5	94.3	89.4	81.1	61.0	60.1	45.2	62.2
	Pulp and paper	5.5	114.7	114.8	104.0	101.2	92.8	87.9	103.1
	Textile products	1.1	116.7	112.8	112.3	97.1	95.4	94.5	100.5
	Iron and steel	3.2	77.9	77.4	71.6	64.9	60.5	63.9	82.3
	Other manufactures	19.6	153.7	155.6	155.8	152.8	142.9	122.2	125.1
	Logging	6.6	85.4	74.4	78.1	57.9	52.0	27.3	38.9
	Mining	8.5	97.9	97.7	89.7	86.7	67.9	73.2	77.8
	Communications	3.4	114.1	110.4	105.4	101.4	100.6	101.8	124.4
	Transportation	13.1	104.7	106.5	99.2	95.5	92.1	95.2	106.7
	Construction	12.5	104.6	104.3	139.2	104.8	101.1	100.9	130.1
	Services	3.4	111.9	111.9	105.7	103.1	93.7	94.9	112.2
	Trade	9.6	124.8	126.3	119.6	114.4	101.2	104.6	114.7
	All Industries	100.0	109.3	107.9	108.0	96.2	89.2	82.8	96.6

1/ B.C. -All Industries

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1936	Aug.1 1936	Sept.1 1935	Sept.1 1934	Sept.1 1933	Sept.1 1932	Sept.1 1931
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	65.1	97.5	94.8	91.0	88.2	81.8	83.4	96.7
Plant products - edible	4.5	112.2	106.5	104.9	107.0	100.9	104.5	108.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	103.4	101.8	103.2	99.8	98.1	100.6	103.0
Textiles	15.7	109.4	98.1	97.0	97.7	87.0	84.1	86.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.7	105.3	107.0	110.7	105.1	107.0	110.2	112.0
Iron and steel	13.6	76.5	79.0	69.0	65.6	59.4	62.7	80.7
Other manufactures	21.9	101.2	99.7	95.9	91.2	84.6	86.6	106.7
Communications	2.6	63.0	62.6	63.0	65.9	70.3	79.4	88.4
Transportation	10.4	97.9	96.6	99.5	92.6	93.5	95.4	105.4
Construction	5.4	48.8	48.2	40.5	50.7	65.2	67.0	112.1
Trade	12.7	126.9	126.1	121.2	115.9	119.1	120.8	128.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	94.3	92.2	88.7	86.6	84.4	86.3	102.3
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	61.1	99.6	98.7	99.5	97.7	98.8	104.2	119.5
Leather products	20.9	108.8	105.7	109.6	106.2	114.4	118.2	124.7
Other manufactures	40.2	95.3	95.5	94.9	93.9	91.5	97.7	116.6
Transportation	13.0	93.5	93.5	100.4	100.4	102.9	110.0	131.4
Construction	6.4	75.4	70.0	140.2	102.6	97.9	101.9	136.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	97.9	96.5	102.8	99.9	99.7	105.8	123.2
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	63.6	102.1	99.2	96.0	91.3	85.3	86.1	99.5
Plant products - edible	5.6	113.4	109.5	108.3	108.2	104.5	100.6	115.8
Printing and publishing	9.0	118.9	118.9	113.2	108.4	102.6	106.5	112.8
Textiles	11.5	92.0	86.0	87.9	87.7	87.3	85.3	91.7
Iron and steel	9.1	80.8	79.6	72.6	66.8	57.9	61.6	79.8
Other manufactures	28.4	109.1	106.1	103.4	96.3	88.2	89.0	103.7
Communications	2.7	65.7	64.8	65.6	67.9	70.8	82.1	89.6
Transportation	6.0	96.5	97.5	93.1	92.2	93.2	100.1	129.0
Construction	3.0	65.2	64.5	70.2	58.1	50.1	73.1	116.7
Trade	20.1	123.7	123.3	120.2	116.2	110.1	112.1	122.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	103.4	101.3	98.7	94.3	88.4	91.6	106.6
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	46.5	99.9	98.7	92.7	88.5	82.5	85.1	110.6
Lumber products	5.2	67.2	63.1	52.1	67.6	40.4	42.7	108.2
Pulp and paper	15.4	93.5	94.7	92.1	83.6	82.3	80.6	95.5
Other manufactures	25.9	115.9	114.4	107.7	99.9	97.8	104.0	124.9
Construction	15.1	154.9	136.4	144.2	145.7	111.4	115.1	173.1
Trade	17.3	126.2	123.5	118.5	111.0	108.0	108.0	112.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	111.2	107.4	103.9	100.9	93.1	98.0	121.7
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	80.8	96.3	98.7	93.5	82.4	75.4	72.6	87.5
Textiles	17.6	86.8	90.4	87.4	83.3	82.3	72.2	85.3
Electrical apparatus	10.7	109.2	106.1	106.2	85.2	77.3	94.8	114.2
Iron and steel	27.2	85.1	89.7	83.6	66.1	57.3	48.5	68.2
Other manufactures	25.3	115.6	116.2	108.2	103.9	95.3	99.2	106.0
Construction	2.5	48.4	44.7	50.6	49.0	45.1	69.2	177.2
Trade	8.7	126.8	130.3	123.3	115.2	100.5	100.7	112.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	97.7	99.8	95.2	84.9	77.7	77.1	95.8
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	80.4	110.3	121.0	111.5	93.7	76.4	71.1	72.5
Iron and steel	57.4	100.3	110.5	105.6	85.3	65.8	61.0	60.5
Other manufactures	23.0	147.1	159.4	133.1	124.7	119.4	112.3	120.6
Construction	2.4	37.5	35.6	24.4	28.7	22.3	13.9	54.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	106.9	115.1	105.2	91.0	76.2	71.8	77.8
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	48.3	96.8	98.9	94.2	87.3	86.6	87.6	101.9
Animal products - edible	5.9	130.2	132.7	127.0	115.2	117.9	111.5	108.4
Printing and publishing	5.0	92.8	96.7	92.2	89.1	89.4	95.4	100.9
Textiles	6.4	144.8	140.4	125.1	119.1	110.2	103.9	103.4
Iron and steel	17.1	73.8	77.9	74.8	69.5	69.0	72.7	81.2
Other manufactures	13.9	112.2	111.8	108.1	98.1	98.9	100.9	107.5
Transportation	10.4	82.8	80.6	78.1	77.0	75.4	78.5	90.7
Construction	3.6	52.0	45.4	66.7	48.8	27.7	41.1	80.5
Trade	29.1	96.9	98.6	93.2	90.9	88.4	90.8	97.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	92.9	93.8	90.1	85.2	82.2	85.1	98.2
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	39.8	114.4	110.5	105.5	89.1	85.8	83.6	94.5
Lumber products	9.5	86.8	77.0	79.2	49.3	50.1	46.1	55.6
Other manufactures	30.3	127.0	125.7	117.5	107.6	102.5	101.1	114.3
Communications	7.5	111.7	108.9	104.6	101.0	99.3	100.6	115.0
Transportation	18.5	111.0	113.1	104.6	101.3	99.8	102.2	106.6
Construction	7.1	65.7	67.0	83.3	38.3	38.9	55.7	107.2
Services	6.0	107.8	107.5	103.3	99.8	91.5	87.6	104.6
Trade	21.1	129.5	131.4	123.6	116.5	104.2	105.4	117.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	110.0	109.2	105.7	91.8	87.4	89.0	104.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
OCTOBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1936

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

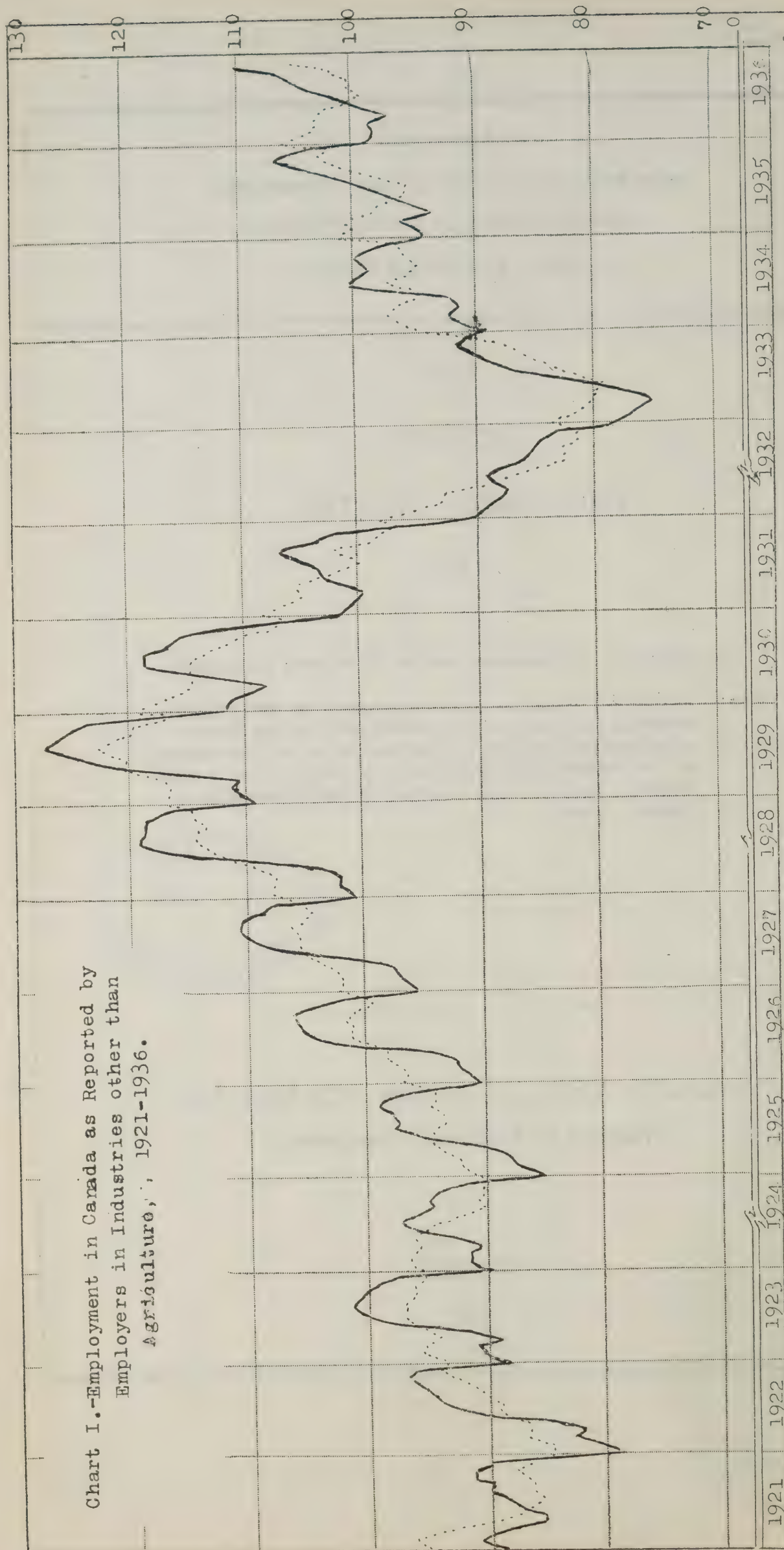
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



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Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +
OTTAWA
1936

Chart I.-Employment in Canada as Reported by
Employers in Industries other than
Agriculture, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Oct. 28, 1936.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed a substantial improvement, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,020 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,044,178 persons, as compared with 1,015,639 in the preceding month. This increase of 28,539 workers is the largest so far reported in any month of the present year; while it was smaller than that noted at Oct. 1, 1935, it exceeded the gain indicated between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 in any other of the nine preceding years since 1920 in which the trend has been upward. In the remaining six autumns, losses had been shown at the beginning of October, with the result that the average change from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1 in the last fifteen years is only a fractional increase. The considerable advance taking place at the latest date, which compares favourably with this slight, average gain, raised the index of employment from 107.1 at Sept. 1, to 110.1 at the beginning of October; this was the highest point reached since Nov. 1, 1930. At Oct. 1, 1935, the index had been 106.1. After correction for seasonal influences, the index increased from 102.7 in the preceding month to 105.0 at Oct. 1, 1936.

The unadjusted index, (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) has been as follows at Oct. 1 in the sixteen years for which data are on record: 1936, 110.1; 1935, 106.1; 1934, 100.0; 1933, 90.4; 1932, 86.7; 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8 and 1921, 91.3.

The most outstanding features of the Oct. 1 survey of employment were the unusually pronounced increases in manufacturing, in which the co-operating establishments absorbed nearly 15,600 additional workers, and in logging, which directly provided work for practically 16,700 more persons than at Sept. 1. The expansion in each of these industries was greater than at Oct. 1 in any other year for which statistics are available. Mining and trade also recorded substantially heightened activity, while the trend was seasonally downward in services and construction and maintenance; there were ^{also} losses in transportation.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given beginning on page 3.

The records show that for Oct. 1, 1935, 9,414 employers had reported payrolls aggregating 997,017 workers, or 32,040 more than at Sept. 1; that increase was the largest indicated in any month of last year. The most marked improvement over Sept. 1, 1935, was in manufacturing and logging, although the trend was also favourable in most of the main industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all provinces except British Columbia showed considerable improvement, that in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced. The situation generally was better than at the beginning of October in any of the last four years.

Maritime Provinces.— A further and much larger increase was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 697 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 82,192 persons at Sept. 1, to 84,721 at the beginning of October. This was the seventh consecutive monthly advance recorded since Mar. 1; although it was smaller than the gain noted at the same date last year, it compared favourably with the decline that, on the average, has been reported at Oct. 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 117.9 at the latest date, was five points higher than at Oct. 1, 1935. Manufacturing as a whole showed improvement at the beginning of October, 1936, as compared with the preceding month, mainly in vegetable food, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging afforded greatly increased employment, while there were smaller gains in coal-mining and trade. On the other hand, transportation, construction and hotels and restaurants showed curtailment.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1928-1936.

130

120

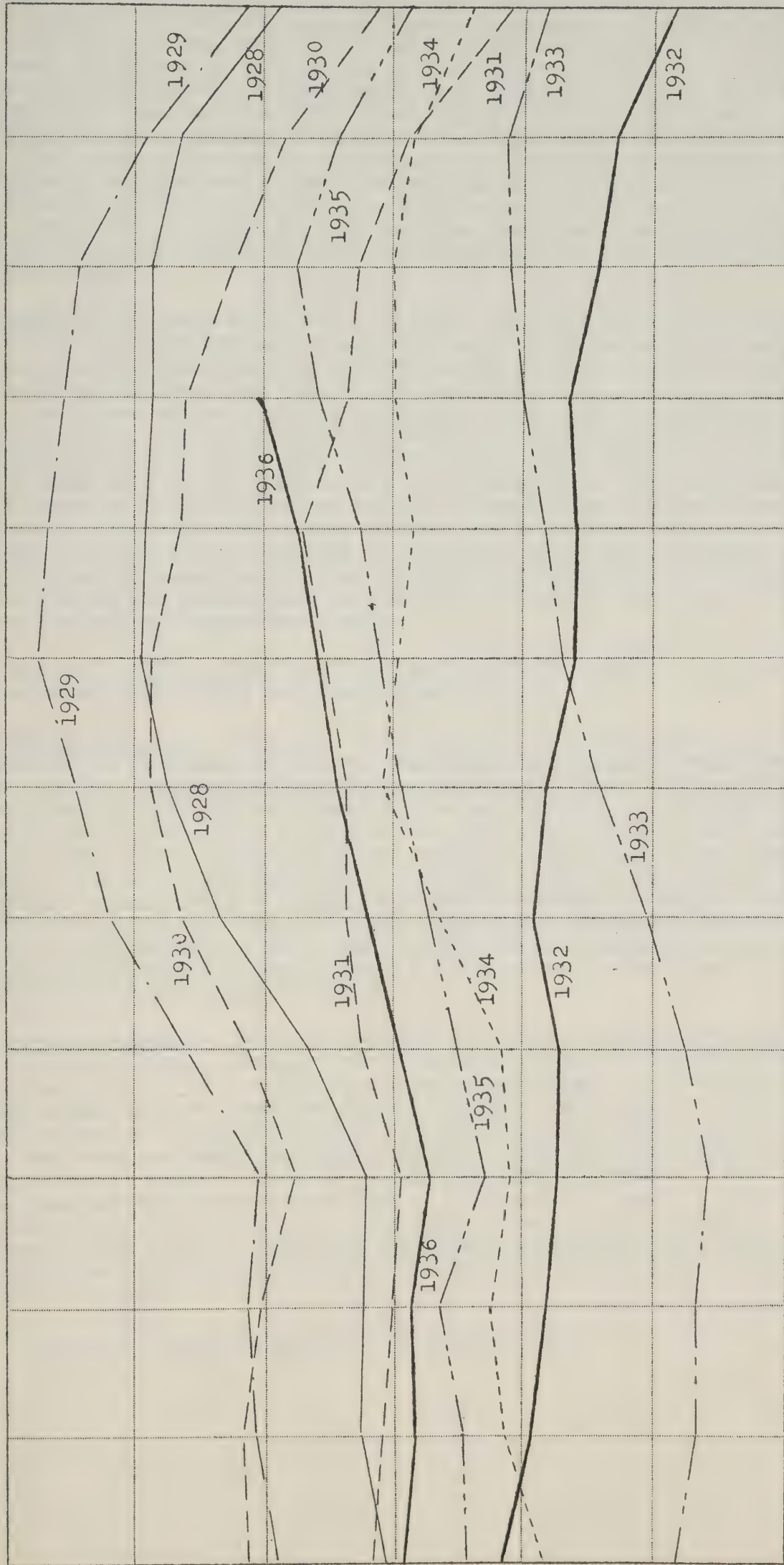
110

100

90

80

70



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

The 657 firms furnishing data for Oct. 1, 1935, had employed 80,591 persons, an increase of 4,138 over their payrolls in the preceding month.

Quebec.— Activity again advanced in Quebec. The expansion took place chiefly in logging and manufacturing, but mining, local transportation and trade also showed increases. Within the group of factory employment, the greatest gains were in textile, food, rubber, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal works; on the other hand, employment in lumber mills was not so brisk as at Sept. 1, 1936. Services and construction and maintenance also showed a falling-off in activity. Statistics were compiled from 2,368 firms in Quebec with 293,665 workers, compared with 285,522 at the beginning of September. A large advance had been noted at Oct. 1, 1935, but, on the whole, the tendency at the beginning of October in the last fifteen years had been slightly retrogressive. The index rose from 103.0 at Sept. 1, 1936, to 106.0 at the date under review, when it was nearly three points higher than at Oct. 1, 1935. Returns were then tabulated from 2,234 establishments having 283,468 men and women in their employ, as compared with 273,190 in the preceding month.

Ontario.— The trend was upward in Ontario, according to 4,434 employers of 436,435 persons, or 17,258 more than at the beginning of September. A smaller gain over the preceding month had been reported at Oct. 1, 1935, when the index, at 108.1, was several points lower than that at the latest date, viz., 112.6. While the movement in employment has usually been favourable at the beginning of October in the experience of the years since 1920, the advance at the date under review was substantially larger than the average increase between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, 1921-1935. Manufacturing, as a whole, (particularly in vegetable food, iron and steel and textile factories), logging, mining and trade showed heightened activity as compared with Sept. 1, 1936, while employment declined in animal food, tobacco and beverage and clay, glass and stone plants and in services. Little general change occurred in transportation, communications and construction; within the last-named improvement in building and highway work was just about offset by curtailment in the railway construction and maintenance departments.

For Oct. 1, 1935, 4,149 firms had reported 414,523 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 398,151 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.— There was a further increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, improvement occurring in manufacturing, mining, logging, building and highway construction and trade, while railway operation and construction, services and communications were quieter; the reductions in payroll in railway construction and maintenance were considerable. Within the manufacturing group, food, textile, iron and steel and other plants showed heightened activity. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,457 firms with an aggregate working force of 137,933 employees, compared with 136,353 at Sept. 1. A larger advance had been recorded at the beginning of October in 1935, when the index was nearly six points lower than the 108.6 of the latest date. The 1,376 co-operating employers had then reported 129,765 persons on their payrolls, compared with 126,921 at Sept. 1, 1935.

British Columbia.— Employment in British Columbia showed curtailment, mainly in manufacturing, (owing to the termination of the fish-canning season), while transportation and services also released employees. On the other hand, logging, mining and trade reported greater activity, and, within the group of factory employment, vegetable food and some other factories also recorded improvement. Data were tabulated from 1,064 employers, whose payrolls declined from 92,395 persons at Sept. 1, to 91,424 at the beginning of October. Losses on a larger scale had been registered at Oct. 1, 1935, and the index, at 106.0, was then rather lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 108.1. An aggregate working force of 83,670 men and women was reported by the 999 firms furnishing statistics for Oct. 1, 1935: this was a decline of nearly 1,600 from their Sept. 1 staffs.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend at the beginning of October was upward in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg; in Quebec and Ottawa, little change on the whole was shown, while activity declined in Vancouver.

Montreal.- There was a further increase in employment in Montreal, where the 1,358 co-operating establishments employed 143,407 persons, or 1,881 more than at Sept. 1. Manufacturing, transportation, road construction and trade showed the greatest gains; within the manufacturing group, vegetable food, textile and non-ferrous metal factories indicated considerable expansion, while the iron and steel industry was rather slacker. Much larger advances had been noted at the beginning of October of last year, but the index of employment was then over four points lower. For Oct. 1, 1935, data had been furnished by 1,307 firms having 136,947 employees, which was an increase of 4,150 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed little general change at the date under review, 22 workers having been taken on since Sept. 1 by the 173 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 13,096 on their paylists at Oct. 1. There were seasonal losses in services, but manufacturing as a whole was rather brisker, while moderate improvement also occurred in transportation and construction. The index was slightly lower than at the beginning of October, 1935, when 167 establishments had employed 13,364 men and women, a decrease of 133 from the preceding month.

Toronto.- Continued expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,502 firms employing 130,803 persons, compared with 128,221 in their last report. Manufacturing was much busier, particularly in the textile, vegetable, food, printing and paper goods, chemical and iron and steel groups; road construction, services and trade also absorbed more workers. On the other hand, building was quieter. Rather larger additions to staffs, on the whole, had been reported at Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment generally continues at a better level, the index, at 105.5 at the latest date, being 4.4 points higher. Some 1,400 employers had then reported a combined working force of 123,300 persons, compared with 120,379 at Sept. 1, 1935.

Ottawa.- Trade and construction were rather more active, while manufacturing showed a decline. The forces of the 196 employers furnishing data aggregated 14,601 workers, or 34 fewer than at Sept. 1. The index of employment was over five points higher than at the same date in 1935, when an increase had been indicated by the 176 co-operating establishments whose payrolls had included 13,612 persons.

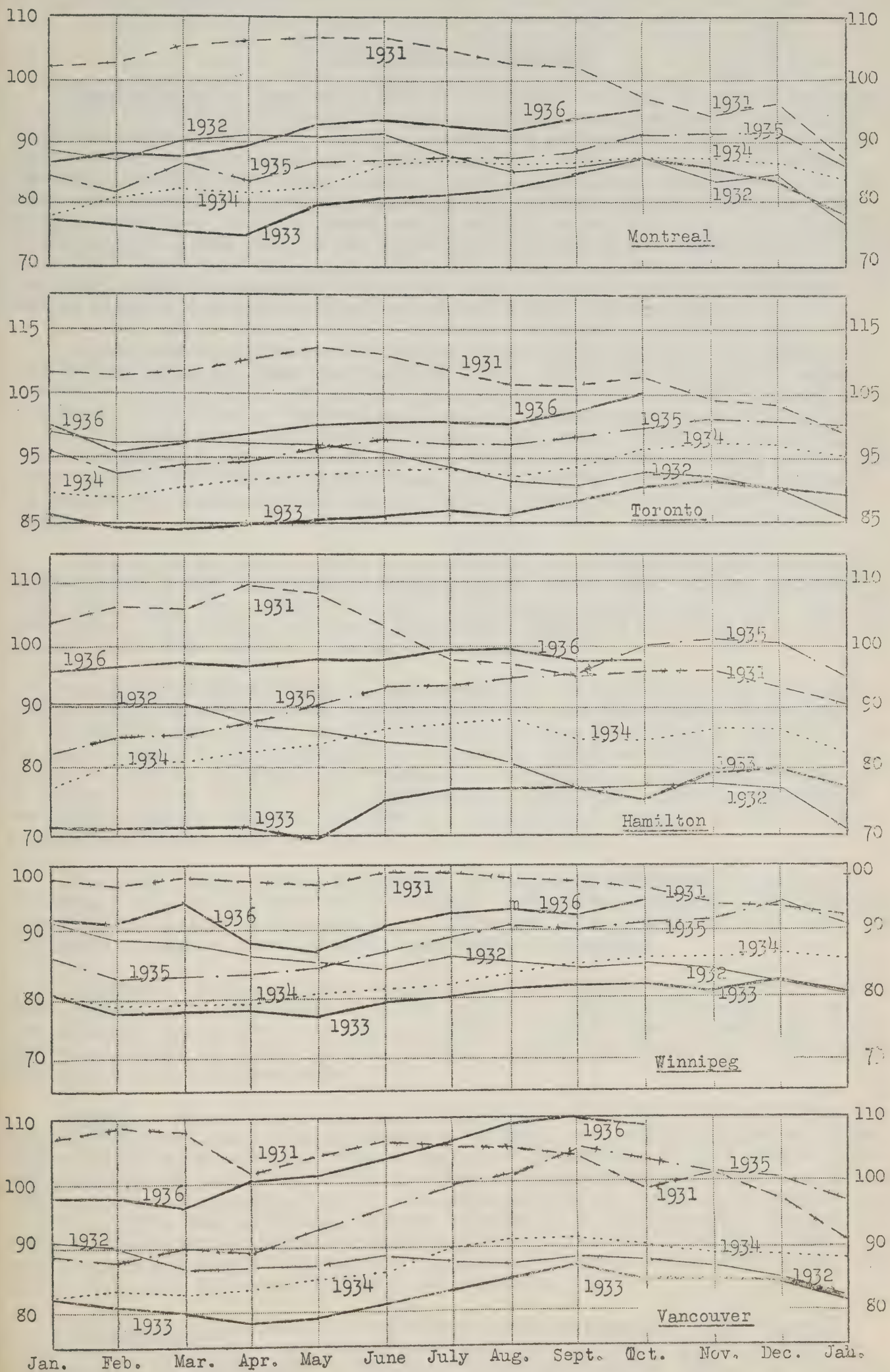
Hamilton.- Moderate improvement was noted in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there were gains in textile and iron and steel plants. Building construction was also rather busier and there was a minor increase in trade, while losses occurred in road construction and some other groups. Statements were tabulated from 286 firms with 31,553 employees, compared with 31,451 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was slightly higher, larger additions to staffs having then been reported by the 272 employers whose statistics were included in the survey for Oct. 1, 1935, and who had a personnel of 32,027.

Windsor.- There was an increase in the number working in Windsor, chiefly in automobile and other iron and steel plants. One hundred and seventy-five establishments employed 16,393 workers, as against 14,557 at Sept. 1. A much smaller advance had been noted at Oct. 1, 1935, when the 169 co-operating establishments had reported 14,456 employees, or 231 more than at Sept. 1 of that year; the index then was decidedly lower than at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Considerable improvement was indicated in Winnipeg at Oct. 1, when the 484 firms furnishing data employed 40,756 workers, or 1,064 more than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, construction, services and trade were more active, while communications reported moderate curtailment. A smaller gain had been shown at the beginning of October a year ago by the 458 employers whose statistics were then received, and who had 38,989 men and women on their paylists; the index then was somewhat lower, standing at 91.1, as compared with 95.3 at Oct. 1, 1936.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver showed its first curtailment since the beginning of March, according to 441 establishments with 35,098 persons on their payrolls, compared with 35,324 at Sept. 1. Manufacturing and trade reported improvement, but there was a falling-off in communications, transportation and services. A larger reduction on the whole had been recorded at Oct. 1, 1935, when the index stood at 103.5, as compared with 109.1 at the beginning of October of the present year. Statements for Oct. 1 of last year had been received from 413 firms whose employees aggregated 32,867.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1936.



Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1931, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a further substantial advance in factory employment at Oct. 1, when the 5,831 co-operating establishments reported 552,248 operatives, or 15,597 more than at Sept. 1. Seasonal curtailment was noted in fish-canneries and lumber mills, and there were also slight declines in tobacco and glass factories. Most other manufacturing groups, however, showed improvement. The gains in iron and steel were especially pronounced, this industry absorbing nearly 5,500 additional workers since Sept. 1; the increase was of particular interest because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the beginning of October in the experience of the years, 1921-1935. There were also large additions to staffs in textile and vegetable food factories, while the expansion in pulp and paper, rubber, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and chemical works was considerable.

On the average, employment in manufacturing at the beginning of October in the last fifteen years has shown comparatively little change from Sept. 1, the gains recorded in some of these autumns just about offsetting the declines indicated in the remainder; the advance at the date under review greatly exceeds that noted at Oct. 1 in any other year since 1920 in which the trend has been favourable. The unadjusted index of employment, at 109.0, was 5.5 p.c. higher than at Oct. 1, 1935, and was also higher than in any other month since Aug. 1, 1930. After correction for seasonal influences, the index rose from 103.0 at Sept. 1, 1936, to 106.1 at the date under review.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at the beginning of October in the sixteen years of the record are as follows:- 1936, 109.0; 1935, 103.3; 1934, 94.4; 1933, 86.7; 1932, 84.1; 1931, 91.8; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 120.2; 1928, 115.7; 1927, 106.4; 1926, 104.6; 1925, 98.8; 1924, 92.7; 1923, 99.4; 1922, 93.8 and 1921, 88.0. The 1926 average is the base used in computing these indexes.

The increase noted at Oct. 1, 1936, continues the uninterruptedly favourable movement that has characterized factory employment since the opening of the year. During the last nine months, nearly 62,800 persons have been added to the staffs of the approximately 5,700 reporting firms, while the index has advanced from 96.8 at Jan. 1 to 109.0 at the beginning of October, or by 12.6 p.c. Expansion was indicated in the same months of 1935, during which period the number of persons re-employed was larger; however, activity was then at a lower level, the index at Oct. 1, 1935, standing at 103.3, compared with 109.0 at the latest date.

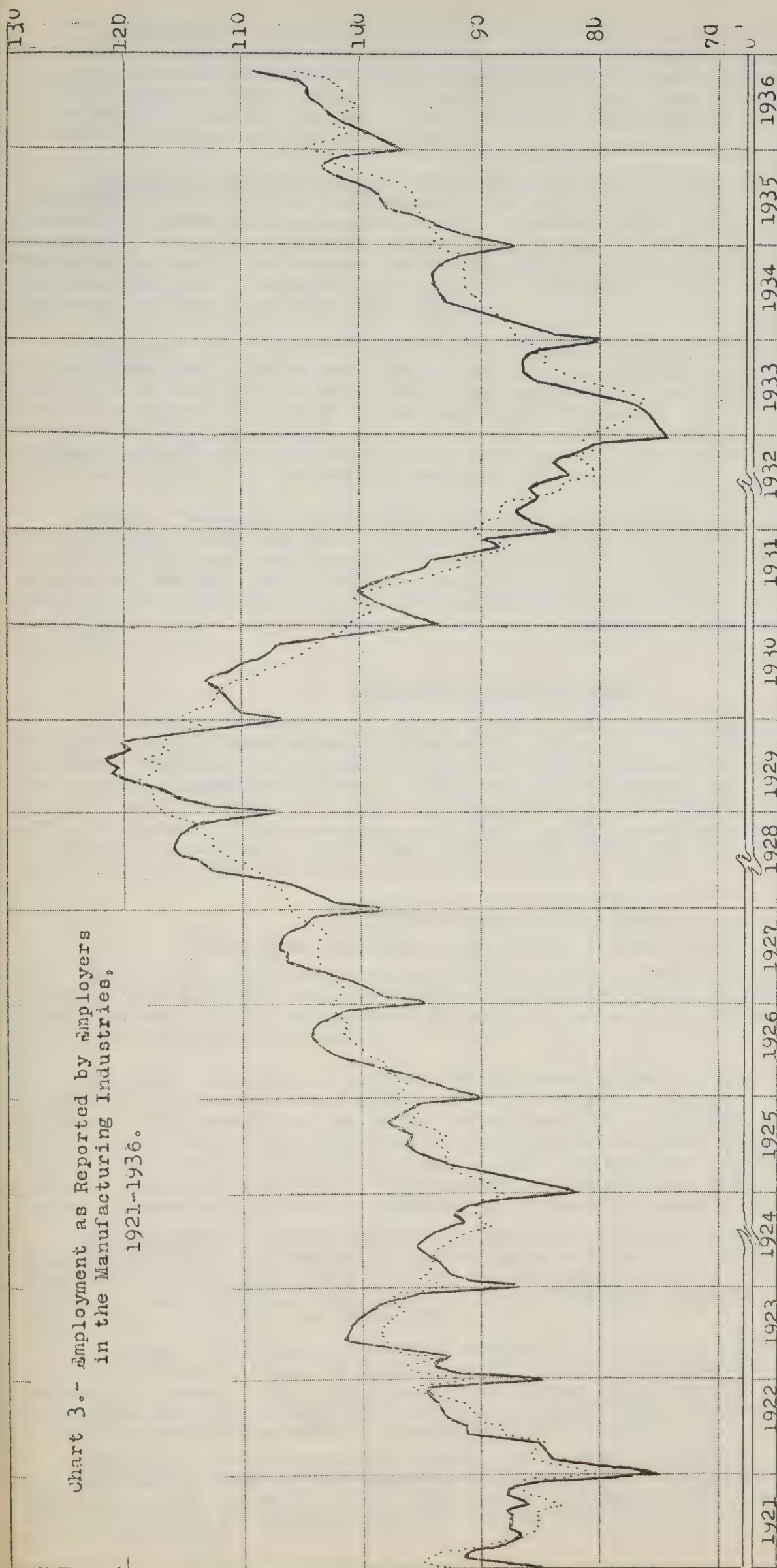
The manufacturers making returns for the beginning of October of last year, numbering 5,565, had employed 519,711 workers, compared with 507,163 in the preceding month. Marked gains had then been made in iron and steel plants, but many other lines of factory employment had also shown considerable improvement.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 324 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 16,685 workers to 40,184 at Oct. 1. This expansion was on a much greater scale than in the early autumn of 1935, or indeed, than in any other year of the record, while the index, at 141.7 at Oct. 1, 1936, was higher than at that date in any of the last fifteen years.

Mining.- Marked improvement was recorded in coal-mining, (particularly in the Prairie Provinces), and in the extraction of metallic ores, while quarries and other industries in the non-metallic mineral division also showed a further advance. The working forces of the 400 reporting mine operators aggregated 68,223 persons, compared with 64,696 in the preceding month. This seasonal gain was much larger than that noted at Oct. 1, 1935, when employment was not so brisk as at the date under review. Mainly owing to the pronounced activity prevailing in the extraction of metallic ores, employment in the mining industry as a whole was in greater volume than in the autumn of any other year for which statistics are available.

Communications.- Reductions were made in the personnel of telegraphs and telephones; the companies and branches furnishing data reported 22,415 employees, compared with 22,790 at Sept. 1. The index was slightly higher than at the same date in 1935, when no general change had occurred in communications.

Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by Employers
in the Manufacturing Industries,
1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

Transportation.- Steam railway operation and shipping and longshore work showed curtailment, while employment on street railways and in cartage was rather more active; statistics were received from 448 employers in the transportation group, with 106,031 persons on their staffs, as against 107,264 in their last return. Employment on the whole in this division was in slightly greater volume than at Oct. 1, 1935, although an increase had then been reported.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was a shrinkage in employment in railway and highway construction and maintenance at the beginning of October, but building construction showed rather greater activity. A combined force of 122,635 workers was employed by the 1,154 co-operating contractors, who had 128,760 on their payrolls in the preceding month. An increase, on the whole, had been recorded at Oct. 1 of a year ago, when the general index for the construction industries (117.4) was many points higher than at the latest date, viz., 103.9.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels caused a pronounced loss in services; little change, on the whole, was noted in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. The staffs of the 475 firms whose returns were received totalled 27,831 workers at Oct. 1, as compared with 30,031 at the beginning of September. The seasonal reduction indicated at the corresponding date of last year involved a smaller proportion of the aggregate payroll, but the index was then nearly seven points lower than at the beginning of October of the present year, when it stood at 127.4.

Trade.- There was a considerable increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores, although wholesale houses were also more active; 1,302 trading establishments reported 104,611 employees, compared with 101,948 in the preceding month. This advance was decidedly larger than that recorded at Oct. 1 of 1935, also substantially exceeding the average gain noted at the beginning of October in the years, 1921-1935. The index, at 129.6, at the latest date, was nearly six points higher than at Oct. 1 a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, there was a further improvement in employment among insured workpeople between July and August; among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at Aug. 24, 1936, was 12.3, as compared with 12.7 at July 20, 1936, and 14.9 at Aug. 26, 1935. It was provisionally estimated that at Aug. 24, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged from 16 to 64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 10,961,000; this was 66,000 more than at July 20, 1936, and 500,000 more than at Aug. 26, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

Recent press dispatches state that the Department of Labor at Washington estimated that 6,000,000 unemployed persons in the United States had found industrial jobs since March, 1933. Employment in September increased by 355,000 over August - the sixth successive monthly gain.

New York.- According to the New York Department of Labor, there was a seasonal increase of 3.7 p.c. in factory employment from the middle of August to the middle of September. This brought the preliminary index (based on the 1925-1927 average as 100), to 82.7, which was 7.6 p.c. higher than in September of last year, being also higher than that for any other month since October, 1930. The metal and machinery, wood, rubber, printing and paper goods, textile, clothing and millinery and food industries reported considerable increase in September as compared with August, 1936.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts from 1,623 manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 281,803 persons at Sept. 15, an increase of 5,643 over the preceding month. The index of employment (average 1925-27=100), stood at 79.8 in September, compared with 78.2 in August, 1936, and 74.6 in September, 1935.

Illinois.- According to statements received by the Illinois Department of Labor from 4,745 employers, there was an increase of 2.4 p.c. in employment in September as compared with August. The index (based on the average 1925-27 as 100) stood at 81.3, as compared with 79.4 in July, 1936, and 72.9 in August, 1935. Improvement was noted in both the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market" the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 91.9 in August, 1936, as compared with 95.6 in July, 1936, and 90.4 in August, 1935. Gains were indicated in the stone and allied industries, in wood, rubber, leather and textile factories and in construction.

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TABLE I.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	120.2	123.4	134.2	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	73.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1936.

100.0	8.1	28.1	41.8	13.2	8.8
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.9	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1936.

13.7 1.3 12.5 1.4 3.0 1.6 3.9 3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All

	<u>Industries</u>	<u>Manf.</u>	<u>Log.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Comm.</u>	<u>Trans.</u>	<u>Constr.</u>	<u>Serv.</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.3	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.6	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1936.

100.0 52.9 3.9 6.5 2.1 10.2 11.7 2.7 10.0

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1
		1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
MANUFACTURING	52.9	109.0	105.9	103.3	94.4	86.7	84.1	91.8
Animal products - edible	2.4	129.0	136.9	124.6	113.9	109.2	109.7	102.8
Fur and products	.2	87.3	89.2	103.2	89.6	99.5	88.6	91.2
Leather and products	2.2	112.4	112.2	110.1	100.0	100.1	90.6	92.0
Boots and shoes	1.5	114.3	114.6	114.0	103.0	107.5	97.4	100.7
Lumber and products	4.3	85.3	87.1	79.9	71.8	63.9	58.1	72.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	79.2	82.0	72.5	63.9	54.4	46.6	60.6
Furniture	.7	87.3	84.4	82.0	76.9	71.7	72.9	98.2
Other lumber products	1.1	102.9	104.9	101.1	92.6	87.6	82.2	90.6
Musical instruments	.1	56.0	53.3	50.1	50.4	29.8	48.5	66.4
Plant products - edible	4.5	161.4	133.3	136.2	135.0	119.6	121.0	116.5
Pulp and paper products	6.1	104.7	103.6	98.5	95.0	88.0	87.3	96.9
Pulp and paper	2.8	97.6	96.3	89.1	86.3	76.8	73.4	86.6
Paper products	1.0	125.5	123.4	115.9	106.8	100.8	99.7	99.5
Printing and publishing	2.3	106.8	106.3	105.0	102.5	98.6	101.7	109.7
Rubber products	1.2	103.2	101.5	92.3	91.8	86.2	81.0	94.4
Textile products	10.0	122.0	118.8	116.9	109.4	104.5	98.6	96.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	132.7	133.5	131.7	121.4	114.3	105.0	95.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	93.7	93.9	90.7	89.3	81.2	75.7	75.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	146.6	145.3	141.2	117.4	125.8	109.8	99.1
Silk and silk goods	.9	516.2	514.4	529.8	467.9	413.3	378.5	330.8
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	126.5	124.0	123.5	115.0	118.2	110.0	105.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	115.0	110.1	105.6	100.8	93.5	92.1	95.4
Other textile products	1.0	103.1	94.3	97.2	91.6	86.9	80.9	86.8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	112.4	113.4	120.8	114.8	117.0	115.2	111.6
Tobacco	.7	91.9	95.4	107.2	105.9	111.5	109.8	102.7
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	141.8	139.2	138.4	126.6	124.5	122.7	124.4
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	145.3	128.4	139.0	130.7	112.2	95.9	97.7
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	141.0	139.3	132.0	120.4	111.4	107.5	113.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	87.5	88.9	84.5	74.5	64.0	70.2	106.0
Electric light and power	1.5	123.2	124.1	119.6	117.6	112.2	113.9	132.4
Electrical apparatus	1.7	126.3	124.4	128.4	108.5	95.7	105.2	134.5
Iron and steel	10.9	87.2	83.1	84.7	70.6	62.5	61.1	71.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	113.7	107.4	112.0	81.4	66.7	59.8	77.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	109.0	106.5	94.9	81.9	65.8	68.9	93.1
Agricultural implements	.4	45.3	45.5	53.0	34.6	25.3	21.4	23.9
Land vehicles	4.6	79.7	74.2	79.0	68.0	64.2	62.4	62.8
Automobiles and parts	1.5	111.5	92.0	110.8	71.4	65.9	46.0	59.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	65.8	56.6	68.0	53.5	47.5	61.8	66.9
Heating appliances	.5	121.3	105.8	112.1	98.2	89.9	81.7	105.2
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.6	90.7	91.9	83.9	64.6	54.7	54.8	99.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	94.8	96.7	97.1	78.0	65.0	64.9	78.2
Other iron and steel products	1.7	94.1	93.2	86.4	82.8	68.1	67.4	87.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	142.7	139.3	125.8	112.7	91.6	81.7	101.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	145.9	143.7	142.7	136.3	128.2	121.4	124.6
Miscellaneous	.6	134.9	133.0	130.2	121.7	104.1	99.1	103.2
LOGGING	3.9	141.7	82.7	115.8	113.4	64.7	28.4	42.2
MINING	6.5	147.9	140.2	129.5	117.9	105.8	98.2	108.2
Coal	2.4	92.7	85.7	89.0	91.0	88.7	89.2	98.1
Metallic ores	3.3	281.3	272.7	230.3	196.4	158.8	131.9	138.3
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	128.5	120.5	113.1	87.9	81.1	74.0	95.5
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	84.6	86.0	82.1	81.3	82.5	91.2	104.2
Telegraphs	.5	97.1	99.6	93.6	92.5	86.6	91.8	107.5
Telephones	1.6	81.3	82.5	79.0	78.3	81.5	91.0	103.4
TRANSPORTATION	10.2	88.3	89.4	86.4	84.8	82.7	87.2	95.2
Street railways and cartage	2.6	122.7	121.2	118.7	114.6	113.9	120.7	120.4
Steam railways	5.9	77.9	79.0	75.8	75.0	72.0	77.7	90.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	91.6	96.1	94.0	92.3	94.2	90.7	87.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.7	103.9	109.0	117.4	117.0	97.0	84.3	164.5
Building	2.4	61.4	60.1	67.2	58.1	45.2	49.1	112.2
Highway	5.7	159.5	161.9	213.3	222.3	185.5	137.3	314.8
Railway	3.6	95.0	109.6	79.3	79.0	68.2	73.4	87.7
SERVICES	2.7	127.4	137.5	120.5	116.2	108.1	109.8	125.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	121.5	139.6	117.3	115.0	104.1	104.5	125.9
Professional	.2	134.1	130.7	123.5	119.0	115.6	128.6	125.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	135.4	135.6	125.1	117.5	112.5	113.0	125.0
TRADE	10.0	129.6	126.3	123.8	120.0	115.0	114.5	120.8
Retail	7.3	136.1	132.3	128.9	126.8	121.0	119.0	126.1
Wholesale	2.7	114.8	112.9	112.2	104.2	101.2	103.8	108.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	110.1	107.1	106.1	100.0	90.4	86.7	103.9

1/The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1936	Sept.1 1936	Oct.1 1935	Oct.1 1934	Oct.1 1933	Oct.1 1932	Oct.1 1931
<u>Maritime</u> -All Manufacturing		33.5	107.4	103.0	102.0	95.9	86.6	75.8	83.6
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products		4.5	90.7	91.5	84.5	80.2	59.8	37.4	54.3
Pulp and paper		5.1	167.2	156.5	147.9	142.0	150.1	128.2	138.9
Textile products		3.6	84.0	83.6	86.9	86.4	81.4	75.1	72.7
Iron and steel		10.5	108.6	102.6	107.2	92.2	82.2	67.1	82.4
Other manufactures		9.3	106.4	100.3	97.8	96.8	86.4	86.9	86.5
Logging		4.0	162.7	148.6	167.3	137.9	64.1	19.3	27.7
Mining		19.2	103.0	106.9	106.9	100.6	95.6	91.3	106.6
Communications		2.4	96.3	100.6	90.6	87.7	84.4	91.2	117.1
Transportation		8.6	62.8	63.7	61.5	64.5	68.5	62.0	77.7
Construction		23.7	219.4	228.9	204.6	104.3	121.3	128.2	190.5
Services		1.6	168.5	218.2	164.4	153.5	144.4	151.9	182.2
Trade		7.0	124.1	121.4	119.9	112.1	105.3	104.2	115.1
<u>Maritimes</u> -All Industries		100.0	117.9	114.4	112.9	103.1	90.9	84.9	102.6
<u>Quebec</u> All Manufacturing		59.8	107.9	106.5	103.1	96.2	88.8	87.3	94.0
Lumber products		3.3	89.8	95.9	83.1	81.4	73.6	71.5	88.3
Pulp and paper		7.9	100.5	100.5	94.1	91.0	79.8	83.3	87.0
Textile products		17.6	130.9	127.8	124.3	115.5	106.7	99.7	98.6
Iron and steel		8.9	79.3	79.3	74.3	68.0	61.9	63.6	68.9
Other manufactures		22.1	115.3	112.0	112.0	104.5	99.1	97.2	109.7
Logging		7.0	245.4	133.4	170.5	195.7	92.7	52.6	70.5
Mining		3.3	218.5	204.3	163.4	125.3	117.2	95.0	110.9
Communications		1.7	72.5	73.5	71.3	73.0	76.3	86.5	97.6
Transportation		10.1	88.7	88.6	89.0	89.5	85.9	90.2	96.6
Construction		8.0	61.2	70.9	87.6	66.4	73.6	64.0	101.8
Services		2.4	113.3	121.3	105.8	105.7	100.2	101.5	110.0
Trade		7.7	135.1	133.8	129.2	125.5	128.6	126.0	132.3
<u>Quebec</u> -All Industries		100.0	106.0	103.0	103.1	96.0	89.1	85.8	101.6
<u>Ontario</u> All Manufacturing		61.9	110.1	105.3	103.9	93.5	85.7	82.7	92.4
Lumber products		3.3	76.2	76.5	73.1	68.6	62.1	61.1	78.0
Pulp and paper		6.3	102.3	101.0	98.0	93.6	88.6	87.5	99.8
Textile products		10.6	115.6	112.6	112.1	105.2	104.4	99.2	95.4
Iron and steel		14.5	91.6	85.8	89.2	69.1	59.0	55.4	72.1
Other manufactures		26.7	132.8	125.7	122.3	115.2	104.6	101.9	109.5
Logging		2.1	98.6	53.9	91.2	84.5	54.5	9.3	25.6
Mining		5.4	236.1	228.1	200.1	167.9	140.0	119.7	131.8
Communications		2.0	78.6	78.7	77.2	76.0	79.0	89.1	98.6
Transportation		7.2	86.4	86.7	81.6	80.1	79.0	83.8	95.0
Construction		8.9	107.1	107.1	123.5	175.3	93.1	86.7	133.5
Services		2.7	148.5	154.1	144.5	139.9	125.6	127.4	142.0
Trade		9.8	136.4	132.1	131.9	128.1	119.8	118.3	126.1
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries		100.0	112.6	108.1	108.1	104.8	89.6	86.1	99.3
<u>Prairie</u> All Manufacturing		28.5	104.4	99.9	98.6	90.9	86.9	90.4	89.4
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products		1.9	90.7	92.4	85.8	75.1	78.1	67.8	73.3
Pulp and paper		2.6	93.1	91.2	89.6	86.9	84.1	88.4	101.7
Textile products		2.2	137.4	136.8	122.0	118.8	107.7	108.7	103.1
Iron and steel		8.9	76.7	70.5	76.8	71.4	69.7	77.2	67.8
Other manufactures		12.9	139.7	135.6	127.0	115.3	107.9	109.7	114.7
Logging		.2	21.4	8.3	30.1	47.2	11.2	11.4	7.2
Mining		7.7	121.4	103.4	108.4	114.4	110.8	111.3	110.5
Communications		2.7	98.2	100.8	95.9	96.7	91.6	98.2	112.6
Transportation		19.3	97.8	98.6	96.6	90.6	87.2	96.2	100.8
Construction		20.8	123.2	129.4	115.2	95.8	130.2	89.1	261.0
Services		3.8	113.0	130.4	101.4	93.5	91.9	97.3	122.5
Trade		17.5	115.6	113.2	108.5	107.0	102.6	104.7	107.2
<u>Prairies</u> -All Industries		100.0	108.6	107.4	102.7	95.7	98.7	94.6	129.1
<u>British</u> All Manufacturing		41.9	112.6	116.2	106.0	95.4	84.1	78.5	86.5
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products		13.5	93.3	94.3	82.1	66.0	57.2	46.5	57.6
Pulp and paper		5.5	114.6	114.7	103.1	103.3	93.9	81.4	102.3
Textile products		1.2	127.0	116.7	114.7	101.6	99.6	90.5	108.0
Iron and steel		3.1	74.5	77.9	74.3	73.7	59.2	63.5	79.6
Other manufactures		18.6	144.6	153.7	143.7	132.0	117.8	118.5	114.9
Logging		7.5	94.3	85.4	87.7	62.6	56.3	30.6	41.4
Mining		8.9	100.6	97.9	89.0	88.2	71.4	72.3	78.6
Communications		3.4	110.6	114.1	101.9	96.3	97.1	100.8	121.3
Transportation		12.2	96.6	104.7	94.9	93.1	89.0	92.9	96.9
Construction		12.6	105.0	104.6	133.6	110.8	100.5	101.6	151.5
Services		3.2	106.5	111.9	100.3	95.9	90.1	88.7	105.9
Trade		10.3	131.7	124.8	123.1	115.7	105.6	107.7	116.5
<u>B.C.</u> All Industries		100.0	108.1	109.3	106.0	95.4	85.6	82.1	95.9

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1936	Sept.1 1936	Oct.1 1935	Oct.1 1934	Oct.1 1933	Oct.1 1932	Oct.1 1931
Montreal-Manufacturing	65.3	99.1	97.5	93.7	88.5	84.3	84.8	91.4
Plant products -edible	4.7	120.3	112.2	112.7	113.4	109.9	111.7	109.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	104.4	103.4	102.9	100.6	97.7	100.6	104.2
Textiles	15.9	112.0	109.4	103.8	98.0	90.5	87.6	91.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	105.4	105.3	114.3	106.3	120.5	117.7	108.9
Iron and steel	13.3	75.6	76.5	70.3	64.3	60.5	61.7	55.6
Other manufactures	22.1	103.6	101.2	96.4	91.5	84.5	86.7	105.2
Communications	2.6	62.5	63.0	62.3	65.2	69.4	78.5	87.2
Transportation	10.4	99.2	97.9	102.7	95.2	93.8	101.0	104.4
Construction	5.4	49.2	48.8	45.2	47.7	75.4	69.2	100.6
Trade	12.7	128.2	126.9	124.2	117.8	121.6	120.8	128.6
Montreal -All Industries	100.0	95.6	94.3	91.5	87.0	87.3	88.0	97.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.8	100.9	99.6	99.2	96.9	97.9	98.9	119.4
Leather products	20.8	108.6	108.8	108.5	104.1	113.7	106.7	128.3
Other manufactures	41.0	97.3	95.3	95.0	93.6	90.6	95.3	114.6
Transportation	13.1	94.1	93.5	99.4	98.9	104.4	108.1	130.2
Construction	6.8	79.5	75.4	147.3	104.0	96.1	91.3	162.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	98.1	97.9	101.8	97.5	98.3	100.2	124.2
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.8	104.1	102.1	98.6	93.8	87.2	88.5	100.4
Plant products - edible	6.0	124.0	113.4	109.1	116.3	103.1	105.5	116.5
Printing and publishing	9.0	120.5	118.9	115.3	109.8	102.6	105.8	114.4
Textiles	11.8	95.5	92.0	91.3	92.1	92.1	90.5	94.5
Iron and steel	9.2	83.4	80.8	77.5	67.8	59.7	62.7	78.6
Other manufactures	27.8	108.8	109.1	105.1	97.6	91.0	91.0	104.1
Communications	2.6	65.7	65.7	65.5	67.4	72.2	81.3	88.7
Transportation	5.9	96.4	96.5	92.0	90.7	92.2	99.4	126.3
Construction	2.9	65.4	65.2	73.8	58.2	49.0	73.1	122.0
Trade	20.3	127.9	123.7	123.9	121.9	115.6	114.3	122.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	105.5	103.4	101.1	96.5	90.9	93.5	107.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	44.8	97.1	99.9	92.8	89.6	82.9	84.0	110.4
Lumber products	4.9	61.7	67.2	48.9	69.8	42.4	42.5	109.0
Pulp and paper	14.4	89.4	93.5	92.3	83.0	81.2	79.1	94.4
Other manufactures	25.5	115.4	115.9	109.2	101.8	99.0	102.9	125.0
Construction	15.2	159.2	154.9	158.3	135.4	108.0	96.0	202.7
Trade	19.2	131.8	126.2	120.7	112.8	105.9	110.9	114.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	110.9	111.2	105.6	100.8	93.2	94.4	124.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.0	96.8	96.3	99.4	81.8	73.3	73.3	86.6
Textiles	18.2	90.1	86.8	89.0	84.0	87.1	75.8	84.1
Electrical apparatus	10.8	111.1	109.2	116.9	84.3	76.5	95.4	113.7
Iron and steel	27.7	86.8	85.1	90.2	66.8	48.9	48.0	65.7
Other manufactures	24.3	111.1	115.6	114.7	101.2	95.2	98.9	107.7
Construction	2.3	45.9	48.4	57.0	48.8	39.7	68.7	199.5
Trade	8.7	128.7	126.8	124.5	118.2	101.0	100.7	111.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	98.0	97.7	100.1	84.4	75.4	77.6	96.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.7	127.9	110.3	110.5	88.9	79.2	54.2	75.5
Iron and steel	62.1	121.9	100.3	106.4	80.1	69.8	40.8	64.0
Other manufactures	20.6	150.0	147.1	125.4	121.2	117.3	109.4	121.6
Construction	2.0	34.9	37.5	57.6	39.3	14.0	17.4	69.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	120.3	106.9	106.8	86.7	77.6	58.7	80.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.2	98.6	96.8	95.1	89.6	86.6	88.5	100.7
Animal products - edible	5.8	130.5	130.2	124.6	117.9	112.0	108.2	106.2
Printing and publishing	5.1	96.0	92.8	94.4	96.1	93.2	98.1	104.6
Textiles	6.4	147.1	144.8	130.7	125.6	113.5	112.0	107.2
Iron and steel	17.1	75.5	73.8	75.4	69.3	68.7	73.0	70.7
Other manufactures	13.8	113.6	112.2	108.7	101.8	98.8	100.1	106.2
Transportation	10.3	83.7	82.8	77.9	75.5	71.5	76.1	93.1
Construction	4.0	58.2	52.0	63.6	47.5	30.6	43.1	76.5
Trade	29.1	100.2	96.9	93.8	92.9	89.4	91.9	94.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	95.3	92.9	91.1	86.5	82.3	85.6	96.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.2	114.6	114.4	104.6	88.5	83.5	81.8	91.4
Lumber products	9.6	87.4	86.8	79.7	54.3	47.0	44.9	55.8
Other manufactures	30.6	126.9	127.0	116.1	104.6	100.6	98.9	109.4
Communications	7.3	108.3	111.7	101.5	95.3	95.6	99.1	110.5
Transportation	17.5	104.1	111.0	102.7	99.4	93.6	99.6	100.8
Construction	7.1	65.8	65.7	73.3	38.4	45.5	63.0	93.8
Services	5.9	104.0	107.8	100.2	94.9	89.7	85.1	101.4
Trade	21.9	133.0	129.5	124.1	116.5	105.8	105.9	115.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	109.1	110.0	103.5	90.5	85.9	88.5	99.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

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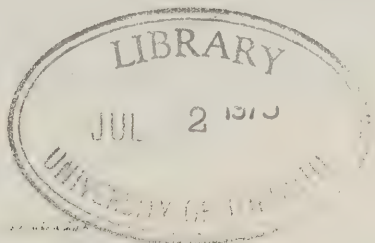
CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
NOVEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1935

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



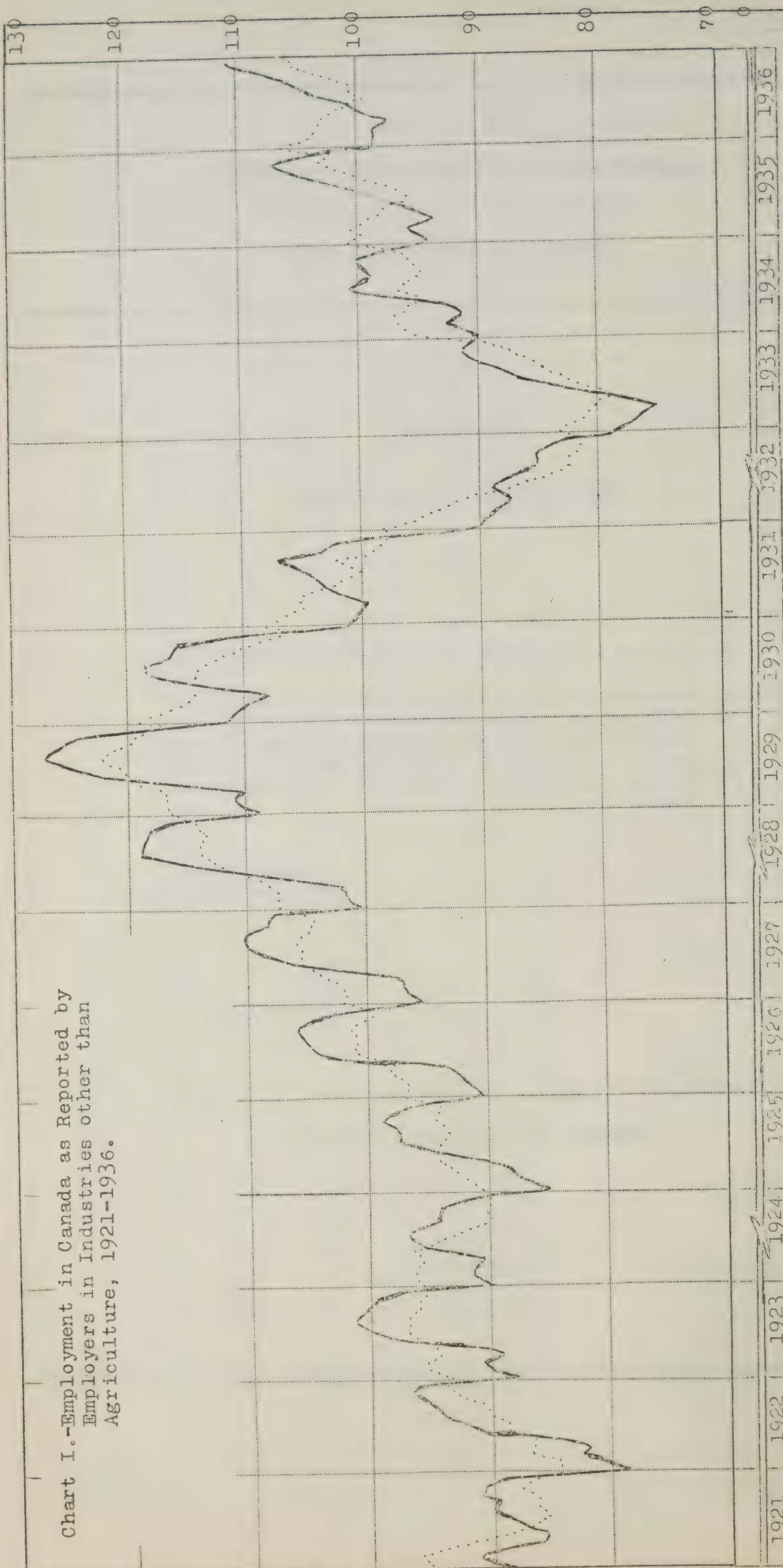
Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

* * *

OTTAWA

1936

Chart I.-Employment in Canada as Reported by
Employers in Industries other than
Agriculture, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA -- CANADA.

Issued Nov. 28, 1936.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

According to reports furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading industrial establishments throughout the Dominion, employment at the beginning of November showed a continuation of the generally upward tendency in evidence during the last six months, the improvement resulting in a higher level of employment at Nov. 1 than in any other month since Nov. 1, 1930. The 10,054 firms making returns reported payrolls aggregating 1,052,385, compared with 1,044,380 at Oct. 1, 1936, while the index (1926=100) rose from 110.1 in the preceding month, to 111.0 at the first of November, as compared with 107.7 at Nov. 1, 1935. The increase of 8,605 persons at the latest date is larger than that recorded in five of the six previous years in which the indicated trend of employment at Nov. 1 has been favourable; in the remaining Novembers for which statistics are available, industrial activity had declined, in most cases substantially, so that the average change in the index from Oct. 1 to Nov. 1 in the period, 1921-1935, is a moderate reduction. As a consequence of the upward movement at the date under review, the seasonally-adjusted index rose from 105.0 at Oct. 1, 1936, to 106.6 at the beginning of November, when it was higher than in any other month since the opening of 1931. The chart opposite illustrates the fluctuations in both the crude and the seasonally-corrected index numbers since 1921.

In the sixteen years of the record, the unadjusted index at Nov. 1 has been as follows:- 1936, 111.0; 1935, 107.7; 1934, 100.2; 1933, 91.3; 1932, 84.7; 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0 and 1921, 91.3.

Particularly important improvement occurred at the beginning of November, 1936, in logging, while mining, shipping, highway construction and trade also afforded greater employment. On the other hand, services, communications, transportation, railway construction and manufacturing showed declines that in most cases were of a seasonal character. Within the last-named division, animal food, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants recorded increased activity, but there were losses in vegetable food, lumber, leather and some other factories.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given beginning on page 4.

For Nov. 1 of last year, 9,482 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,012,103, an increase of 14,803 persons as compared with their Oct. 1, 1935, returns. The additions to the working forces were then most pronounced in logging, but highway and building construction, mining and manufacturing as a whole had also shown improvement.

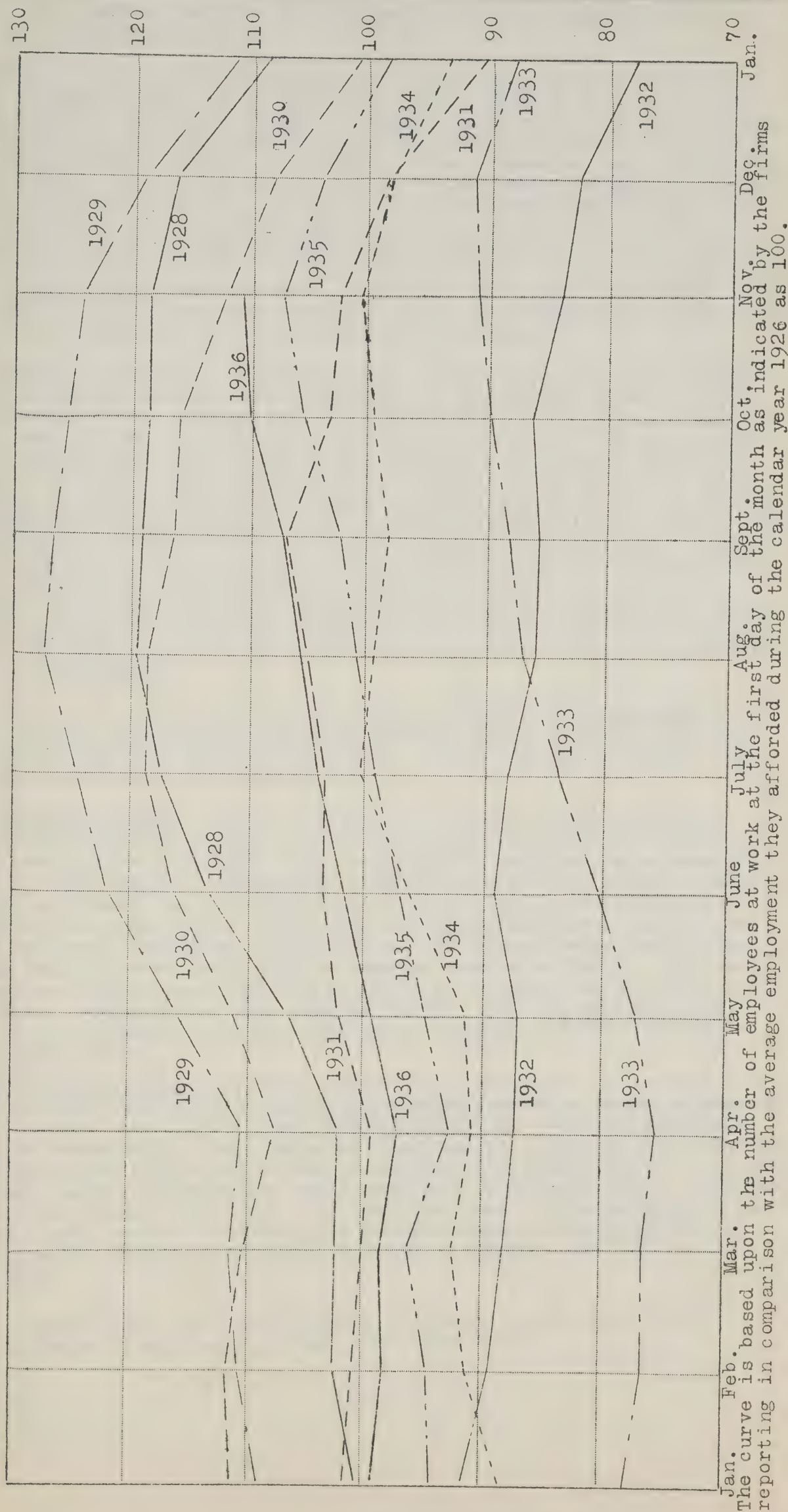
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

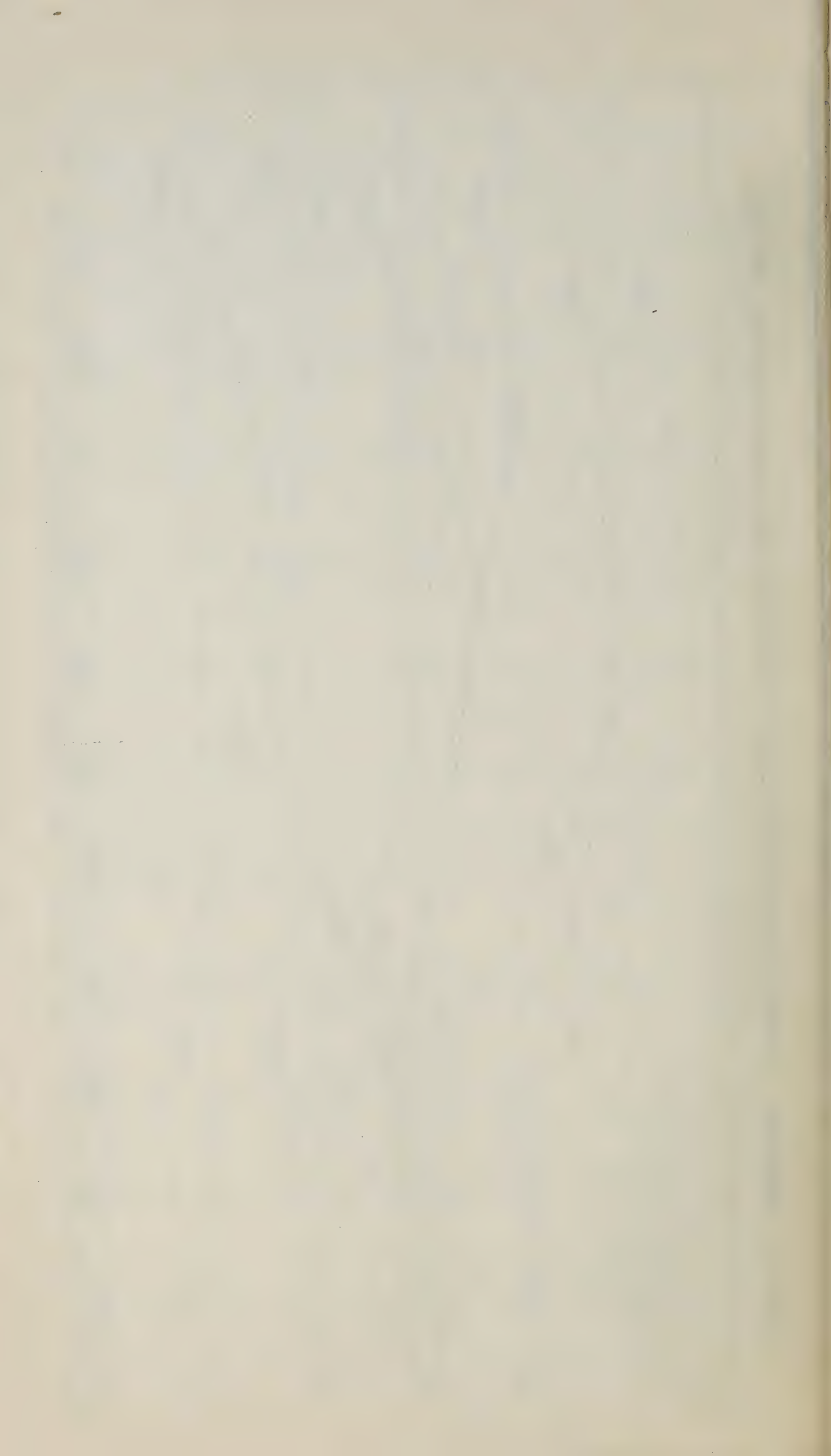
The tendency was seasonally downward in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while heightened activity was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. The employment afforded by leading firms in four of the five economic areas was at a higher level than at the beginning of November in any other year since 1930; the exception was the Prairie area, where the index, though lower than at Nov. 1, 1935, was higher than at that date in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

Maritime Provinces.-- There was a further increase in industrial activity in the Maritime Provinces at Nov. 1, 1936, being the eighth advance in as many months; most of the gain at the latest date took place in logging, but manufacturing, mining, shipping and trade also reported improvement. Within the factory group, additions to staffs were recorded in food, tobacco and iron and steel plants, while lumber mills were seasonally slacker. Construction also released employees, the losses being considerable. Returns were received from 706 employers in the Maritime Provinces with 86,051 workers on their payrolls, or



Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other than Agriculture, 1928-1936.





1,015 more than at the beginning of October. A decrease had been indicated at Nov. 1, 1935, by the 660 firms whose statistics were then tabulated, and who had reported 79,290 persons in their employ; this was a decline of 1,284 from their Oct. 1, 1935, staffs. The index was then over eight points lower than at the latest date, when it was 119.4.

Quebec.- Firms in Quebec showed another large increase; this took place chiefly in logging, which was decidedly more active, while there were also gains in mining, trade, shipping, building and highway construction. On the other hand, manufacturing, railway transportation and construction registered curtailment; within the manufacturing group, the leather, lumber, vegetable food, textile, clay, glass and stone, electric current and other divisions showed contractions, in some cases of a seasonal character. The 2,372 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs by 12,054 persons, bringing them to 305,550 at Nov. 1; the experience of the last fifteen years shows that, on the average, employment has been in rather smaller volume at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1, so that the substantial increase occurring at the latest date is of particular interest. Employment was brisker than at Nov. 1, 1935, when a gain of 5,393 workers was reported by the 2,244 establishments whose data were received; their payrolls had then included 289,363 persons.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed further improvement, which compared favourably with the general decline indicated, on the average, at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920. The tendency had also been upward at the beginning of November of last year, but the index then was lower by between two and three points than at the date under review, when it was 112.8. There was a substantial advance in logging at the latest date; mining, building construction and trade also afforded employment to a considerably larger number of workers than at Oct. 1. On the other hand, manufacturing, transportation and railway construction and maintenance reported curtailment. Within the group of factory employment, pulp and paper, beverages and iron and steel showed heightened activity, the gains in the last-named being marked; lumber, vegetable food and some other divisions, however, released employees. The losses, which were especially pronounced in canneries, were mainly seasonal in character. A combined working force of 437,780 persons was employed by the 4,462 firms whose data were tabulated, and who had 436,583 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

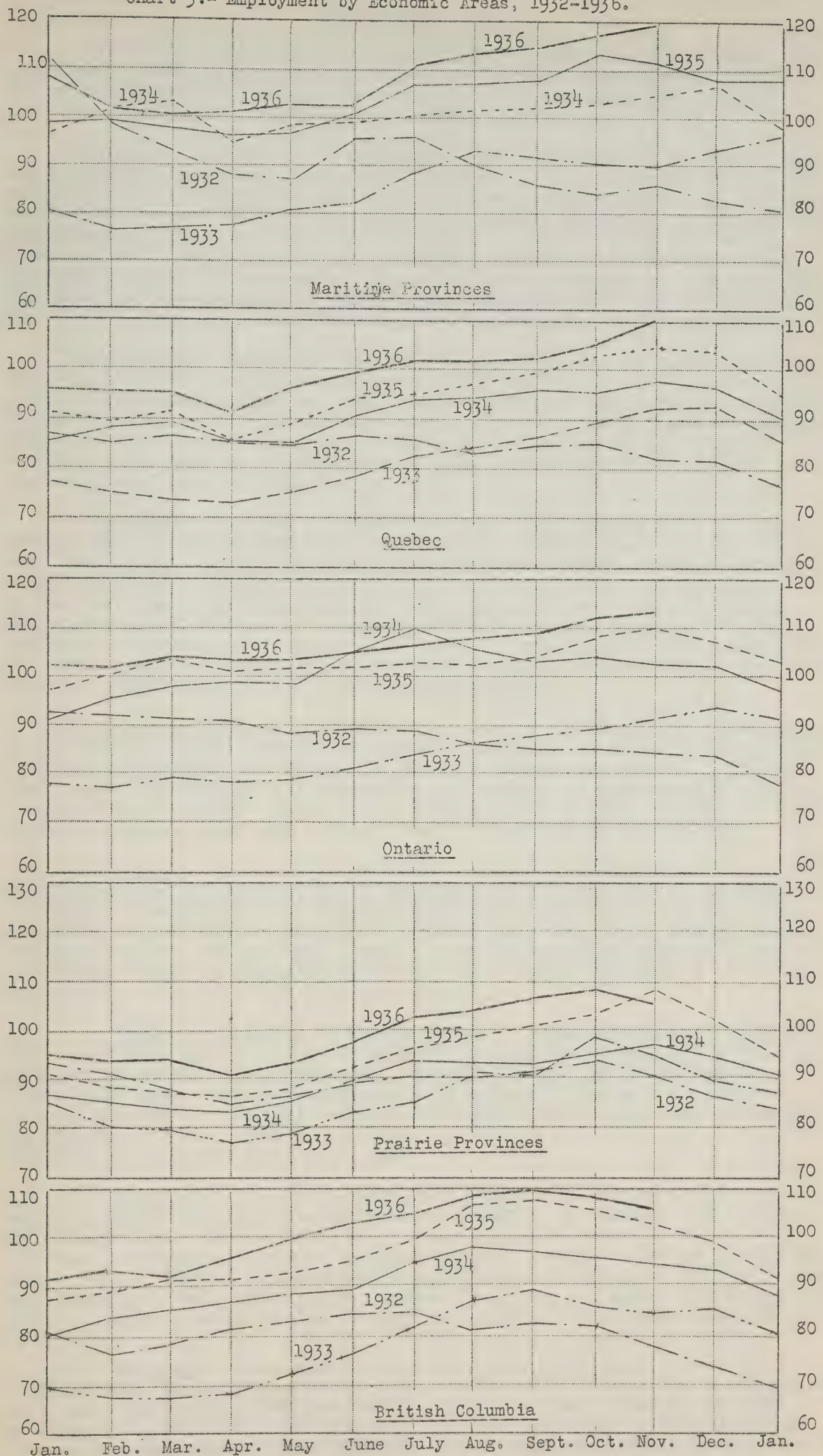
For Nov. 1, 1935, statistics had been received from 4,190 employers having 421,522 workers, compared with 414,197 at the beginning of October of last year. Expansion had then been indicated in logging, metallic ore mining, highway construction, retail trade and manufacturing.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a seasonal decrease in employment in the Prairie Provinces at Nov. 1, 1936, following six months of advancing activity. Returns were compiled from 1,461 firms having 134,631 employees, as against 138,015 at Oct. 1, 1936. Logging, coal-mining, trade and manufacturing afforded considerably more employment, but there were declines in services, transportation and construction and maintenance. Most of the large gain in manufacturing occurred in pulp and paper, textile and food factories. The general curtailment in the Prairies compares unfavourably with the increase recorded at Nov. 1, 1935, when the index was rather higher, standing at 108.1, as compared with 106.0 at the latest date. Statements had been compiled for Nov. 1 of last year from 1,381 employers of 136,640 men and women; this was an increase of 6,842 over their Oct. 1, 1935, staffs.

British Columbia.- A further contraction in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,053 employers furnishing returns aggregated 88,923, compared with 91,250 in the preceding month. The reduction took place largely in manufacturing, there being important seasonal losses in food factories; communications and highway and railway construction also showed declines. On the other hand, logging, shipping and retail trade were rather more active. Employment generally was brisker than at Nov. 1 of last year, when 1,007 establishments had reported a total working force of 85,283 persons, compared with 88,761 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 101.8, as compared with 105.4 at the latest date.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1932.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1932-1936.





EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were registered in Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor, while in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions. The general situation in most of these centres was better than that indicated by the firms reporting at the beginning of November, 1935.

Montreal.- A reduction in employment occurred in Montreal at Nov. 1, when 1,257 persons were released from the staffs of the 1,362 co-operating firms, who employed 142,101. Retail trade and shipping showed heightened activity, but there were losses in manufacturing, construction and railway operation. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, iron and steel and leather factories, while paper and printing, electrical appliance and some other plants reported advances. An increase had been noted at the same date of last year, but the index was then nearly three points lower. Statements had been received for Nov. 1, 1935, from 1,393 establishments providing work for 137,380 men and women.

Quebec City.- Employment showed a falling-off in Quebec, according to 172 employers of 12,924 persons, compared with 13,052 at Oct. 1. Manufacturing indicated most of the contraction, while trade recorded moderate improvement; within the manufacturing group, the largest decrease occurred in leather plants. Employment as reported by employers was in smaller volume than at the beginning of November, 1935, when the 164 co-operating firms had employed 13,176 workers, or 174 more than at Oct. 1, 1935.

Toronto.- There was a further increase in the payrolls of 1,501 firms in Toronto, who had 131,249 persons in their employ, a number greater by 609 than in their last report. Most of the expansion took place in trade, services and construction. Printing and publishing and iron and steel plants were also busier. On the other hand, vegetable food, textile, non-ferrous metal and some other factories released employees. A general gain had also been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index then was over four points lower; the 1,400 employers making returns for Nov. 1, 1935, had reported staffs aggregating 124,246, compared with 123,397 in the preceding month.

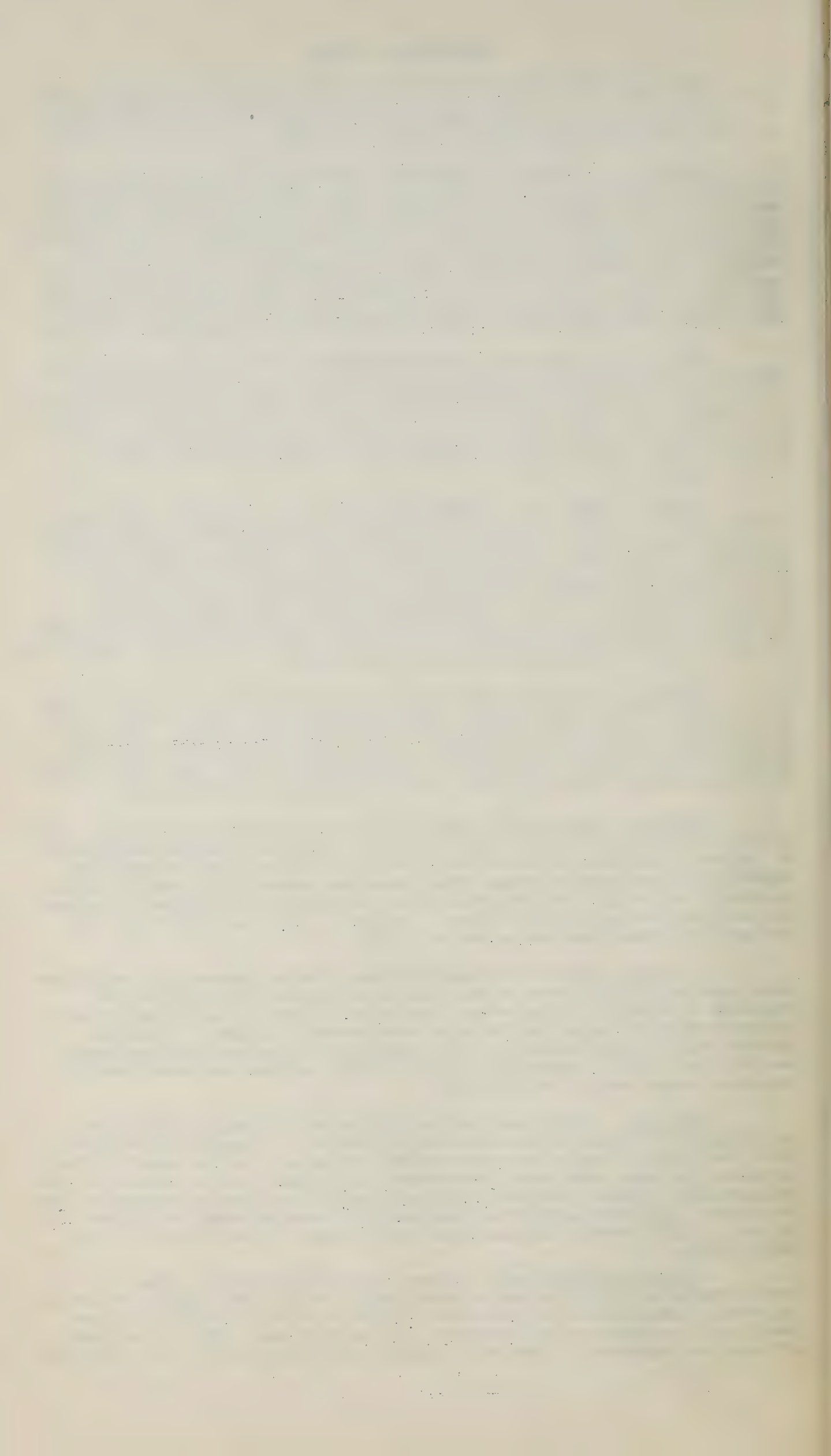
Ottawa.- In Ottawa, curtailment was shown in manufacturing, particularly in the lumber division; services and construction were also rather slacker, while trade was more active. The changes in the other groups were slight. The 199 establishments furnishing data employed 14,336 workers, as against 14,603 at Oct. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the same date in 1935, when the trend had also been downward, according to data from 177 firms with 13,403 employees.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton increased substantially at Nov. 1, when the 286 co-operating firms had 32,303 employees, or 750 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, chiefly in the iron and steel, vegetable food and textile groups; other industries showed little general change. A somewhat smaller gain had been reported at the beginning of November of last year, but the index then was slightly higher. The Nov. 1, 1935, payrolls of the 274 employers furnishing data had aggregated 32,501.

Windsor.- Activity in Windsor showed a further advance; 175 establishments reported 17,194 persons on their payrolls, compared with 16,393 at the beginning of October. The improvement took place largely in the automobile and related industries, while food factories were seasonally slacker. A marked increase had also been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when employment was at a lower level. Statistics for Nov. 1, 1935, had been tabulated from 171 employers, whose staffs totalled 15,633.

Winnipeg.- Employment declined in Winnipeg, according to 482 firms employing 40,713 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 40,874 in their last report. Manufacturing was brisker, the gains occurring mainly in food factories, and trade also showed improvement, while transportation and construction released help. Figures furnished by 460 employers at the first of November of last year showed that their payrolls had included 39,175 men and women, or 170 more than at Oct. 1, 1935; however, employment was then in lesser volume than at the date under review.

Vancouver.- There was a downward movement in Vancouver, where 441 establishments had 34,442 persons on their staffs, or 671 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and construction showed declines, those in the first-named occurring mainly in food factories. On the other hand, shipping and trade afforded more employment. Industrial activity generally was at a higher level than



at the beginning of November of last year, when curtailment had also been reported by the 422 co-operating firms, whose employees had numbered 32,238, a decline of 720 from Oct. 1, 1935.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.— Employment in manufactures showed a contraction, the first to be indicated since the opening of the year. The 5,838 co-operating establishments reported 546,031 employees, or 6,081 fewer than at Oct. 1, while the index declined from 109.0 in the preceding month to 107.7 at Nov. 1. This reduction, which was of a seasonal character, involved a proportion of the aggregate payroll that was smaller than the average loss indicated in the experience of the years since 1920. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index advanced, rising from 106.1 at the beginning of October to 106.6 at the date under review; this seasonally-corrected index was then higher than in any other month since the summer of 1930.

There were large increases at Nov. 1, 1936, in iron and steel plants, these being of more than ordinary interest in that they were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the beginning of November in the last fifteen years. The animal food, pulp and paper, beverage and chemical industries also afforded more employment than in the preceding month. On the other hand, vegetable food, lumber, leather, rubber, textile, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral factories released employees, the declines being in many cases of a seasonal nature.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment, (calculated on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at the beginning of November in the years since 1920: 1936, 107.7; 1935, 105.5; 1934, 92.8; 1933, 86.5; 1932, 81.7; 1931, 88.8; 1930, 104.6; 1929, 117.2; 1928, 115.1; 1927, 104.9; 1926, 102.7; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.3; 1923, 98.7; 1922, 94.9 and 1921, 87.8.

The situation in manufacturing continues better than at the same date of 1935; the index was also higher than at Nov. 1 in any preceding year since 1929, when it was, of course, considerably higher than at the latest date. The records show that for Nov. 1, 1935, 5,585 manufacturing establishments had employed 520,601 men and women, as compared with 519,513 in the preceding month. Considerable gains had then been indicated in iron and steel, textile, rubber and some other industries, while the food, lumber and certain other classes had shown seasonal curtailment.

Logging.— Data were received from 339 firms employing 58,706 men, or 18,429 more than in the preceding month. This increase exceeded that noted at Nov. 1 of any other year for which information is available, being in fact, greater than in any other month on record. The index, at 206.9, was higher than at the beginning of November of preceding years since 1920. There were advances in logging at the date under review in each of the five economic areas, the largest being in Quebec.

Mining.— There were further gains in the mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores. The forces of the 405 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 70,079 persons, compared with 68,255 at Oct. 1. A smaller increase had been indicated at the beginning of November, 1935, and the index was then many points lower. With only one exception, the movement at Nov. 1 has been upward in every year for which data are available; the advance this November, however, considerably exceeds the average.

Communications.— Telephones and telegraphs showed a falling-off in activity, as is usual at this time of year. The companies and branches reporting had 22,010 workers in their employ, or 402 fewer than at Oct. 1. The index of employment was slightly higher than at Nov. 1, 1935.

Transportation.— There was a decrease of 1,529 persons in the staffs of the 448 co-operating companies and branches in the transportation group, which had 104,546 employees. Shipping and stevedoring reported improvement, but local transportation and steam railway operation were not so active. A larger reduction had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was rather lower than that of 87.1 at the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.— Declines of a seasonal character were indicated in railway construction, and building also released some employees, while highway construction showed improvement. Statements were received from 1,153 employers who reported 117,771 workers, compared with 122,873 at the beginning of October. Seasonal

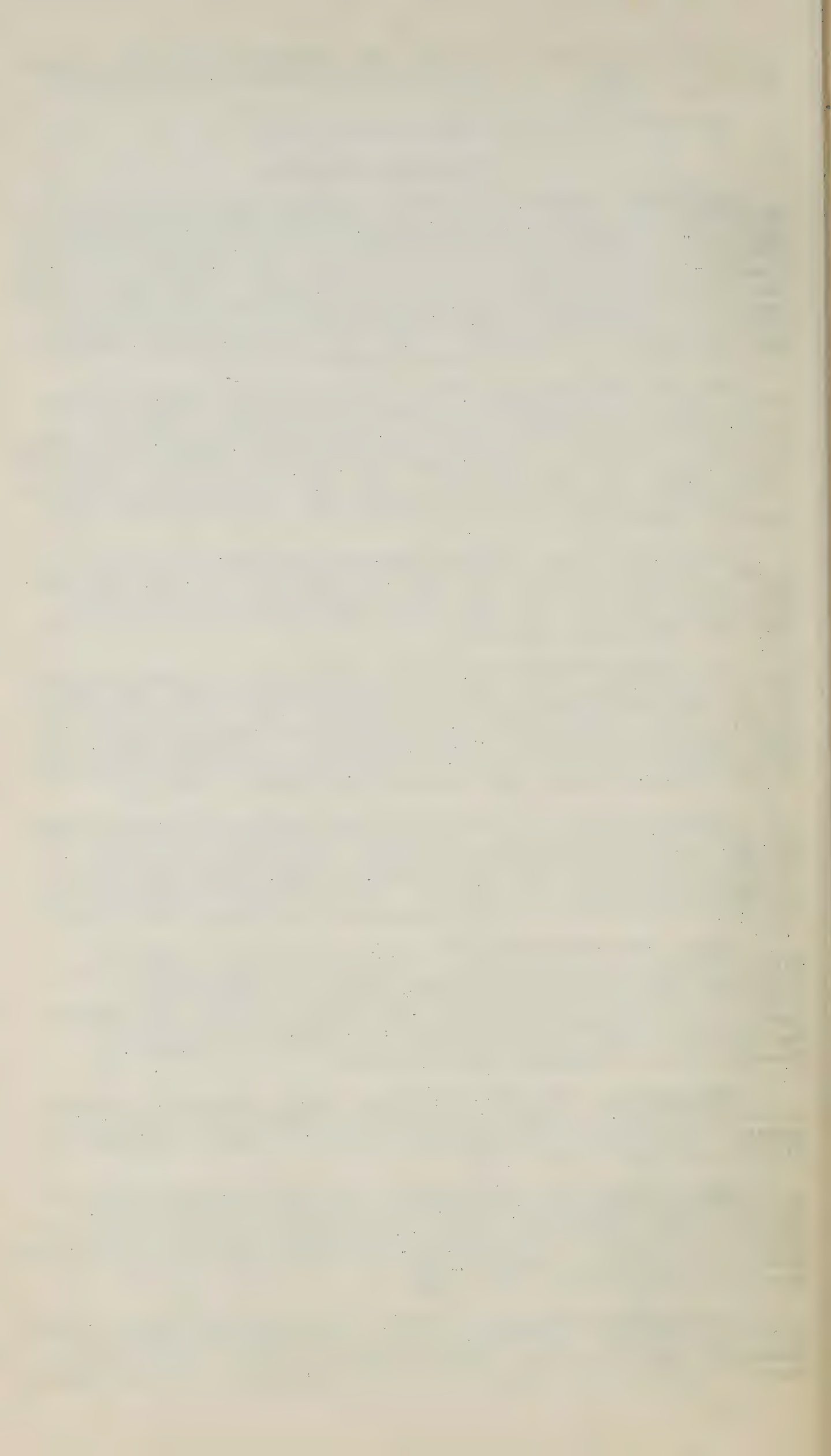
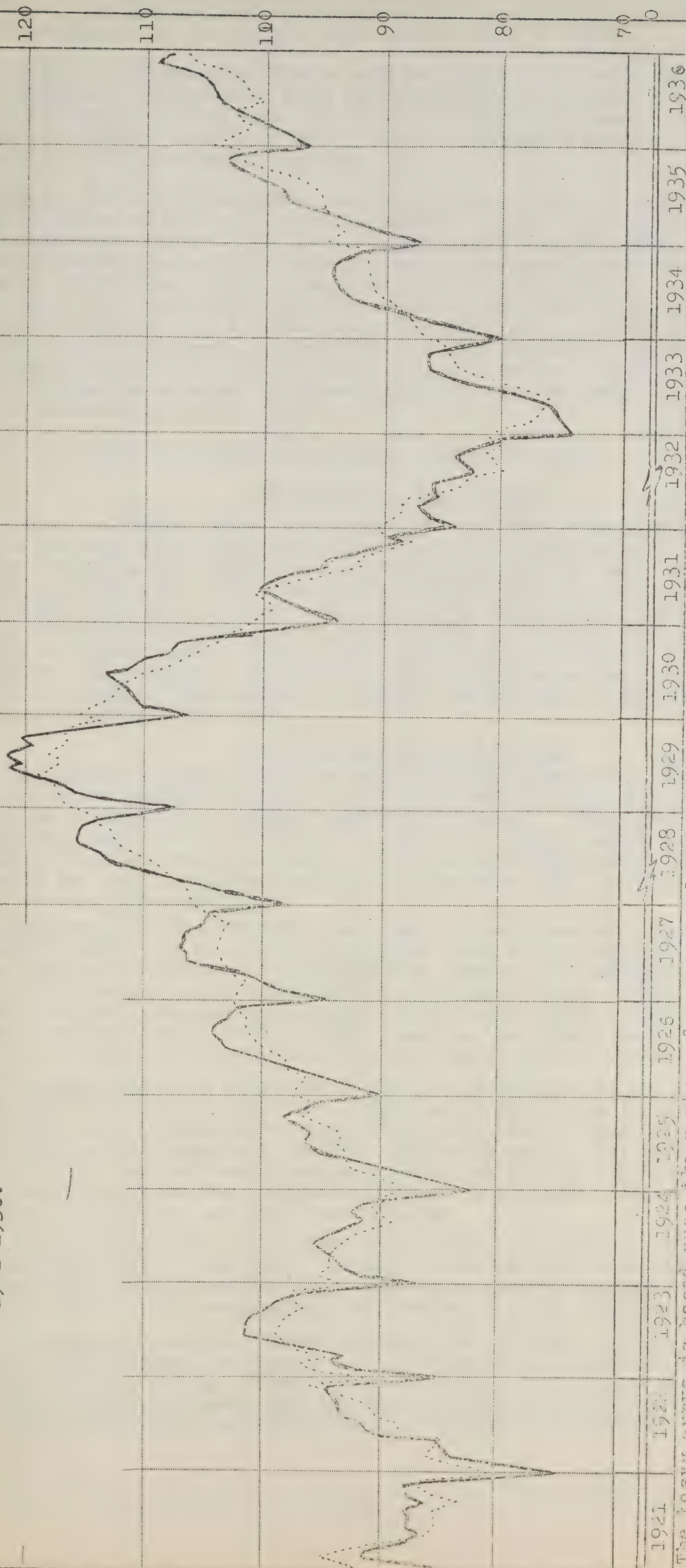


Chart 3.-Employment as Reported by Employers
in the Manufacturing Industries,
1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

contractions in this group have been indicated at Nov. 1 in most years for which statistics have been compiled. The index of 99.6 at the beginning of November, 1936, was lower than at the same date in 1935, when it stood at 119.9.

Services.— Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, while the tendency in other branches of the services group was also downward, according to 474 firms employing 27,236 persons, or 545 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 124.9, was several points above that of Nov. 1, 1935, when a greater loss had been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Trade.— The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 2,016 workers being added to the forces of the 1,311 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 106,606. The advance occurred mainly in the retail division, wholesale houses showing little general change. The index in this division at the beginning of November, at 132.0, was several points higher than at the same date in 1935, when a much smaller gain had been reported. The advance this year exceeds the average indicated at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920; this is partly on account of a general revival in business, although the fact that the date of the enquiry came at the week-end probably also had an influence in this respect. Further pronounced improvement may be expected, of course, during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was little change, on the whole, in the state of employment between Aug. 24 and Sept. 21, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". Among the workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 12.4 at Sept. 21, 1936, as compared with 12.3 at Aug. 24, 1936, and 15.0 at Sept. 23, 1935. Recent press reports state that 1,611,810 workers were unemployed in Great Britain at Oct. 26, 1936, a decrease of 304,580 as compared with October of 1935; the figure for the latest date is the lowest total in six years. The number of insured persons estimated as in employment at Oct. 26, 1936, was approximately 11,103,000, an increase of 599,000 over the total for the same month of last year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics announced that approximately 220,000 workers were returned to employment during October in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries included in the monthly surveys of employment. There were important gains in manufacturing, coal-mining and other industries. Factory employment in October reached its highest level since March, 1930; the revised general index for manufacturing was 96.5, as compared with 95.3 in September, 1936, and 89.3 in October, 1935. (average 1923-1925=100).

New York.— The New York State Department of Labor reported a further upward movement in employment in manufacturing, there being an increase of 1.5 p.c. in the number employed in factories during October as compared with September. This increase exceeded the average recorded in October of the last 22 years. There were advances in wood, printing and paper goods, metal and machinery, rubber, textile and clothing plants. The preliminary, general index, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) stood at 84.4 in October, 1936, when it was 8.6 p.c. higher than in October of last year.

Massachusetts.— The Department of Labor and Industries for the State of Massachusetts reports that there was an increase of 0.8 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 1,652 representative manufacturers in October as compared with September, 1936; their payrolls aggregated 286,454. Employment was 5.1 p.c. greater than in October, 1935. Boot and shoe plants were ^{the} slackier at Oct. 15 than in the preceding month, while improvement was indicated in woollen and worsted, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, and some other divisions.

Illinois.— According to the Illinois Department of Labor, the general index of employment, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, was 83.0 in September, 1936, compared with 75.6 in September, 1935. There were gains as compared with the preceding month in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

Wisconsin.— According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", factory employment showed a contra-seasonal increase of 4.3 p.c. between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15, 1936. The index (monthly average 1925-27=100) stood at 95.2 at the latter date, as compared with 91.9 in August, 1936, and 89.5 in September, 1935. The improvement over the preceding month extended to most of the industries surveyed.

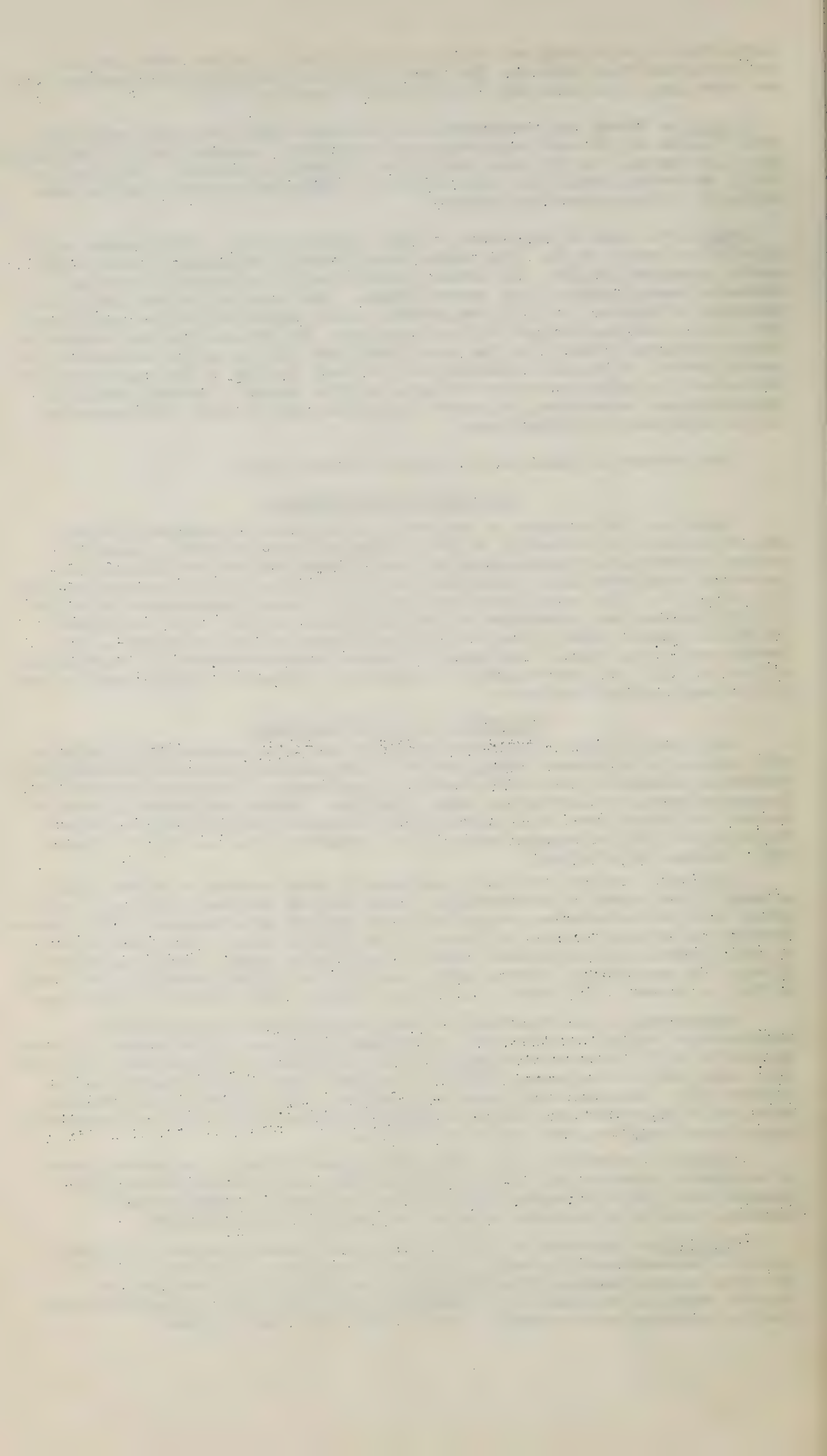


TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1936.
100.0 8.2 29.0 41.6 12.8 8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

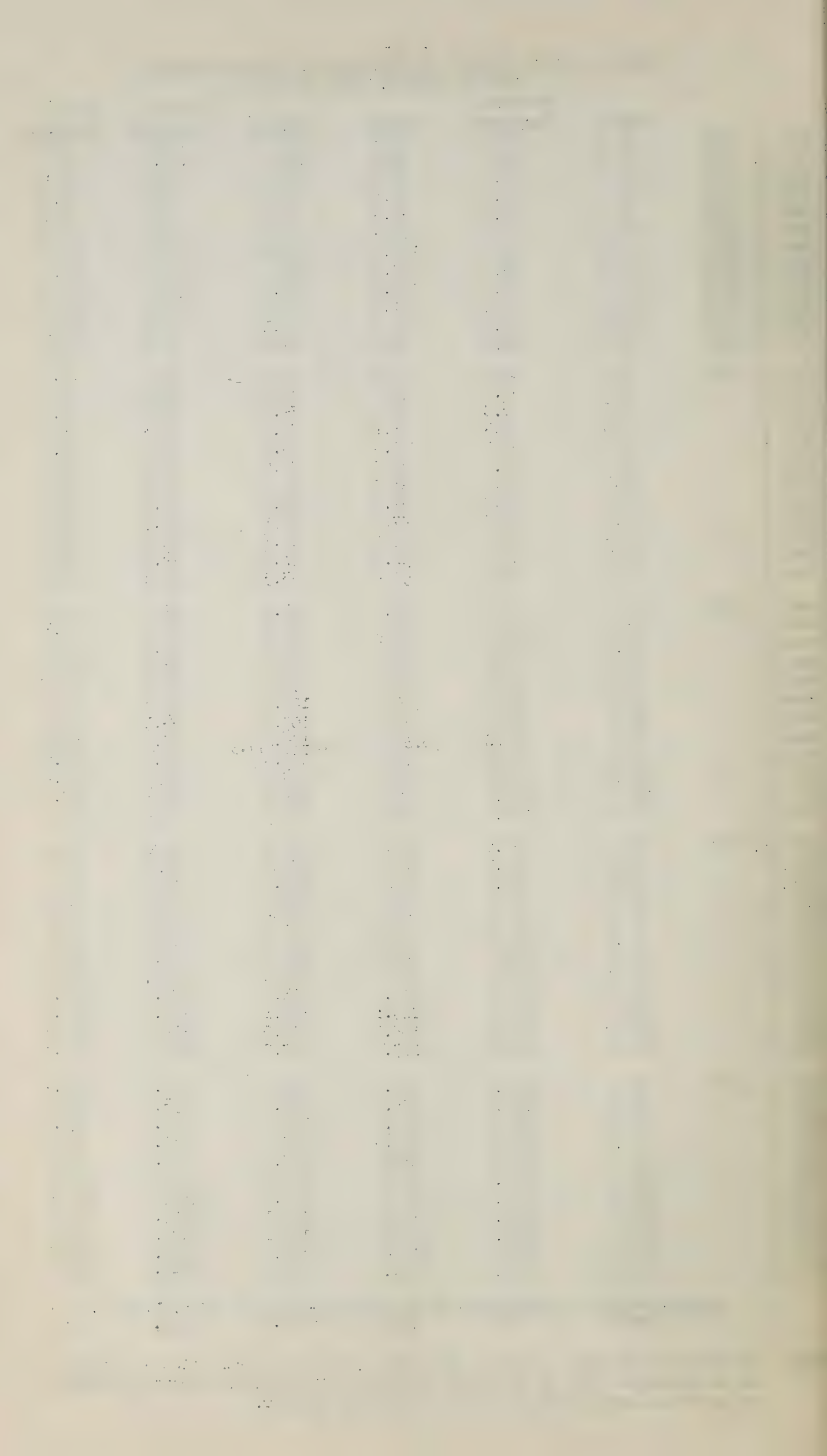


TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922	93.8	-	101.9	-	-	-	101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923	100.4	-	99.2	110.5	94.4	-	90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	-	86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.9	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1936.

13.5 1.2 12.5 1.4 3.1 1.6 3.9 3.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All

	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	87.3	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.3	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.3	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.3	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.3	106.8	78.4	76.3	83.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	83.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1,	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	155.2	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1936.

100.0	51.8	5.6	6.7	2.1	9.9	11.2	2.6	10.1
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

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TABLE 4.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1
		1897.6	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
MANUFACTURING	51.8	107.7	109.0	103.5	92.8	86.5	81.7	88.8
Animal products - edible	2.4	132.8	129.0	120.5	111.9	104.8	98.2	101.0
Fur and products	.2	87.6	87.3	100.4	91.1	91.7	87.0	84.5
Leather and products	2.1	109.0	112.4	106.3	96.0	96.1	89.3	89.0
Boots and shoes	1.4	107.6	114.3	107.2	95.1	101.0	94.5	95.6
Lumber and products	4.1	81.4	85.3	76.2	67.9	61.5	54.7	66.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	72.5	79.2	66.5	56.9	49.7	40.9	51.7
Furniture	.7	88.8	87.3	86.6	78.9	76.3	75.8	98.0
Other lumber products	1.1	103.7	102.9	97.8	93.7	86.8	80.4	86.8
Musical instruments	.2	55.9	56.0	51.8	55.2	44.3	48.0	66.7
Plant products - edible	3.8	136.9	161.4	126.5	114.4	116.2	111.7	109.4
Pulp and paper products	6.1	105.8	104.7	98.6	95.3	89.0	88.0	94.0
Pulp and paper	2.8	98.3	97.6	88.6	85.7	77.4	73.8	83.1
Paper products	.9	127.1	125.5	117.8	107.8	103.7	101.4	99.4
Printing and publishing	2.4	108.4	106.8	105.1	103.9	100.0	102.3	106.7
Rubber products	1.2	101.5	103.2	96.3	91.7	87.0	82.0	95.9
Textile products	9.9	121.5	122.0	118.9	110.0	105.4	99.2	94.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	132.7	132.7	134.8	122.3	116.2	106.2	94.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	94.7	93.7	93.3	88.5	81.6	78.0	74.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	145.3	146.6	145.8	121.8	130.0	112.5	99.1
Silk and silk goods	.9	512.0	516.2	534.8	476.6	425.5	366.0	273.8
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	128.0	126.5	127.2	118.5	122.5	115.2	106.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	113.5	115.0	105.8	100.3	92.9	91.8	92.8
Other textile products	.9	101.3	103.1	97.7	89.7	83.4	75.9	80.8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	114.1	112.4	122.3	110.9	117.4	109.6	114.6
Tobacco	.7	91.9	91.9	106.2	101.3	113.4	103.0	102.9
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	147.3	141.8	144.6	124.6	124.1	118.9	132.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	138.6	145.3	145.5	125.5	122.7	117.7	98.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	144.2	141.0	134.8	125.1	113.4	108.1	112.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	84.0	87.5	80.1	73.8	62.1	61.1	96.8
Electric light and power	1.4	121.1	123.2	117.6	116.2	109.1	111.6	129.8
Electrical apparatus	1.6	126.3	126.3	131.2	111.6	95.1	108.0	132.6
Iron and steel products	11.1	89.8	87.2	88.7	71.3	63.0	57.6	68.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	117.8	113.7	116.7	89.2	72.4	61.2	67.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	109.4	109.0	95.8	82.9	67.4	62.4	84.3
Agricultural implements	.4	44.9	45.3	55.9	39.6	30.2	21.9	22.9
Land vehicles	4.8	83.7	79.7	85.4	67.9	63.0	55.3	61.6
Automobiles and parts	1.7	127.4	111.5	131.5	71.2	60.0	47.5	51.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	63.7	65.8	62.9	45.3	44.8	64.3	71.2
Heating appliances	.5	126.8	121.3	113.1	100.1	89.9	82.4	100.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.5	89.5	90.7	86.8	63.9	51.9	52.6	93.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	102.1	94.8	97.4	72.5	64.8	66.5	76.3
Other iron and steel products	1.7	94.1	94.1	88.5	78.6	69.9	67.9	86.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	141.1	142.7	126.8	111.7	93.8	82.9	98.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	143.3	145.9	139.8	134.3	127.8	119.0	123.2
Miscellaneous	.6	133.6	134.9	124.6	120.9	103.7	101.0	105.8
LOGGING	5.6	206.9	141.7	158.4	171.9	110.3	37.9	63.7
MINING	6.7	151.8	147.9	132.5	121.2	109.7	101.2	107.9
Coal	2.5	95.5	92.7	92.9	93.8	94.2	93.9	98.9
Metallic ores	3.3	286.7	281.3	234.4	204.1	159.4	134.9	137.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	133.9	128.5	110.6	85.6	84.9	70.7	92.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	83.1	84.6	81.4	80.7	81.1	89.6	102.4
Telegraphs	.5	94.9	97.1	94.8	91.1	85.4	89.5	104.3
Telephones	1.6	80.0	81.3	77.8	77.9	80.0	89.6	102.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.9	87.1	88.3	84.5	83.9	81.4	84.5	95.4
Street railways and cartage	2.6	120.7	122.7	117.4	112.7	111.9	119.1	120.6
Steam railways	5.7	75.8	77.9	74.2	75.1	71.3	74.5	89.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	94.8	91.6	89.8	88.3	90.5	87.8	92.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.2	99.6	103.9	119.9	111.0	94.6	77.9	165.4
Building	2.4	61.0	61.4	70.4	60.6	45.0	42.4	106.4
Highway	5.9	165.1	159.5	226.3	214.0	184.9	134.9	334.0
Railway	2.9	77.9	95.0	71.5	66.7	62.1	63.6	77.7
SERVICES	2.6	124.9	127.4	117.1	114.9	107.9	106.5	117.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	119.1	121.5	113.3	112.4	104.5	98.7	113.8
Professional	.2	127.5	134.1	123.0	122.0	115.1	126.5	123.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	133.8	135.4	122.2	117.6	111.5	113.2	121.3
TRADE	10.1	132.0	129.6	124.6	121.3	115.6	115.4	122.8
Retail	7.4	139.5	136.1	130.2	128.0	121.1	121.2	129.1
Wholesale	2.7	115.0	114.8	111.6	105.4	102.7	102.5	108.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	111.0	110.1	107.7	100.2	91.3	84.7	103.0

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1936	Oct.1 1936	Nov.1 1935	Nov.1 1934	Nov.1 1933	Nov.1 1932	Nov.1 1931
<u>Maritime -</u>	Manufacturing	33.7	109.5	107.4	100.2	97.0	88.4	78.5	80.6
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4.2	83.0	90.7	64.1	72.3	65.3	36.9	45.8
	Pulp and paper	5.0	164.9	167.2	143.0	144.0	156.8	133.2	132.1
	Textile products	3.6	84.4	84.0	87.6	88.8	82.0	75.6	74.2
	Iron and steel	10.5	111.0	108.6	110.8	94.5	82.6	76.0	75.1
	Other manufactures	10.4	116.0	106.4	100.3	100.7	86.6	85.9	90.5
	Logging	7.5	290.7	162.7	191.9	245.9	154.9	62.2	180.5
	Mining	19.2	110.6	109.0	106.0	101.5	97.2	92.4	105.3
	Communications	2.4	95.3	96.3	88.2	87.6	83.1	90.5	116.6
	Transportation	8.6	63.7	62.8	61.3	63.3	65.6	58.9	75.0
	Construction	20.1	189.5	219.4	190.9	151.7	93.2	129.6	279.0
	Services	1.5	156.7	168.5	154.3	154.1	133.5	142.3	165.9
	Trade	7.0	127.9	124.1	123.5	110.0	104.9	106.3	115.3
<u>Maritimes-</u>	All Industries	100.0	119.4	117.9	111.1	104.9	90.2	86.8	116.6
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	56.5	105.9	107.9	103.2	94.4	88.1	84.0	91.3
	Lumber products	3.0	83.6	89.8	84.6	75.7	67.0	66.2	78.4
	Pulp and paper	7.6	99.6	100.5	95.1	89.6	80.6	81.5	87.3
	Textile products	16.7	129.9	130.9	126.1	114.3	108.0	99.2	95.5
	Iron and steel	8.5	78.8	79.3	76.8	69.1	61.6	51.8	68.0
	Other manufactures	20.7	112.0	115.3	109.5	101.2	97.2	97.0	106.4
	Logging	10.0	365.7	245.4	254.5	324.7	175.9	62.2	93.4
	Mining	3.3	223.0	218.5	166.0	128.0	118.9	98.2	110.3
	Communications	1.6	72.0	72.5	70.2	72.7	75.7	85.1	96.8
	Transportation	9.6	88.1	88.7	87.1	88.4	85.4	89.9	96.6
	Construction	9.2	73.5	61.2	85.1	61.3	81.5	59.6	100.3
	Services	2.3	113.2	113.3	101.0	99.9	98.8	99.9	105.4
	Trade	7.5	137.1	135.1	130.5	127.8	130.0	126.2	132.6
<u>Quebec -</u>	All Industries	100.0	110.3	106.0	105.0	98.0	92.2	83.6	96.2
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	61.1	108.8	110.1	105.3	92.0	86.1	81.0	89.3
	Lumber products	3.6	72.0	76.2	71.2	63.7	59.5	58.3	73.7
	Pulp and paper	6.5	105.2	102.3	97.4	95.6	89.9	89.4	94.7
	Textile products	10.5	115.4	115.6	114.5	107.6	105.0	100.9	94.7
	Iron and steel	15.2	96.3	91.6	95.2	69.8	60.2	54.0	67.8
	Other manufactures	25.3	126.0	132.8	121.0	109.8	104.6	97.7	107.5
	Logging	3.2	155.1	98.6	134.9	119.0	95.3	17.9	43.4
	Mining	5.5	244.1	236.1	203.4	174.1	141.7	120.6	130.2
	Communications	2.0	78.3	78.6	77.7	76.0	77.3	87.5	97.4
	Transportation	7.1	84.7	86.4	80.1	79.3	76.8	80.9	93.5
	Construction	8.5	101.7	107.1	123.0	160.8	100.7	78.5	137.1
	Services	2.7	147.0	148.5	142.2	141.7	128.7	124.3	136.1
	Trade	9.9	138.8	136.4	132.9	130.2	120.6	120.1	129.4
<u>Ontario -</u>	All Industries	100.0	112.8	112.6	110.0	103.6	91.4	84.2	98.1
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	29.9	107.3	104.4	98.9	91.7	86.4	88.2	88.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	1.8	89.4	90.7	80.2	71.5	72.1	61.5	62.2
	Pulp and paper	2.7	96.0	93.1	90.7	86.1	83.9	88.8	95.0
	Textile products	2.4	142.7	137.4	122.9	117.3	111.2	110.4	106.4
	Iron and steel	9.2	77.1	76.7	76.4	72.0	69.0	74.6	70.7
	Other manufactures	13.8	146.0	139.7	129.2	118.1	108.3	107.3	112.0
	Logging	.4	37.5	21.4	72.4	78.3	31.0	11.0	7.1
	Mining	8.2	126.7	121.4	120.7	121.4	124.8	123.2	114.0
	Communications	2.7	93.6	98.2	94.7	93.6	90.2	97.3	109.9
	Transportation	19.0	94.2	97.8	94.3	91.2	86.7	91.1	104.4
	Construction	18.3	105.4	123.2	140.4	94.5	104.6	78.3	253.9
	Services	3.2	105.8	113.0	97.3	91.3	88.6	90.5	102.8
	Trade	18.3	118.2	115.6	108.4	107.1	102.3	105.3	109.9
<u>Prairies -</u>	All Industries	100.0	106.0	108.6	108.1	96.5	94.6	91.6	128.2
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	40.9	107.5	112.6	99.2	89.1	79.5	70.7	79.5
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	13.7	92.9	93.3	80.6	66.7	56.9	43.3	51.3
	Pulp and paper	5.7	116.2	114.6	104.3	103.0	91.1	85.8	101.5
	Textile products	1.3	126.3	127.0	112.1	94.6	92.5	88.0	106.4
	Iron and steel	3.2	75.7	74.5	73.7	64.8	59.8	63.3	73.8
	Other manufactures	17.0	129.4	144.6	125.4	116.5	106.3	97.8	103.8
	Logging	7.8	95.9	94.3	85.5	62.5	57.6	33.7	31.1
	Mining	9.2	101.9	100.6	88.8	88.6	72.8	71.9	77.7
	Communications	3.3	105.4	110.6	99.6	95.5	95.1	97.0	115.6
	Transportation	12.8	98.3	96.6	91.3	89.5	88.3	90.1	98.7
	Construction	12.0	96.8	105.0	128.7	124.1	101.0	96.4	204.6
	Services	3.3	105.6	106.5	100.1	95.3	91.3	85.9	102.4
	Trade	10.7	133.5	131.7	122.2	116.2	106.3	105.5	116.0
<u>B.C.</u>	All Industries	100.0	105.4	108.1	101.8	94.1	84.0	77.8	98.9

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1936	Nov. 1 1936	Nov. 1 1935	Nov. 1 1934	Nov. 1 1933	Nov. 1 1932	Nov. 1 1931
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.3	98.2	99.1	94.1	88.1	83.4	79.9	88.8
Plant products - edible	4.7	119.4	120.3	117.2	113.2	109.8	113.0	112.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.8	106.3	104.4	104.3	100.8	98.2	102.3	104.0
Textiles	15.7	109.6	112.0	102.4	96.6	89.3	86.5	86.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	105.0	105.4	114.8	105.8	115.3	112.0	107.3
Iron and steel	13.3	75.0	75.6	73.2	65.7	59.8	45.8	54.9
Other manufactures	22.2	102.5	103.6	95.0	90.2	84.2	85.9	101.3
Communications	2.6	62.4	62.5	62.0	64.5	67.9	77.5	86.4
Transportation	10.4	98.6	99.2	97.1	96.4	93.3	99.9	109.7
Construction	5.1	45.6	49.2	50.4	50.2	71.9	68.3	96.9
Trade	12.9	129.4	128.2	124.6	119.6	122.4	121.5	128.7
Montreal- All Industries	100.0	94.6	95.6	91.7	87.3	86.4	84.8	95.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.6	99.2	100.9	97.0	92.6	93.2	96.9	114.4
Leather products	19.9	102.4	108.6	102.6	93.4	101.7	101.7	116.3
Other manufactures	41.7	97.8	97.3	94.4	89.9	89.3	94.6	113.4
Transportation	13.0	92.5	94.1	102.8	109.5	104.7	112.6	129.4
Construction	7.1	81.8	79.5	143.2	106.7	91.9	83.0	164.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	97.1	98.1	100.5	96.5	94.7	98.5	120.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.4	103.9	104.1	100.0	93.8	88.1	87.3	98.0
Plant products - edible	5.7	118.1	134.0	111.9	112.1	104.0	105.0	114.8
Printing and publishing	9.1	123.1	120.5	118.2	112.0	105.4	107.3	110.1
Textiles	11.6	94.6	95.5	93.1	91.3	90.5	90.7	92.1
Iron and steel	9.4	85.3	83.4	79.7	67.3	58.7	57.3	71.0
Other manufactures	27.6	108.2	108.8	105.2	98.6	92.3	90.3	104.3
Communications	2.6	65.4	65.7	65.8	66.9	70.3	80.7	88.7
Transportation	5.8	95.5	96.4	89.7	87.8	91.4	97.9	124.3
Construction	2.9	66.3	65.4	67.3	61.7	52.0	69.4	109.2
Trade	20.7	130.7	127.9	125.1	125.0	116.3	115.6	127.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	105.9	105.5	101.7	97.2	91.5	92.5	105.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.7	95.3	97.1	87.9	88.7	83.9	85.3	99.5
Lumber products	3.8	46.7	61.7	48.1	58.9	43.4	46.3	67.3
Pulp and paper	15.3	90.6	89.4	79.4	87.4	84.2	84.1	91.8
Other manufactures	26.6	116.1	115.4	103.8	100.6	98.5	100.7	119.8
Construction	14.8	148.3	159.2	154.4	134.5	120.9	88.4	201.9
Trade	18.7	137.0	131.8	120.5	112.9	108.8	110.2	119.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	108.8	110.9	104.0	98.6	95.5	94.1	118.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	82.2	99.3	96.8	100.7	84.3	77.2	73.9	85.8
Textiles	18.2	92.3	90.1	88.8	86.9	87.7	81.3	83.4
Electrical apparatus	10.4	109.5	111.1	119.7	87.8	76.2	95.0	112.6
Iron and steel	28.1	90.1	86.8	94.7	71.3	59.7	50.4	63.6
Other manufactures	24.5	114.7	111.1	112.1	99.8	93.9	94.8	109.0
Construction	2.5	50.7	45.9	59.3	44.5	52.1	65.2	217.5
Trade	8.7	131.5	128.7	126.4	118.1	100.6	102.9	112.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	100.4	98.0	101.4	86.3	79.5	77.8	96.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	83.0	134.6	127.9	121.9	75.9	77.8	58.7	61.8
Iron and steel	65.0	133.9	121.9	122.4	64.6	66.4	47.0	48.5
Other manufactures	18.0	137.1	150.0	120.1	117.4	125.1	106.4	114.5
Construction	1.8	33.1	34.9	53.3	16.8	12.1	18.5	45.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	126.1	120.3	115.4	76.1	76.7	62.5	67.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.4	100.7	98.6	96.0	90.2	85.7	87.0	95.9
Animal products - edible	6.5	146.2	130.5	132.0	123.8	114.8	111.0	104.5
Printing and publishing	5.3	99.1	96.0	95.3	93.4	92.9	98.8	93.7
Textiles	6.6	152.7	147.1	131.7	123.2	116.7	113.4	109.9
Iron and steel	17.3	76.1	75.5	75.3	70.2	67.1	71.2	69.1
Other manufactures	13.7	111.9	113.6	108.9	102.1	96.4	96.1	100.3
Transportation	9.7	78.9	83.7	76.6	73.8	71.0	73.8	87.5
Construction	2.4	35.9	58.2	65.6	42.5	24.1	30.2	54.9
Trade	30.1	102.6	100.2	93.1	93.1	90.0	94.2	97.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	94.9	95.3	91.4	86.4	81.5	84.3	93.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.6	110.7	114.6	102.0	85.5	82.2	81.8	90.4
Lumber products	10.0	89.1	87.4	76.6	51.8	49.1	46.3	56.5
Other manufactures	29.6	120.6	126.9	113.6	101.1	97.7	98.4	107.5
Communications	7.0	102.9	108.3	98.8	93.9	93.6	96.7	107.7
Transportation	18.7	109.3	104.1	97.4	96.6	94.1	98.9	103.1
Construction	5.9	52.9	65.8	70.8	38.5	44.3	62.0	110.3
Services	6.0	104.6	104.0	102.2	97.1	90.9	83.9	99.4
Trade	22.6	134.3	133.0	124.6	117.9	105.8	104.9	117.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	107.0	109.1	101.3	89.0	85.1	87.9	101.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.



72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
DECEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1935

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:— STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

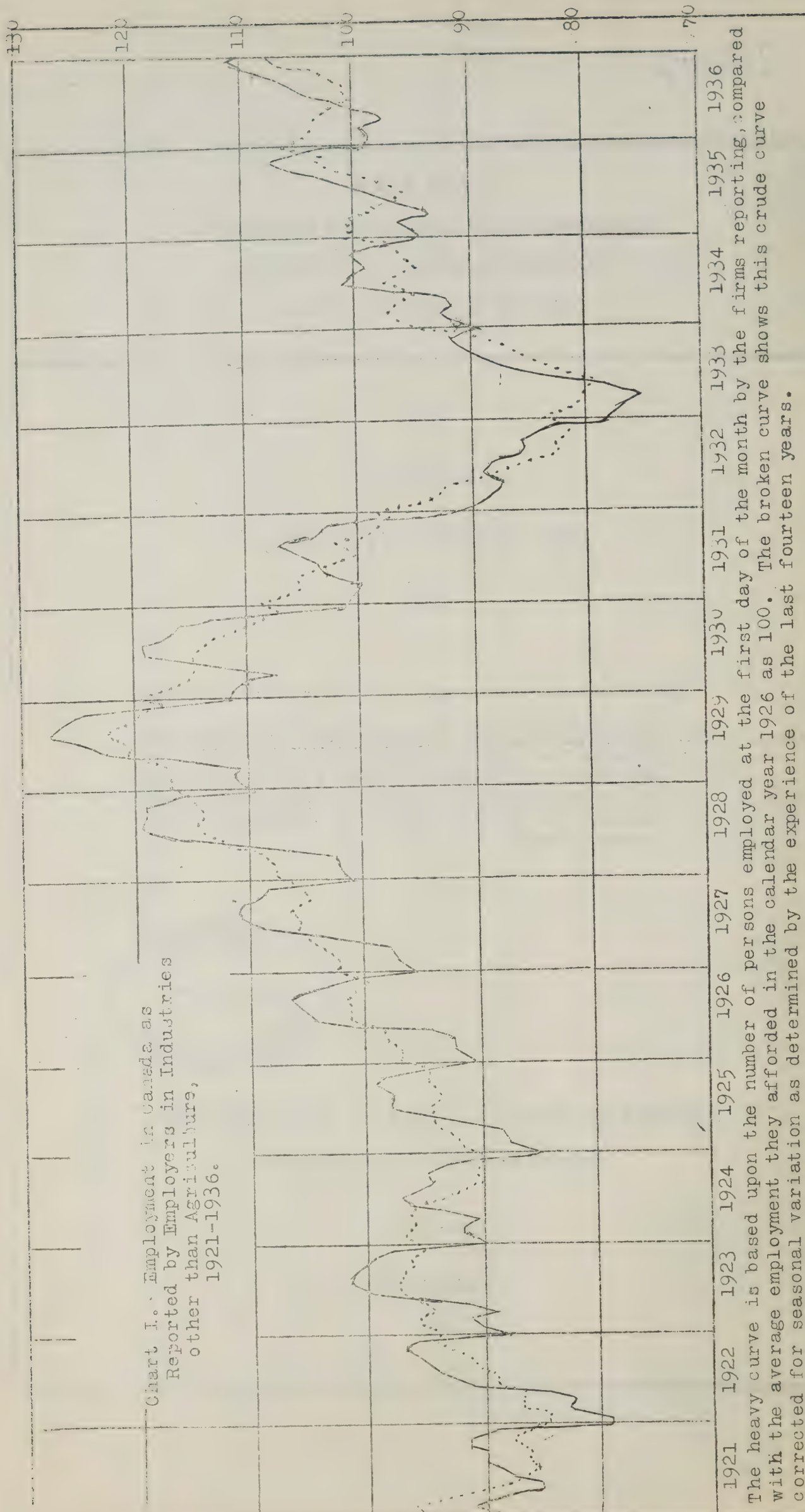


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OTTAWA

1936

Chart I. Employment in Canada as
Reported by Employers in Industries
other than Agriculture,
1921-1936.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Dec. 31, 1936.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Following a period of marked expansion, industrial employment at the beginning of December showed a seasonal contraction, which was the first general decline indicated since Apr. 1. The reduction at the latest date was the smallest recorded at Dec. 1 in many years, being considerably less than the average loss between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1935. The situation continued decidedly more favourable than in any month of the years, 1931-1935.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated data from 10,106 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 1,053,548 at the beginning of November, to 1,044,969 at Dec. 1, 1936. The unadjusted index, (1926=100) then stood at 110.1, compared with 111.0 at Nov. 1, 1936, and 104.6 at the same date in 1935. In preceding years since 1920, the Dec. 1 index has been as follows:- 1934, 98.9; 1933, 91.8; 1932, 83.2; 1931, 99.1; 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7; 1927, 108.1; 1926, 102.3; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 96.9; 1922, 96.3 and 1921, 88.3. As a result of the less-than-normal curtailment in staffs at the latest date, the seasonally-adjusted index number rose from 106.6 at Nov. 1 to 107.8 at Dec. 1.

Manufacturing (notably of food and lumber products), mining, communications, transportation as a whole, construction and services showed seasonal recessions at Dec. 1, 1936. The losses in manufacturing and transportation were decidedly less than average, according to the experience of the last fifteen years; those in construction, on the other hand, exceeded the average losses at Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1935, but were smaller than those which took place at the beginning of December of last year. On the other hand, logging and trade reported marked improvement, the gains in employment being greater than the average seasonal advances noted in these industries at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920.

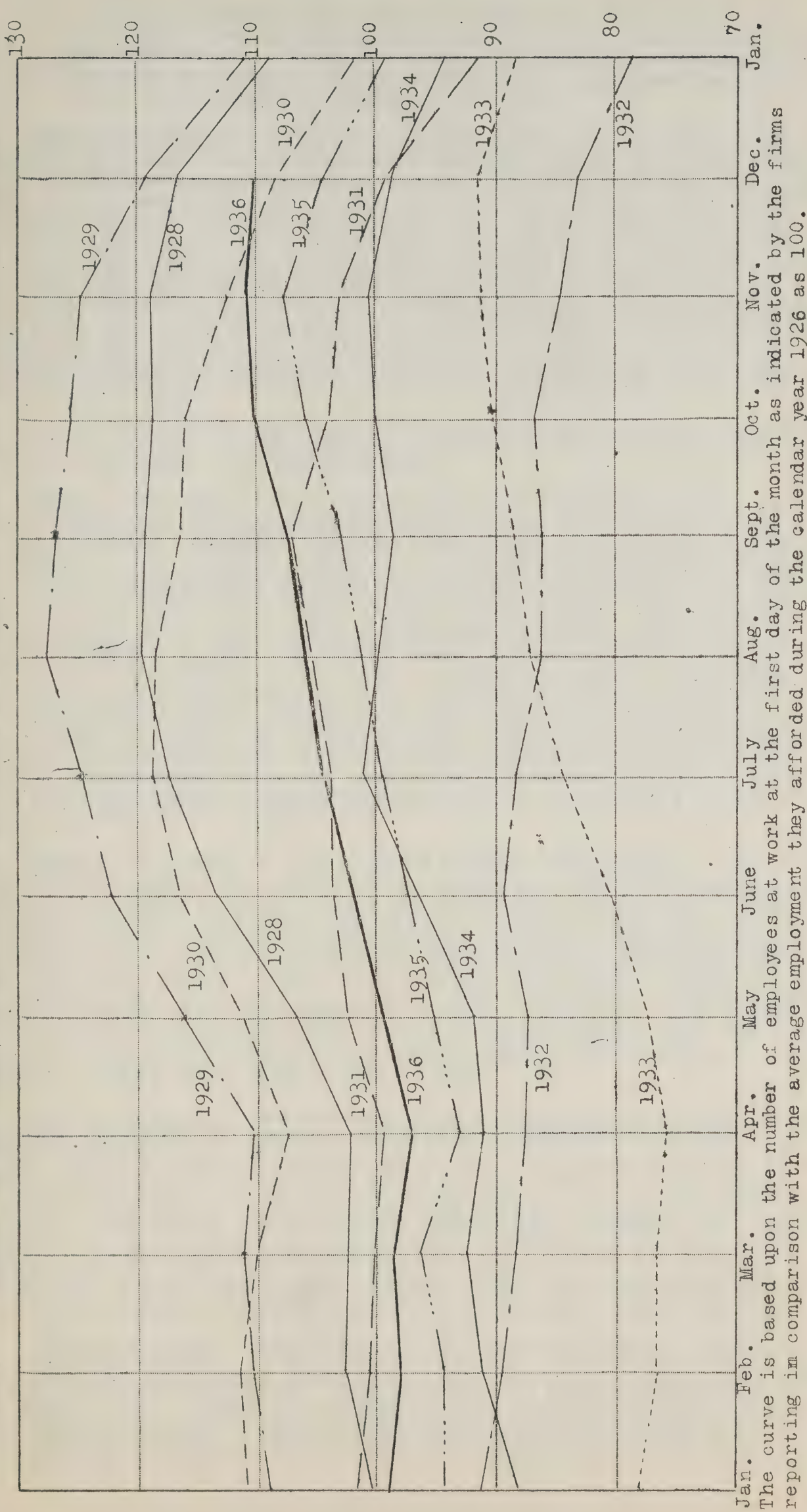
A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industrial groups appears beginning on page 4.

The staffs of the 9,462 firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1935, had aggregated 985,155, a decline of 28,566 from the preceding month; this loss in employment had exceeded the average reduction between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 in preceding years of the record. Manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction and services had shown seasonal curtailment, while improvement of a similar character had occurred in logging and trade.

A brief survey of general conditions at the end of 1936 shows that the index of 110.1 at Dec. 1, was 11.1 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year; since the average advance between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the last fifteen years has approximated eight p.c., the improvement effected during the last twelve months has considerably exceeded the normal. Outstanding features of the 1936 situation have been the pronounced and general revival in manufacturing, mining and logging, although most of the industries included in the monthly surveys of employment showed decided betterment as compared with the last few years, construction being the great exception. Geographically, the recovery on the whole, has also been widespread, although activity in the Prairie Provinces in the last two months was less than in the same period of 1935.

A review of employment during the year 1936, in considerable detail, is now in course of preparation and will be issued early in the New Year.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1936.



-2-

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Two of the five economic areas registered heightened activity of a contra-seasonal character at Dec. 1, there being a considerable increase in Quebec, and a slight advance in Ontario. On the other hand, the trend in the Maritime and Western Provinces was downward. Except in the Prairies, employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of December of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a seasonal reduction in the Maritime Provinces, according to returns from 706 firms employing 83,093 workers, as against 86,060 at Nov. 1. This decline exceeded the average recorded at Dec. 1 in the years, 1921-1935, but was smaller than that noted at Dec. 1 in certain other years of the record, notably in 1929, when approximately 7,600 men and women had been laid off by the employers whose data were tabulated. The index at the latest date, standing at 115.3, was higher than at the beginning of December of other years of the record, including 1929, when the extraordinarily large contraction mentioned above had considerably reduced the general index. Most of the decrease at the date under review took place in construction, although manufacturing, particularly of pulp and paper, lumber and food products, was also slacker than in November. Logging showed substantial gains, and coal-mining, shipping and stevedoring and retail trade were also seasonally active.

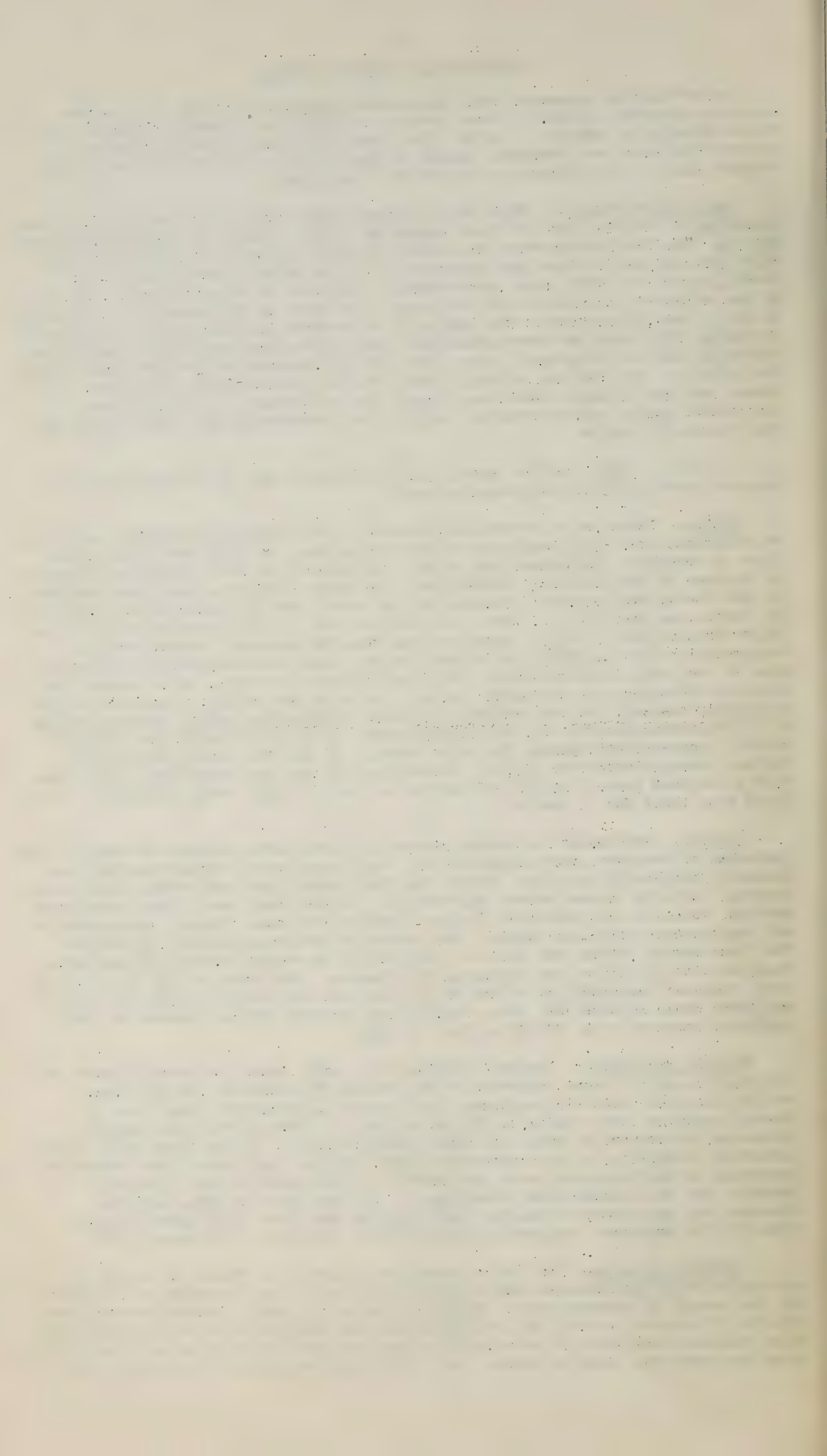
At Dec. 1, 1935, the 654 reporting establishments had 76,711 employees, as compared with 79,193 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- There was a further improvement in the situation in Quebec, according to statements from 2,395 employers of 312,279 persons, or 6,422 more than at the first of November. Employment has shown a falling-off at the beginning of December in thirteen of the preceding fifteen years for which statistics have been prepared, so that the upward movement indicated at the latest date is particularly interesting. The index rose from 110.3 at Nov. 1 to 112.6 at Dec. 1, 1936, when it was 8.5 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1935. Manufacturing reported moderate curtailment as compared with Nov. 1, 1936; the largest losses, which were seasonal in character, were in the food, leather, lumber, metal and textile divisions, while tobacco and beverage factories were decidedly busier. Building and railway construction were seasonally slacker, but the opening of certain unemployment relief projects resulted in heightened activity in the highway group. Logging and trade also recorded greatly increased employment, the gains being of a seasonal nature, while steam railway transportation was busier. Statistics had been tabulated from 2,239 firms with a combined payroll of 286,467 persons at Dec. 1, 1935, being a decline of over 3,500 from their Nov. 1 staffs.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a slight contra-seasonal increase at the beginning of December, when manufacturing, logging and retail trade reported considerably heightened activity. Within the first-named, iron and steel, tobacco and beverage factories showed marked improvement. On the other hand, there were large seasonal losses in the vegetable food and lumber divisions. Mining, transportation and construction were also slacker, the losses in construction being pronounced. The firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1936, (4,499 in number) had 438,641 employees, compared with 438,135 at the beginning of November. The index, at 112.9 at Dec. 1, 1936, compared favourably with that of 107.0 at the same date in 1935; the 4,180 employers whose reports were then compiled had reported 410,441 persons on their paylists, compared with 422,383 at Nov. 1, 1935.

Prairie Provinces.- Seasonal declines on a scale above the average noted in the years since 1920 were indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the date under review; the 1,460 reporting employers had let out 9,320 workers since Nov. 1, thereby reducing their staffs to 125,321 at Dec. 1. Retail trade and logging increased the numbers at work, the gains being seasonal. On the other hand, transportation, manufacturing and construction afforded less employment; the losses in personnel in the last-named were considerable. Employment at the beginning of December was at a rather lower level than at the same date in 1935, when the decrease had been somewhat smaller, according to data from 1,382 establishments with 128,138 employees, compared with 136,671 at the first of November, 1935.

British Columbia.- Further contractions occurred in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of sixteen years. There were gains in trade, but manufacturing was seasonally slacker, chiefly in food factories, and transportation and construction also released employees. A rather smaller decrease had been recorded at Dec. 1, 1935, when the index was slightly lower. The 1,046 firms reporting for the date under



review had 85,635 employees, as compared with 88,855 in their preceding statement. At Dec. 1, 1935, 1,007 employers had reported a staff of 83,398 persons, or 2,100 fewer than at Nov. 1.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Hamilton and Windsor showed improvement as compared with Nov. 1, while lessened activity was indicated in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Except in Quebec, the situation in each of these cities was better than at Dec. 1 in any of the last four years.

Montreal.- There was a considerable increase in the employment afforded by the 1,371 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 5,516 persons to 147,709 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole reported rather less employment, mainly in textile, electrical apparatus, leather and iron and steel plants; on the other hand, tobacco and beverage factories were more active. Steam railway transportation and trade showed improvement, while there were substantial gains in construction, chiefly as a result of unemployment relief works undertaken in the last few weeks. Without these, however, the trend in Montreal was upward. A small increase had been noted at the same date of last year, when the index of employment was several points lower than that of 98.3 at the latest date. The 1,298 establishments furnishing returns for Dec. 1, 1935, had reported 138,249 employees, an increase of 195 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec City declined moderately, 225 workers being laid off by the 174 employers whose returns were received, and who had 12,706 employees at Dec. 1; this reduction was smaller than the average loss indicated at that date in the years since 1923. The largest contractions since Nov. 1, 1936, were in manufacturing and building construction, while trade and transportation showed some improvement. The general recession indicated at the beginning of December in 1935 had been on a somewhat smaller scale, and the index was then a few points higher.

Toronto.- Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,521 firms who employed 131,398 persons, as compared with 131,784 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement and services were also more active. Manufacturing, however, was seasonally dull, the textile group reporting the greatest reductions. On the whole, much larger losses had been registered at Dec. 1 of last year, and the index of employment then was nearly five points lower than that of 105.7 at the latest date. For Dec. 1, 1935, 1,406 establishments had made returns, showing that they employed 123,162 workers, compared with 124,250 at Nov. 1.

Ottawa.- There was a falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing reported moderate curtailment, and construction was also quieter. Two hundred and two employers recorded a combined payroll of 13,811 workers, as against 14,336 in their last report. Employment was in slightly greater volume than at the beginning of December, 1935, although the decline then indicated had been on a smaller scale.

Hamilton.- A further increase occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 32,725 persons was employed by the 289 firms furnishing data, who had 32,310 employees on their Nov. 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was rather brisker, due to improvement in the iron and steel and some other branches. In the non-manufacturing division, transportation, construction and trade also showed some gains. The index, at 101.7, was slightly higher than at the same date of a year ago, when the tendency had been downward.

Windsor.- There was another advance in Windsor, mainly in manufacturing. Statements were tabulated from 174 employers with 17,653 workers, compared with 17,185 in the preceding month. A similar gain had been indicated at Dec. 1, 1935, but the index was then over ten points lower.

Winnipeg.- Employment showed a further slight recession in Winnipeg, according to data received from 483 firms employing 40,639 persons, as compared with 40,737 at Nov. 1. A substantial reduction took place in manufacturing, mainly in food and textile plants; there was also a decline in communications and construction, while trade showed greatly heightened activity of a seasonal character, and transportation was also brisker. The general index, at 94.7, was fractionally higher than at the same date of last year, when an increase had been noted.

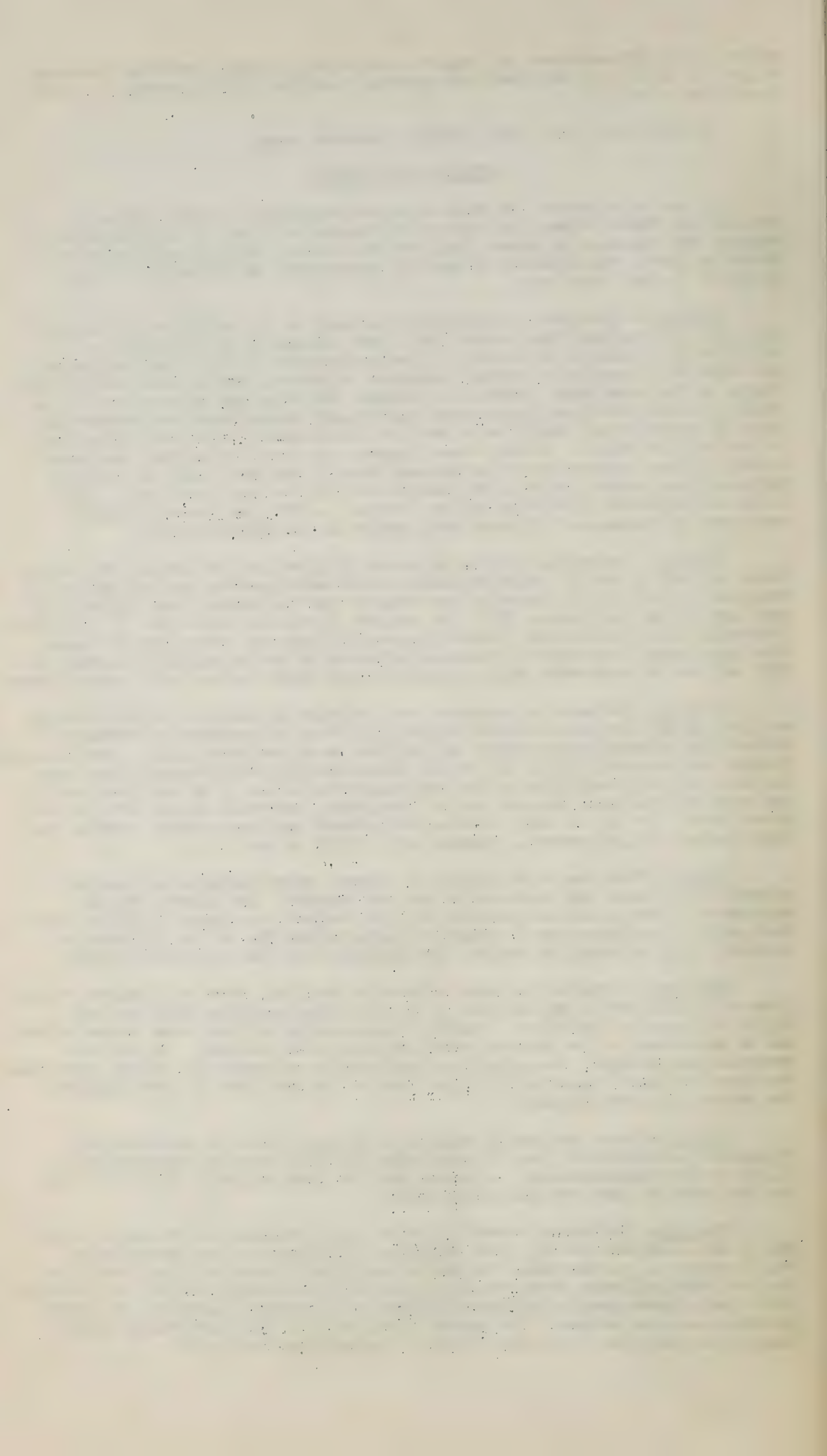
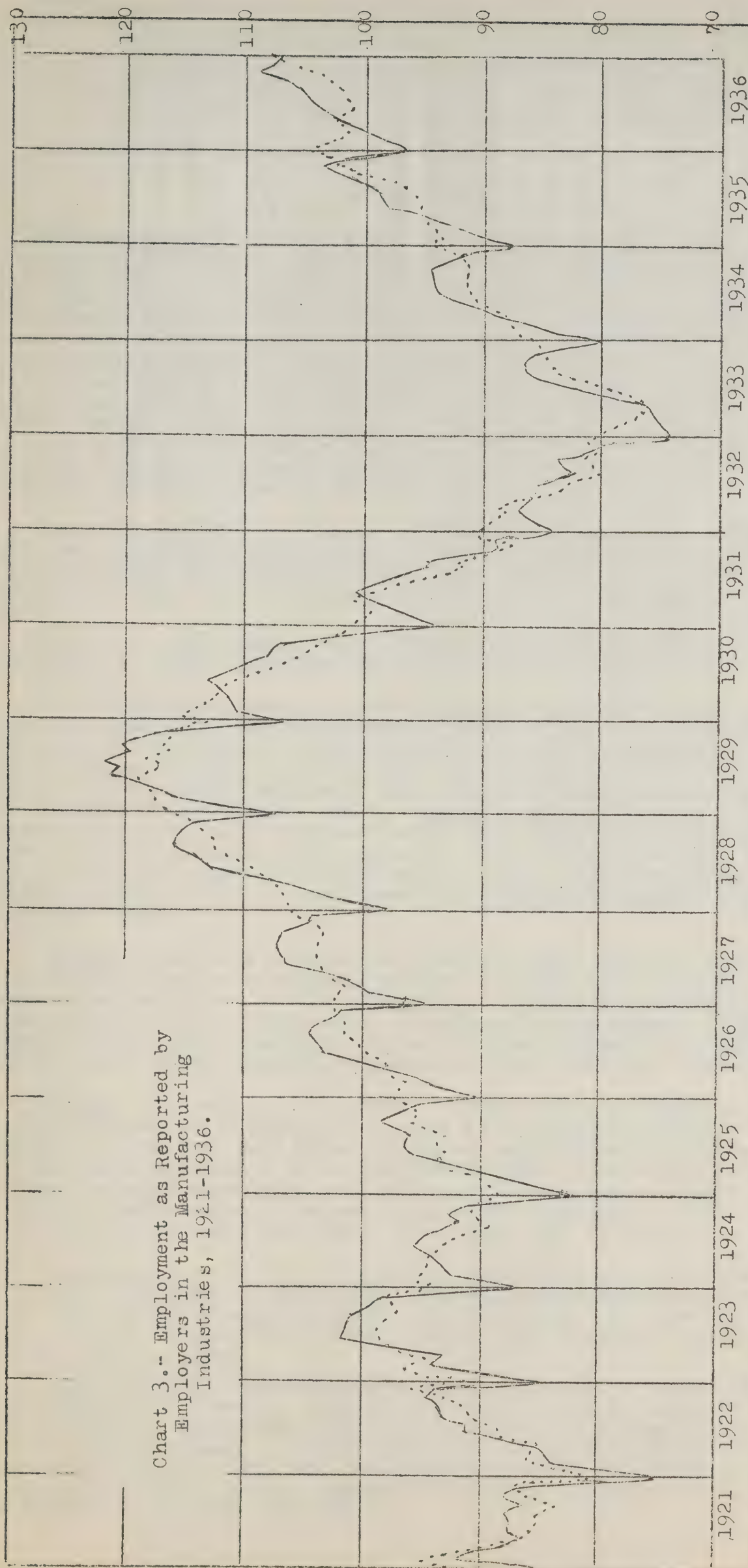


Chart 3.-- Employment as Reported by
Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver again declined, according to 437 employers of 34,130 workers, as compared with 34,406 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, mainly of food products, was rather slack, and construction also afforded less employment, but trade showed improvement in preparation for the holiday season. A larger loss had been reported at the beginning of December, 1935; the index then was nearly six points lower than that of 106.0 reported at the latest date.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- A seasonal decrease in employment occurred at Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,841 of which employed 542,803 operatives, compared with 546,159 at Nov. 1. This decline of 0.6 p.c. was much smaller than the normal seasonal loss indicated in the experience of the fifteen preceding years for which data are available, so that the index, after correction for seasonal movement, showed an increase over the preceding month, standing at 108.1 at the beginning of December, as compared with the seasonally adjusted index of 106.6 for Nov. 1. Fur, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel works reported considerably heightened activity. On the other hand, there were reductions (in most cases of a seasonal character) in the food, lumber, textile, leather, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, electric light and power, musical instrument and non-ferrous metal product industries. A larger decline, on the whole, had been indicated at Dec. 1, 1935, and the crude index was then between five and six points lower.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (based on the 1926 average as 100) have been as follows at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920: 1936, 107.0; 1935, 101.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 84.4; 1932, 80.3; 1931, 89.6; 1930, 100.6; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 112.9; 1927, 104.3; 1926, 101.5; 1925, 95.3; 1924, 88.7; 1923, 95.5; 1922, 94.9 and 1921, 85.8.

For Dec. 1, 1935, returns were received from 5,579 manufacturers having 510,365 operatives, as against 521,318 at the beginning of November a year ago.

The continued improvement in manufacturing has been a satisfactory feature of the situation during 1936. The Dec. 1 index of 107.0 was 10.5 p.c. higher than at the beginning of 1936; this was an increase during the year that exceeded the average advance indicated between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. During 1936, the general movement in manufactures was uninterruptedly favourable from the beginning of January until Oct. 1; seasonal curtailment occurred in the last two months of the year, but in each case the loss was smaller than is customary at the time of year, as indicated in the experience of the period, 1921-1935. The gains over the year have been widely distributed among the various industries grouped under manufacturing, while all five economic areas have shared in the general recovery in these important classes.

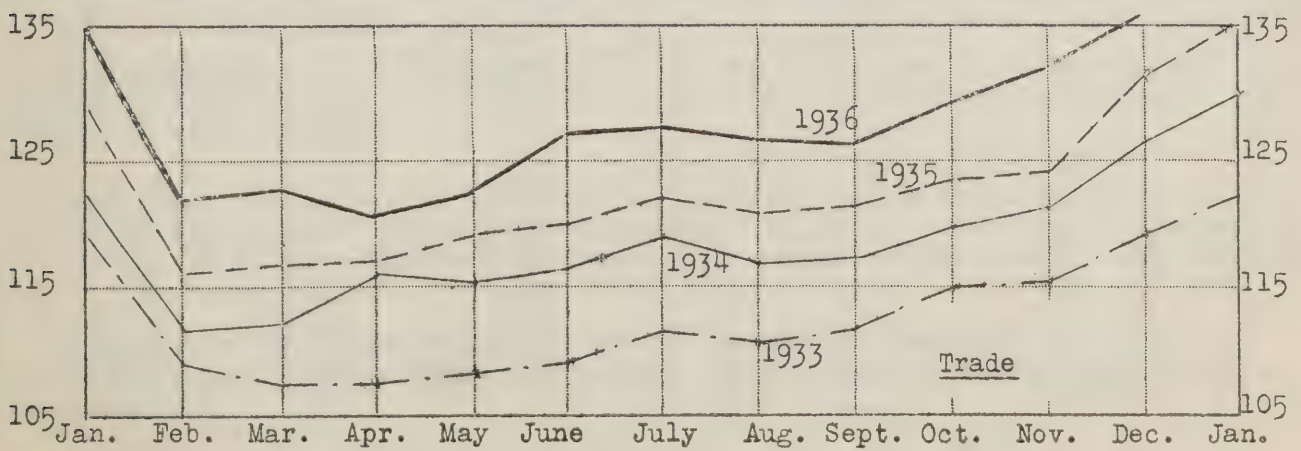
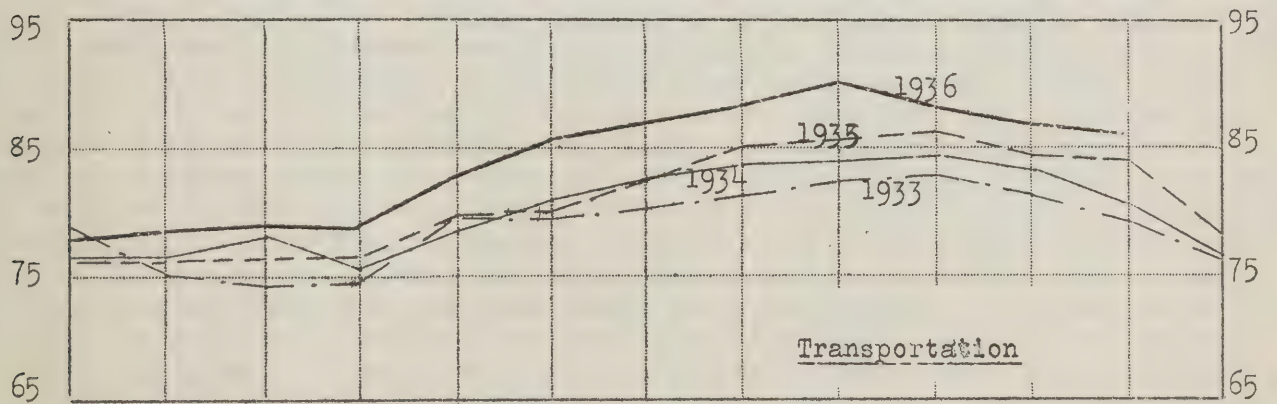
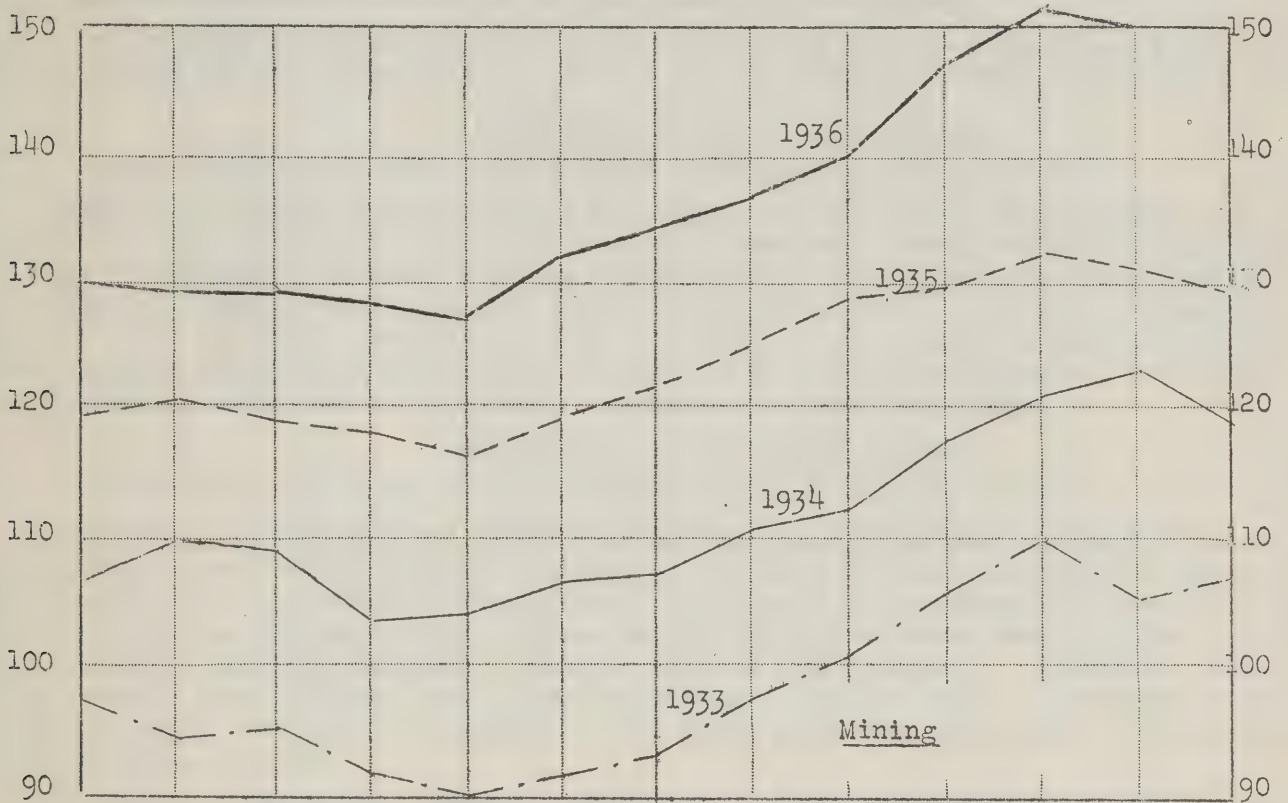
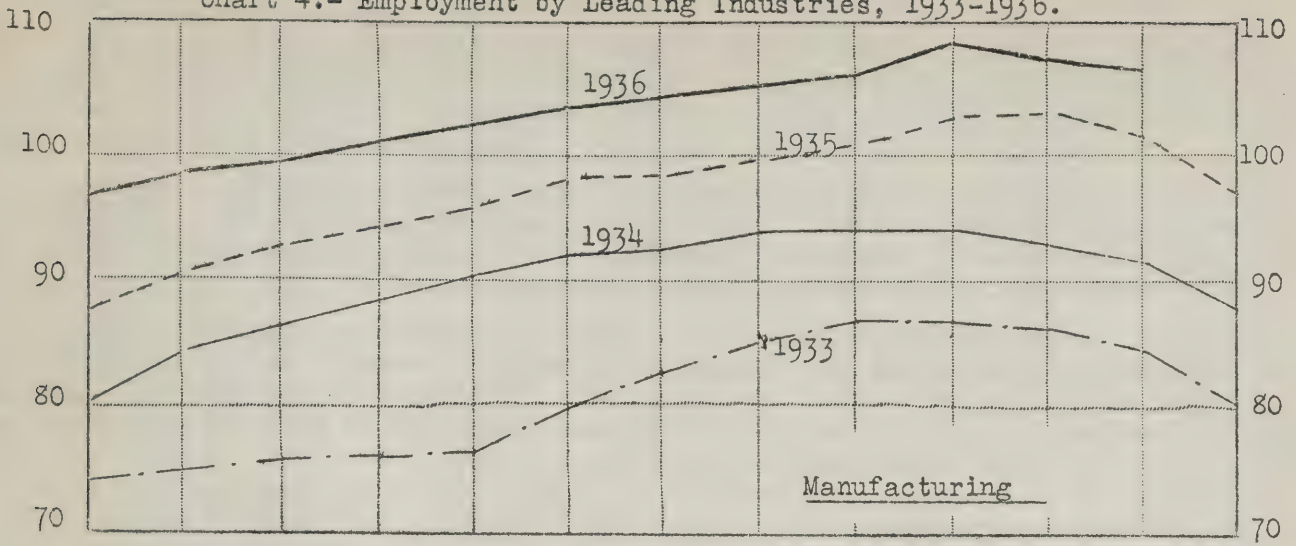
Logging.- Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 363 companies with 75,664 persons in their employ, or 16,922 more than in the preceding month. This increase was the largest recorded between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 in the years since 1920, with the result that the index was at its maximum for this record. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the upward movement indicated in logging camps at the date under review, the gains in Quebec and Ontario being most noteworthy.

Mining.- Coal-mining was seasonally brisker, but the extraction of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ore showed a decline which resulted in lowered employment in the group as a whole; the general reduction was somewhat larger than the average indicated at Dec. 1 in the last fifteen years. Returns were compiled from 407 mine operators whose forces were reduced from 70,074 workers at Nov. 1, to 69,394 at the date under review. A decrease had also been registered at Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the index was many points lower; at the latest date it was 150.3.

Communications.- A further curtailment in personnel was noted in telegraphs and telephones, from which 364 persons were released by the companies and branches reporting. They had 21,646 employees at the date under review. The index was fractionally higher than in the early winter of 1935, when a smaller reduction had been indicated in the group as a whole.

Transportation.- Transportation was quieter, according to returns from 447 employers of 103,788 persons, compared with 104,505 in the preceding month. Steam railway and local transportation reported contractions in employment, but shipping showed slight improvement. General curtailment on a similar scale had occurred at the beginning of December, 1935, when the index of employment was 2.5 points lower. The decline at the latest date was considerably below the average indicated at the beginning of December in the years, 1921-1935.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1933-1936.



Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal reductions that were only three times exceeded in the last fifteen years were registered in construction, losses taking place in the building, railway and highway divisions. The forces of the 1,161 contractors furnishing data aggregated 94,702 employees, as compared with 117,852 at Nov. 1. Employment was in much smaller volume than at Dec. 1, 1935, although the contraction then recorded had been more extensive.

Services.- A further decrease was indicated in services, chiefly in hotels and restaurants. Returns were compiled from 472 establishments with 26,672 persons on their payrolls, or 562 fewer than at the beginning of November. A smaller loss had been shown at Dec. 1, 1935, but the index was then below its level at the date under review.

Trade.- Important additions to staffs were recorded, on the whole, in this division at the beginning of December; the gains indicated were larger than the average increase at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920. The index was higher than at the same date a year ago, or, indeed, than in any other December of the record, being fractionally higher than at Dec. 1, 1929. The 1,329 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 110,300 persons in their employ, or 3,328 more than in their last report. The expansion took place wholly in retail stores, wholesale establishments releasing a few employees, as has been their practice at Dec. 1 in most years of the record.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1933 in several of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

There was a slight improvement in employment at Oct. 26 as compared with the preceding month, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 12.1 at Oct. 26, 1936, as compared with the revised percentages of 12.1 at Sept. 21, 1936, and 14.5 at Oct. 21, 1935. The insured workers in employment in Great Britain numbered approximately 11,103,000 at Oct. 1, an increase of 21,000 over the preceding month and of 599,000 as compared with Oct. 21, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are taken from the latest official reports received.)

Employment in the combined manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries surveyed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a further expansion in November, the gain continuing the unbroken succession of employment increases which have been shown each month since February, 1936. Approximately 58,000 workers were returned to employment in these combined industries between October and November. Comparison with November, 1935, shows a gain of more than 1,100,000 workers over the year in the industries covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, these industries employing more than one-half of the population at work.

The gains in employment between October and November in several of the industrial groups surveyed raised the November aggregates to the highest level of the recovery. Factory employment in November was above the maximum of any month since March, 1930. The further gain in employment in wholesale trade over the month interval raised the November, 1936, level above that of any month since December, 1930. Similarly, in the important group of retail general merchandising establishments, employment was above all preceding November levels since November, 1929. While factory employment increased only one-tenth of one per cent from October to November, or by approximately 9,000 workers, this slight gain is noteworthy because employment has declined from October to November in 14 of the preceding 17 years for which information is available. Fifty-four of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed showed gains in employment over the month interval. Although the gains were widely distributed among the durable and nondurable goods industries, employment in the durable goods group as a whole rose 1.7 per cent, while the nondurable goods group showed a decline of 1.4 per cent. The combined 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed showed a net gain of more than 49,000 workers from October to November.

Massachusetts.- The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts reports a contra-seasonal increase of 1.5 p.c. in the number employed in factories in November, as compared with October.

Illinois.- According to data from 4,904 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor, there was an increase of 1.3 p.c. in the persons employed in November as compared with October, the improvement being contra-seasonal.

Wisconsin.- The Wisconsin Labor Market reported an increase of 3.5 p.c. in factory employment during October as compared with September, the advance being contra-seasonal.

TABLE I.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921	85.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.5
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1936.
100.0 7.9 29.9 42.0 12.0 8.2

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	95.9	--	102.7	--	--	--	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923	94.8	--	99.7	100.4	93.1	--	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	--	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.9	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	121.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1936.

14.1 1.2 12.6 1.4 3.1 1.7 3.9 3.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All

	<u>Industries</u>	<u>Manf.</u>	<u>Log.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Comm.</u>	<u>Trans.</u>	<u>Constra.</u>	<u>Serv.</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	95.3	139.3	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1936.

100.0 51.9 7.2 6.6 2.1 9.9 9.1 2.6 10.6

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

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TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1936	Nov.1 1936	Dec.1 1935	Dec.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931
MANUFACTURING	51.9	107.0	107.7	101.4	91.3	84.4	80.3	89.6
Animal products - edible	2.4	128.4	132.8	115.4	108.9	101.0	95.0	99.0
Fur and products	.2	95.5	87.6	101.5	89.0	88.7	81.0	82.5
Leather and products	2.1	106.0	109.0	103.8	94.3	86.8	86.7	84.6
Boots and shoes	1.3	103.2	107.6	102.6	92.3	87.7	90.8	87.8
Lumber and products	3.9	77.7	81.4	69.8	64.5	59.0	50.6	62.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	67.2	72.5	57.2	52.5	46.0	36.2	45.9
Furniture	.7	90.3	88.8	85.4	78.1	79.1	73.9	97.6
Other lumber products	1.0	100.8	103.7	96.2	90.7	76.5	76.2	84.9
Musical instruments	.1	50.2	55.9	51.8	52.3	44.4	43.9	74.4
Plant products - edible	3.4	122.5	136.9	114.7	103.7	103.1	102.9	107.7
Pulp and paper products	6.1	105.5	105.8	98.7	94.7	88.1	86.1	94.2
Pulp and paper	2.8	96.7	98.3	87.4	83.4	74.1	70.2	81.1
Paper products	1.0	127.9	127.1	118.1	109.4	103.7	99.3	100.2
Printing and publishing	2.4	109.5	108.4	106.9	104.5	101.4	102.9	109.9
Rubber products	1.2	101.2	101.5	98.3	92.3	89.2	86.1	95.3
Textile products	10.0	120.8	121.5	117.0	107.1	103.5	96.3	94.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	136.2	132.7	136.9	121.2	116.6	105.4	99.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	97.8	94.7	97.8	86.3	82.3	76.9	79.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	150.0	145.3	142.4	123.9	130.7	112.9	103.2
Silk and silk goods	.9	517.2	512.0	538.7	476.7	427.3	367.2	324.4
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	128.2	128.0	127.6	117.6	120.2	115.1	108.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	109.0	113.5	99.4	94.2	88.8	85.0	87.0
Other textile products	.9	97.7	101.3	94.5	87.7	81.9	73.5	78.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	134.8	114.1	143.8	128.3	118.7	121.7	119.4
Tobacco	.9	119.5	91.9	144.1	122.7	119.9	125.4	113.8
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	157.2	147.3	141.0	137.1	115.9	115.6	127.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	158.1	138.6	140.0	127.2	128.0	105.2	102.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	143.7	144.2	135.5	122.4	114.8	106.9	114.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	82.3	84.0	75.8	68.9	57.7	53.9	88.8
Electric light and power	1.4	117.5	121.1	116.2	113.1	104.9	110.6	126.6
Electrical apparatus	1.6	125.0	126.3	124.5	111.3	96.3	101.5	132.4
Iron and steel products	11.5	92.1	89.8	86.8	71.4	63.0	60.1	75.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	120.9	117.8	115.7	92.3	74.3	63.7	73.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	110.4	109.4	93.6	83.3	68.3	67.7	89.6
Agricultural implements	.4	51.8	44.9	52.5	39.1	30.6	24.2	27.3
Land vehicles	5.1	87.1	83.7	83.7	67.8	63.3	62.1	76.5
Automobiles and parts	1.9	140.5	127.4	120.0	69.8	61.3	50.9	62.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	61.0	63.7	59.5	52.2	43.2	54.5	64.5
Heating appliances	.5	121.6	126.8	105.3	92.8	84.7	72.0	86.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.5	85.6	89.5	89.5	61.5	51.3	46.2	85.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	104.7	102.1	94.8	77.1	64.7	62.8	74.1
Other iron and steel products	1.7	95.3	94.1	87.2	77.4	68.8	65.3	83.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	140.4	141.1	125.8	110.4	93.8	79.8	101.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	142.5	143.3	137.5	132.2	125.9	118.2	120.8
Miscellaneous	.6	133.5	133.6	125.0	119.2	103.6	98.4	98.2
LOGGING	7.2	265.7	206.9	183.5	198.6	166.5	56.2	73.1
MINING	6.6	150.3	151.8	131.1	122.9	105.5	99.9	107.5
Coal	2.5	96.2	95.5	93.7	95.5	88.2	93.4	99.3
Metallic ores	3.3	283.7	286.7	230.3	206.1	159.7	134.0	134.9
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	126.7	133.9	104.8	87.2	80.1	65.3	92.1
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	81.7	83.1	81.0	79.8	81.0	89.3	100.5
Telegraphs	.5	92.0	94.9	91.7	88.6	84.5	84.6	100.8
Telephones	1.6	79.0	80.0	78.1	77.5	80.1	90.5	100.4
TRANSPORTATION	9.9	86.5	87.1	84.0	80.1	79.8	83.9	93.5
Street railways and cartage	2.6	119.8	120.7	115.2	110.2	111.0	116.6	117.0
Steam railways	5.7	75.1	75.8	73.1	71.0	69.9	72.9	86.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	95.2	94.8	93.7	84.2	87.3	94.2	96.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.1	80.1	99.6	95.9	100.3	94.6	67.6	128.8
Building	2.0	51.5	61.0	67.3	55.2	42.5	37.4	86.8
Highway	4.8	133.5	165.1	171.0	198.9	194.6	115.4	244.2
Railway	2.3	59.4	77.9	55.3	54.7	55.4	56.3	68.7
SERVICES	2.6	122.4	124.9	116.3	115.2	108.8	103.7	116.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	115.7	119.1	112.0	113.9	106.2	94.8	112.0
Professional	.2	123.9	127.5	122.4	121.5	121.5	125.3	123.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	132.9	133.8	122.0	115.6	109.9	111.8	119.5
TRADE	10.6	136.0	132.0	131.1	126.0	119.1	117.8	125.6
Retail	7.9	145.3	139.5	140.0	135.6	126.5	124.8	133.7
Wholesale	2.7	114.9	115.0	110.5	103.7	102.1	101.3	107.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	110.1	111.0	104.6	98.9	91.8	83.2	99.1

1/The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1936	Nov.1 1936	Dec.1 1935	Dec. 1934	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931
Maritime	-Manufacturing	34.3	107.4	109.5	99.4	95.9	83.6	76.4	81.8
Provinces	Lumber products	4.1	79.3	83.0	61.1	72.5	56.0	35.2	47.6
	Pulp and paper	4.9	156.3	164.9	150.1	141.7	145.0	130.4	129.8
	Textile products	3.8	85.9	84.4	88.8	87.5	81.7	73.2	75.9
	Iron and steel	11.1	113.2	111.0	109.9	96.0	78.8	73.3	80.4
	Other manufactures	10.4	111.0	116.0	96.7	96.8	83.2	84.1	88.1
	Logging	10.4	390.2	290.7	241.0	316.9	358.3	80.3	207.7
	Mining	20.0	111.2	110.6	106.7	104.0	88.3	94.4	103.4
	Communications	2.3	90.4	95.3	88.1	86.2	81.7	86.6	115.1
	Transportation	8.9	64.2	63.7	64.1	74.0	59.8	63.7	73.0
	Construction	14.7	133.5	189.5	147.1	133.4	100.2	97.7	244.1
	Services	1.5	154.0	156.7	148.2	150.4	134.3	139.3	163.4
	Trade	7.9	137.3	127.9	128.9	116.4	116.4	111.0	118.0
Maritimes	-All Industries	100.0	115.3	119.4	107.5	106.9	93.4	83.8	112.7
Quebec	Manufacturing	54.7	104.8	105.9	102.0	92.9	85.6	83.5	92.2
	Lumber products	2.8	79.7	83.6	69.5	66.9	63.5	59.0	71.7
	Pulp and paper	7.4	99.0	99.6	92.7	87.9	79.5	80.0	84.2
	Textile products	16.3	129.4	129.9	124.6	110.9	104.4	95.8	95.5
	Iron and steel	8.3	78.4	78.8	77.2	69.0	61.4	59.4	78.7
	Other manufactures	19.9	110.2	112.0	110.8	101.4	93.6	95.5	105.0
	Logging	12.5	465.9	365.7	281.5	369.7	266.0	106.8	106.0
	Mining	3.2	224.6	223.0	163.6	129.1	119.4	92.1	109.1
	Communications	1.6	71.4	72.0	72.8	72.3	76.9	84.0	96.1
	Transportation	9.4	88.5	88.1	89.0	79.8	87.0	91.4	98.9
	Construction	8.7	70.9	73.5	70.6	52.8	71.2	46.0	80.3
	Services	2.1	107.9	113.2	99.1	98.3	97.3	94.5	105.0
	Trade	7.8	143.6	137.1	137.5	133.1	133.7	132.1	136.6
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	112.6	110.3	103.8	96.4	92.4	82.9	94.7
Ontario	Manufacturing	61.3	109.3	108.8	102.8	90.7	84.6	80.3	89.5
	Lumber products	3.3	66.6	72.0	65.9	59.8	56.5	55.5	69.4
	Pulp and paper	6.5	105.7	105.2	98.1	95.7	89.9	88.2	97.3
	Textile products	10.5	114.8	115.4	112.4	105.5	104.8	98.6	93.8
	Iron and steel	15.9	100.5	96.3	91.6	69.8	60.7	56.4	70.6
	Other manufactures	25.1	125.3	126.0	118.7	107.8	100.7	85.8	106.3
	Logging	4.5	214.4	155.1	172.6	142.0	130.6	28.7	52.6
	Mining	5.4	239.0	244.1	197.0	175.4	138.9	119.8	129.4
	Communications	1.9	78.0	78.3	76.0	74.7	75.8	86.1	96.2
	Transportation	7.0	83.5	84.7	80.0	75.2	74.1	78.2	90.7
	Construction	7.0	84.8	101.7	96.1	145.6	122.3	81.3	145.6
	Services	2.7	146.3	147.0	143.6	143.9	132.0	122.9	134.4
	Trade	10.2	141.7	138.8	138.1	133.3	124.3	122.8	134.3
Ontario -	All Industries	100.0	112.9	112.8	107.0	101.7	93.3	84.1	99.3
Prairie	Manufacturing	31.4	104.4	107.3	98.2	92.1	86.3	83.9	95.9
Provinces	Lumber products	2.0	85.9	89.4	77.0	73.8	74.4	64.0	64.3
	Pulp and paper	2.9	96.3	96.0	94.0	87.2	85.9	88.7	101.5
	Textile products	2.4	134.4	142.7	113.9	108.6	105.9	103.9	109.6
	Iron and steel	9.8	76.6	77.1	77.4	73.3	69.3	71.0	87.1
	Other manufactures	14.3	140.7	146.0	127.1	118.4	107.0	99.9	110.5
	Logging	1.1	91.6	37.5	87.1	118.2	49.2	23.7	4.8
	Mining	8.7	125.0	126.7	119.2	122.6	119.0	118.9	116.5
	Communications	2.7	89.3	93.6	93.0	92.9	94.0	104.6	104.7
	Transportation	20.1	92.7	94.2	89.5	87.5	84.4	88.9	99.5
	Construction	12.4	66.7	105.4	102.1	79.6	76.7	61.3	129.2
	Services	3.4	104.3	105.8	96.3	92.2	90.6	88.4	100.2
	Trade	20.2	121.4	118.2	117.8	111.1	105.1	105.5	110.3
Prairies	-All Industries	100.0	98.6	106.0	101.3	94.3	89.3	86.7	106.0
British	Manufacturing	41.0	103.9	107.5	93.2	83.7	75.9	64.4	77.2
Columbia	Lumber products	14.1	92.3	92.9	77.6	65.9	57.4	37.2	46.9
	Pulp and paper	6.0	117.3	116.2	107.8	101.6	90.7	77.1	101.6
	Textile products	1.3	119.6	126.3	115.3	87.5	89.5	89.1	103.2
	Iron and steel	3.4	78.0	75.7	73.0	62.8	58.8	60.3	71.7
	Other manufactures	16.2	119.1	129.4	110.2	103.3	96.0	90.1	103.1
	Logging	8.1	95.9	95.9	86.5	59.1	63.9	32.6	33.8
	Mining	9.4	99.8	101.9	90.5	90.3	73.9	69.6	78.0
	Communications	3.4	104.7	105.4	98.2	95.1	93.0	96.1	111.5
	Transportation	13.1	97.3	98.3	88.9	85.7	87.4	88.6	93.2
	Construction	10.4	80.7	96.8	127.9	135.7	119.8	89.7	153.0
	Services	3.3	102.4	105.6	97.6	94.6	89.5	84.9	98.8
	Trade	11.3	134.9	133.5	125.3	117.2	106.0	106.2	114.3
B.C.	-All Industries	100.0	101.5	105.4	99.3	92.9	85.4	73.8	90.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Decl							
	Weight	1936	Nov.1 1936	Dec.1 1935	Dec.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.2	97.1	98.1	94.9	87.8	81.7	81.2	91.8
Plant products - edible	4.4	116.0	119.4	115.3	108.5	109.5	112.0	112.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	106.9	106.3	104.6	101.8	100.6	103.3	105.4
Textiles	14.7	106.5	109.6	98.5	90.7	83.5	79.7	82.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.9	114.2	105.0	136.2	122.5	113.2	122.3	113.6
Iron and steel	12.7	74.5	75.0	73.9	65.7	59.6	56.6	76.2
Other manufactures	20.9	100.5	102.5	94.9	89.9	82.9	83.3	98.9
Communications	2.5	62.6	62.4	62.8	64.2	68.4	76.9	85.5
Transportation	10.1	39.8	98.6	99.5	96.0	97.7	106.7	117.8
Construction	8.5	79.6	45.6	39.4	43.7	56.1	55.7	87.4
Trade	13.2	136.4	129.4	132.0	124.7	126.6	127.4	130.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	98.3	94.6	91.9	86.7	84.5	85.1	96.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.1	96.9	99.2	94.5	89.6	85.8	93.3	108.2
Leather products	13.0	96.5	102.4	99.8	88.5	76.7	91.6	109.0
Other manufactures	42.1	97.1	97.8	92.1	90.1	90.0	94.1	107.9
Transportation	14.3	99.9	92.5	108.1	96.6	140.2	109.0	111.4
Construction	6.2	70.6	81.8	135.5	96.4	86.9	86.0	103.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	95.2	97.1	99.0	92.4	92.9	95.9	108.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.0	103.0	103.9	97.9	92.5	87.0	85.2	96.3
Plant products - edible	5.6	116.6	118.1	110.3	110.9	102.3	105.0	114.8
Printing and publishing	9.3	125.1	123.1	117.8	112.2	106.4	105.7	114.6
Textiles	11.3	90.6	94.6	88.6	88.8	89.0	85.1	87.8
Iron and steel	9.5	86.5	85.3	77.4	66.9	57.4	57.5	70.4
Other manufactures	27.3	107.2	108.2	103.8	96.9	91.0	88.1	102.5
Communications	2.6	65.3	65.4	64.6	67.2	70.5	78.9	86.8
Transportation	5.7	94.2	95.5	91.5	88.8	88.8	96.4	120.2
Construction	2.6	59.4	66.3	57.4	62.9	61.8	62.6	108.4
Trade	21.4	134.7	130.7	129.1	127.6	120.6	118.8	131.5
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	105.7	105.9	100.8	97.1	92.0	91.2	104.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.2	92.8	95.3	88.7	84.4	81.9	84.3	93.3
Lumber products	3.2	37.7	46.7	45.2	39.0	41.7	44.8	54.1
Pulp and paper	16.1	92.1	90.6	85.8	88.6	85.0	84.0	92.9
Other manufactures	26.9	113.1	116.1	106.7	97.9	94.4	99.1	108.9
Construction	12.5	120.6	148.3	162.2	136.3	133.3	87.0	180.0
Trade	19.6	134.1	137.0	127.6	114.9	111.6	110.6	124.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	104.3	108.8	103.6	96.0	95.4	92.6	112.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.7	100.0	99.3	99.2	84.0	76.8	72.8	83.9
Textiles	18.1	93.1	92.3	91.7	81.6	87.7	79.8	86.9
Electrical apparatus	9.9	104.9	109.5	107.6	92.6	78.0	93.4	109.7
Iron and steel	28.6	92.8	90.1	93.3	71.9	60.2	50.9	63.9
Other manufactures	24.1	114.6	114.7	110.9	100.6	91.0	90.0	99.8
Construction	2.8	56.9	50.7	56.1	38.4	60.5	57.4	196.9
Trade	8.8	134.4	131.5	129.3	125.1	101.2	106.0	115.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	101.7	100.4	100.4	86.1	80.0	76.6	94.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.0	140.0	134.6	126.2	75.5	80.0	61.0	68.1
Iron and steel	65.4	138.4	133.9	125.5	64.5	68.8	51.0	58.3
Other manufactures	18.6	145.7	137.1	129.0	115.8	115.6	101.9	108.8
Construction	1.5	28.3	33.1	45.5	41.9	17.3	20.3	40.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	129.4	126.1	118.7	77.9	78.2	63.7	72.3
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.3	98.3	100.7	95.9	89.9	85.6	81.5	95.5
Animal products - edible	6.1	138.0	146.2	132.6	128.2	116.7	98.7	110.6
Printing and publishing	5.3	99.4	99.1	101.2	95.3	94.6	99.9	104.5
Textiles	6.3	143.5	152.7	119.9	113.0	111.5	106.0	113.3
Iron and steel	17.2	75.7	76.1	76.2	69.9	67.2	64.0	82.7
Other manufactures	13.4	109.3	111.9	108.3	102.7	96.0	91.8	99.8
Transportation	10.2	82.4	78.9	72.0	72.9	70.4	74.4	86.4
Construction	2.1	31.4	35.9	65.2	31.4	25.9	25.2	54.3
Trade	31.3	106.3	102.6	104.6	98.9	94.3	93.2	97.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	94.7	94.9	94.1	87.1	83.3	82.2	93.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.5	109.3	110.7	101.1	84.5	79.8	76.2	88.0
Lumber products	10.2	89.7	89.1	76.5	52.9	48.0	37.1	51.6
Other manufactures	29.3	118.3	120.6	112.4	99.1	94.4	94.6	105.6
Communications	7.1	103.3	102.9	97.5	93.5	92.0	96.3	105.6
Transportation	18.6	107.5	109.3	98.3	94.7	94.0	99.6	98.8
Construction	5.0	45.2	52.9	59.0	39.4	45.7	59.2	99.9
Services	6.0	103.3	104.6	99.6	96.8	90.3	84.0	97.5
Trade	23.6	139.4	134.3	129.5	120.8	109.3	106.3	116.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	106.0	107.0	100.3	89.0	84.9	85.8	98.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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